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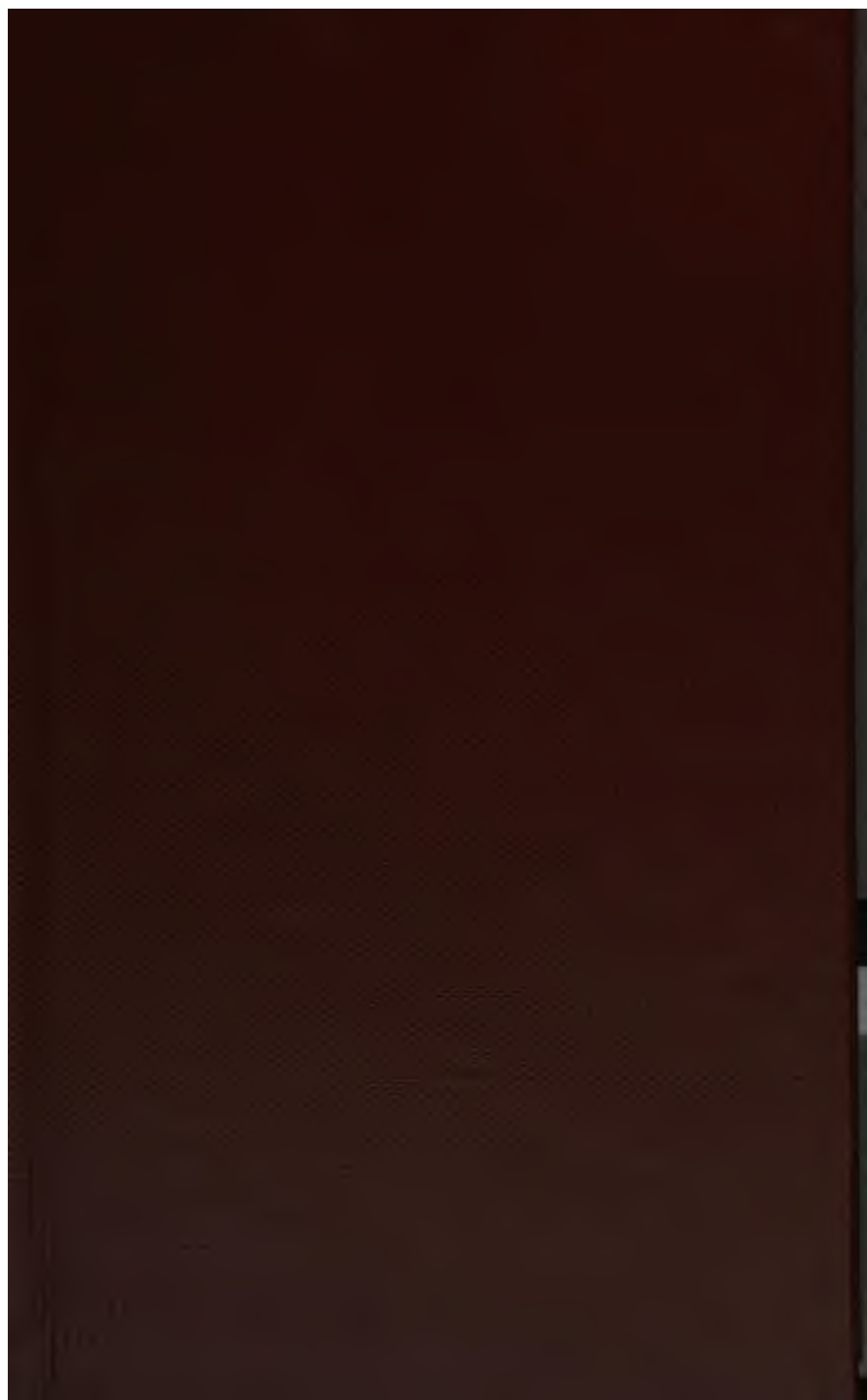
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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE
For the YEAR 1798.



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PREFACE.

IT has been justly observed, that the most extensive and inveterate wars have generally been those, not of ambition, but of opinion. In our days, a new principle of war has arisen, much more extensive in its influence and effects than any difference of opinion on any subject: for, never yet was there any doctrine, whether merely speculative or religious, so general, as a love of property and a disposition to plunder.

The trouble, which this new principle occasions to the annalist, will readily be perceived by our readers, in perusing the History of Europe; comprehending, also, the effects of European principles, passions, and projects, in Asia, Africa, and America, and their reaction on our quarter of the world. It is not an easy matter to arrange, into any tolerable order or shape, so great a variety of counsels and actions, going on at the same time in so many different parts of the globe; to give to each its just position and proportion; and, on the whole, to form a picture that may not be over-loaded and confused, but such as may be contemplated without distraction, and with some degree of both pleasure and advantage.

advantage. The candid reader, when he reflects this, will find an excuse for the omission of some thing which, perhaps, he might have wished to see record in our narrative, rather than under the head of *State Papers*, and detached Occurrences; and also for the brevity with which some subjects are treated, in order to make room for others of equal or greater importance.

We never expected nor desired that our work should be particularly palatable to any faction or party; but we confess our astonishment to understand, that any insinuations should have been made, that in our late volume there is a leaning towards principles of democracy.

It is an odious thing for men to speak of themselves but it sometimes becomes necessary. Is there a greater disposition manifested in the *Annual Register* to maintain the claims of human nature, than to display a forewarn mankind of the dreadful dangers of anarchy? What is the inference which remains uppermost on the mind, on a perusal of the account given in the volume for 1794, of the series of circumstances that involve the revolution and disasters of Poland—and to which though obvious, we deemed it even our duty, in the times, particularly to call the attention of the reader? Is it not this—that the liberty and well being of the people are intimately and essentially connected with a just degree of power in the hands of a monarch? With regard to the grand question, of peace or war, it is maintained, “ That it would become the wisdom

P R E F A C E.

of intelligent legislators, of all nations, to banish : ideas of attacks on one another, and to bend the united efforts against the common enemy of all: a spirit of innovation and plunder : " and " That that nation will shew the greatest wisdom, as well as magnanimity which shall make the first advance towards universal pacification, on the principles of reason and justice. But it is also acknowledged, " that it would be very unsafe, and is not to be expected, that any one nation should throw aside its arms, and trust merely to the mantle of justice, while all or any of its neighbours should still wear the coat of mail and helmet."*

It does not appear to us to become the annalist, place himself in a dictatorial chair, and indulge reflections and exclamations, whether in accusation or defence of any party. If we are sometimes tempted to depart from this chasteness, it is, our readers will perceive and acknowledge, in favour of the great and lower classes of the people, whose interests, by parties, at least when in the actual possession of power are too apt to be neglected. The apparent indifference and coldness of our manner will not, certainly, be in unison with the heated imaginations of the more zealous of our contemporaries. A time, however, will come and probably it is at no great distance, when naked truth will be more regarded than the heightened colourings of party zeal and the animosity of faction.

* See p. 15.

It must be admitted that the turn of mind, or bent of the annalist, will, without any obtrusion of his own opinions, appear, even from his selection of certain facts and circumstances, in preference to others. Whatever may be thought of our views in general, we do not, in the least, fear to be contradicted, when we say, that, in moderation of political sentiment, and an equal respect for the prerogatives of the crown and the interests and rights of the people, the last are not behind the first volumes of this annual production.

Our volume, for 1799, is in such a state of forwardness, as to promise, with certainty, publication in the course of January next, or very early in February. We are desirous, as much as possible, to unite the chronological order with that of cause and effect, rather than part the history of the year into different volumes, and under different periods of time, by resuming subjects often imperfectly developed and understood, when early publication is the principal object.

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1798.



THE
HISTORY
OF
EUROPE,

CHAP. I.

Reflections on the Treaty of Campo-Formio.—Notwithstanding the Suspension of Hostilities between France and Austria.—The Maritime Power of Great Britain confirmed and increased.—The British Ministry, however, renew their Negotiations for Peace.—An Official Note, for this Purpose, sent to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.—The Answer to this.—Reply of the British Ministry to that Answer.—The Directory insist on a definitive and separate Treaty of Peace with England.—Ministers appointed for the Negotiation, by the Directory, on the Part of France.—Their Instructions.—Lord Malmesbury, the Commissioner for Negotiation, on the Part of England, arrives at Lisle.—His Proposals for Peace.—Previous Requisitions of the French Commissioners.—Declined by Lord Malmesbury.—Further and peremptory Demands of the French Commissioners.—Which, however, they endeavour to soften.—The British Plenipotentiary requires from the French the whole of their Plan for Pacification at once.—Application by the French Plenipotentiaries, for this Purpose, to the Directory.—Prorogation on the Part of the Directory.—Charge of Insincerity and Procrastination against the British Ministry.—Remonstrances by Lord Malmesbury.—His Lordship authorized to treat only on the Principle of reciprocal Compensation.—Last Conference between Lord Malmesbury and

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the French Commissioners.—The Negotiation broken off.—Lord M returns to London.—Reflections.

THE affairs of Europe, during the summer and autumn of 1797, from the Orkneys to the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Rhine, to the Mediterranean and Atlantic Ocean, moved in an ellipse, of which the two foci were Lisle and Udina.

The armistice and subsequent negotiation, between France and Austria, was naturally followed by a negotiation also between France and Great Britain.

The principal ally of this country, whose co-operation was the most powerful, and generally the most to be depended on, had been compelled, by the irresistible urgency of circumstances, to detach himself from the connection he had formed, under the persuasion, that the union of England and Austria would, as in times past, prove an equipoise to the power of France. He would willingly, at the period that put a stop to hostilities between him and the French republic, have been able to include, in the subsequent negotiations for peace, the only associate on whose fidelity he could place a solid reliance, and whose power had proved the fundamental support of the coalition while it lasted; but he was pressed by the necessity of coming to a speedy conclusion with a victorious enemy, whose policy it was, to treat separately with all the parts of the formidable confederacy, which he had, through fortunate concurrences, been able to resist. Great Britain had no share, therefore, in that treaty, by which so many cessions were made to France; nor is it probable, that they would have been

made, could Great Britain had that opportunity of in which the French negociation so careful to prevent.

By the suspension of with Austria, France was liberty to turn its attention to the means of bringing Britain to its own terms; withstanding that it was no the sole enemy remaining many that had first entered coalition, experience said that its enmity alone was be dreaded than that of other members. Its strength appeared to augment, instead of diminished by the prodigions exertions and resources it had in the course of this war, sustained chiefly by persevering spirit and intelligence. Both its navies had been gradually on the never had its marine become formidable, nor the victories by its fleets more common. The three great maritime powers of Europe, France, Spain, and Great Britain, had proved inferior in contest; and the empire which they had proposed to divide, which they had proposed to govern, which they had proposed to rule, seemed to have strangely hoped, to with Great Britain, seemed more confirmed than ever, by the they had met with, to more their expectation, and they had confidently deemed that in their favour.

The British ministry was mean time, either desirous is more probable, as has appeared, assumed only an appearance of being desirous, to put a war, to which the p

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fied an aversion; but proved, evidently, that the of Europe should be collectively, and not confignate negotiations between and each power in particular fortune having seconded alian arms in so unpreamanner, the only method ating the exorbitant pred demands, resulting from interrupted torrent of success to form an unanimous nce, among those who had from them, in the means of g an equitable settlement; might secure general tran- and prescribe boundaries ambitious and enterprising on, which is so commonly the of uncommon good fortune opinion of the political eriously recommended the for such measures, without arrogance and pretensions e would submit to no limits, come intolerable to all its rs. Its vast extent and position gave it advantages d only be counterbalanced union of those powers that upon it. Their disunion as it always had done, every one of them to be is a dependent, and com- to accept of the best con- hat could be obtained, for of living in peace. The depression of those neigh- powers had not, it was , destroyed their natural it had only suspended it. gement and insincerity had real and efficient causes of lers that had befallen the of France, much more than rowels and conduct. Al- both to have been great,

neither an adequacy of talents nor of resolution had been wanting in their antagonists. It was by employing uncommon expedients, that France had been enabled to call forth so many latent abilities, and it was by imitating the precedents it had set up for attack and defence, that a successful opposition would be made to its arms, irresistible only for want of being encountered with the like weapons. This, it was asserted, might have been done with facility, and without deviating into those excesses that had accompanied the revolution. An organization of their military strength, on the French plan, would, it was confidently affirmed, have given, to the powers engaged in the contest with France, all those advantages from which it had derived such an invariable continuance of success. To the unskillful management of their military concerns, when the insincerity of the different members of the coalition was added, men of penetration quickly discerned the inefficacy that would accompany their offensive efforts against the common enemy. Though solitary and forlorn, to use the expression of his antagonists, and deservedly abandoned to the destiny which was generally thought to await him, he still continued, in his own words, one and indivisible; and, goaded by desperation, summoned into action those faculties and resources that had lain concealed, in the ignominious indolence of which he accused the former government, active only in the system of domestic oppression, and unworthy of being trusted with the means of rendering a people potent and formidable.

Sentiments of this nature, manifested without disguise, ought, it

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was said, to have roused the adversaries of the revolution to a similitude of those exertions to encounter its defenders in the field, which these had adopted with so much success; and to act, at the same time, with that unfeigned confidence in each other, without which alliances are so pernicious to those that make them, by inducing each of the contracting parties to throw the burthen upon his associate, and not unfrequently to impede the progress of the common cause, by unreasonable jealousies.

A similitude of exertions, however, on the part of the allies, was not, in reason, to be expected. For neither were the chiefs firmly united among themselves; nor was there such a fermentation, and ardour of mind, among the mass of their armies, or people. The enthusiasm of liberty, imbibed at first by the army, at the time when that enthusiasm was in its greatest purity, and strength, reacted, as we have seen, on the mass of the people, staggered by the enormities of liberty run mad, and kept the public councils firm in the cause of the republic. Though the directory was, in reality, a manifest oligarchy, it was obliged to assume the spirit, with the cloak, of popular freedom. The animating breath of liberty, degenerating, it is true, often into unjustifiable, and even horrid, excess, yet nourished a race of heroes, and sharpened the inventions of men, as well as their courage. Many circumstances co-operated with the French that were independent of the minds of Frenchmen, but there were others, in their favour, plainly to be traced to the national spirit, roused, and formed, by the present form of their government. The freezing

of the rivers of the north; ing up of those of the south; the death of the empress of Russia; the succession of Paul I. at so short a time; the private view perhaps, capricious whims, passions, that detached members from the coalition after all these, and other, accidents, doubt, contributed to the ruin of the republic. But the valour and bravery of Carnot, Pichegru, Moreau, Joubert, Buonaparte, with even the efforts of others, from the private to the commander-in-chief, the advantages were not accidental. The whole, France exhibited in this juncture, the advantage of compact power over a confederacy of many, the triumph of a few over a multitude, the animating forms of liberty; and the inefficacy of pecuniary wealth when opposed to moral resources, genius, and courage. Yet these splendid qualities entitled their possessors, who on many occasions, only tired of vile and unprincipled conduct, to the highest glory, which in the uniform pursuit of noble ends, by an uniform conduct, of just, noble, and heroic conduct.

The period of acting in concert being now past, and pacifications that had taken place having put an end to the war, it now remained to settle between France and the only ally that continued in arms against her, so as to bridle the lawless ambition of the former, and to limit to its acquisitions, and not leave them too extensive tranquillity of its neighbours.

With these professed views were founded on the concurr-

partial politicians, the British ministry thought it incumbent on them to renew their endeavours for an accommodation, which now appeared to the world to promise more facility in the accomplishment than had been expected in the preceding negotiations. The preliminaries already agreed upon had removed the principal difficulties, and the interests which would come into discussion were not apparently of a nature to be essentially obstructive to the business, which it was to be promoted, both parties had equally felt.

Accordingly to these sentiments an official note was sent to the British minister for foreign affairs, expressing a willingness to enter into a negotiation for the re-establishment of peace, and for the negotiation of preliminaries, to be ultimately arranged at a future conference.

This note was signed by Grenville, and dated the first of June.

The answer, which was returned, on the part of the directory, expressed a general inclination to pacific measures, but signified, at the same time, a desire that negotiations should at once be set on foot for a definitive treaty. The reason they gave for preferring it to a convention, was, that the proceedings of the latter would be tardy, and the consequences remote; such a delay must, necessarily, render the negotiation against the acceleration of a business which both parties were in view to terminate with the least possible delay.

It, doubtless, was a plausible pretext for declining any other than a definitive treaty with Great Britain, in particular, without admit-

ting the discussions of any of the general interests of Europe. The directory was anxiously intent upon giving the law to England as it had done to other countries, and was desirous, for that purpose, to remove all obstructions that must have arisen from a junction of the common interests of its allies together with its own. This would have formed a competition of such magnitude, as to have renewed a multitude of those difficulties which they had so fortunately surmounted, by confining every treaty to one party alone. It was not surprising, therefore, that they should express their averseness to a proposal, which would have taken from them the advantages of which they hoped to make so much use in the negotiations with the British ministry, while treating with it exclusively of all other interference.

The reply to the directorial answer contained an expression that engaged their particular notice. It purported, that the signing of preliminary or definitive articles, would necessarily depend upon the progress and turn of the negotiations. This was construed, by the directory, as an evasion of the positive assent they desired to the proposal of treating definitively. In order, therefore, that no consent, on their part, to any other mode of treating, should be pleaded by the British ministry, they took particular care, in transmitting the passports to the expected minister, to specify that he was to be furnished with full power to negotiate a definitive and separate treaty.

Another circumstance, at which the directory took exception, and of which they testified a formal disapprobation, was the choice made

of lord Malmesbury for a minister plenipotentiary. They dreaded his abilities, and acuteness of penetration, and explicitly signified that another choice would have augured more favourably for the happy issue of the business in question.

The ministers appointed by the directory were, Latourneur, lately one of their colleagues, Maret and Pleville, persons of known abilities, and in whom they reposed full confidence. Nevertheless, as it was foreseen that the discussions would involve a multiplicity of matters, on which it would be necessary for the directors themselves to bestow the most minute deliberation, the instructions to the French negotiators restricted them to a punctual conformity with those they had received, and enjoined them to render a progressive account of their transactions to the directory, for its final decision on every particular, as it occurred in the course of negotiation. The eyes of the republican party, and of the military, were peculiarly fixed upon the conduct of government on this important occasion, and it behoved the ruling powers to consult the opinions of both, with particular caution not to deviate from them. The former were solicitous that no concessions should be made in anywise favourable to the interests of royalty, or its partisans, either in France, or even its proximity, could they possibly be obviated. The latter were no less anxious that the vast acquisitions made by their valour should be retained, and that, after so many victories, the fruits of their exploits should not be thrown away. This was the language explicitly spoken by the zealous ad-

herents to the commonwealth by the army at large, and they both too numerous, too powerful and too firmly united in sentiment and interests, to be disobliterated by impunity.

Lord Malmesbury arrived at the place fixed for the negotiation in the beginning of July. His interview with the French minister was upon the sixth of July, and the eighth he put into their hands the plan of the pacification, drawn up by the British ministry. In relation to the stipulations usually particularized on such occasions to such terms as neither party objected to, it demanded, from a cession of the island of Trinidad and from the Batavian republic cession of the cape of Good Hope, in the East Indies, and possessions in the isle of Ceylon these conditions an entire satisfaction would be made, on the part of Great Britain, of all that was taken from France, and its allies in the course of the war. In consideration of which it required that the prince of Orange's party should be restored to their property, or an equivalent in money be allowed, and that France should engage to procure for him, at the conclusion of peace, a compensation for the loss of his offices, and dignities, in the United Provinces. Those, also, on account of their attachment to the Orange family, or to the government, had suffered in property, or been imprisoned, banished, should be released at liberty to return to their country, and reside there, and to their property, on submitting to the established government. The queen of Portugal should be included in this treaty, with

ing subjected to demands of any kind on the part of France.

In answer to these proposals the British plenipotentiary was informed by the French ministers, that previously to the entering upon the main business, it would be necessary for a full and unequivocal recognition of the French republic, that the king of Great Britain should henceforward desist from assuming the title of king of France. Monarchy having been totally abolished by the French, they could no longer permit any claim, though merely nominal and inconsequential, to remain in the possession of any prince, and therefore expected and required that it should be relinquished by the British monarchs in future.

A requisition of this nature had long been in the contemplation of the republican party, and indeed of a numerous part of the French in general, especially of those who professed themselves warm and zealous for the honour and dignity of their country. The assumption of the title of king of France, was, they said, an indignity, the submitting to which, by their former monarchs, was inexorable, and rendered their memory infamous. The nation fully and legally convened, having adjudged the crown to Philip of Valois, the competitor of Edward the Third of England, the claims of this prince were of course invalidated, and it was equally unjust and absurd in the English monarch and his successors, to insist upon a right which neither arguments nor force were able to maintain. But on a supposition that such a claim were defensible, it rested solely on the right of descent. In this case, allowing that the posterity of Edward the Third is entitled to the French crown,

it did not follow that such a right was vested in the possessors of the English crown, otherwise than as the nearest descendants of that prince. The people of England would not surely have the vanity to consider France as an appendage and heirloom to the crown of England, and to insist that in the succession to the one the right of succeeding to the other was included. Nothing short of so extravagant a supposition could be brought to support the claims of the present royal family of Great Britain to the title of king of France. When the English nation, at the opening of this century, settled their crown upon the house of Hanover, they passed over the birth-right of more than twenty claimants, who were nearer in blood to the Stuarts. While this family existed, it certainly was the nearest representative of the Plantagenets, of which line was Edward, the primitive claimant. It had been the avowed principle of the English, ever since the accession of the Hanoverian family to their throne, that their title to it was founded on the act of parliament that adjudged the succession to them, in exclusion of all other competitors, however nearer a kin to the dethroned family. This title, therefore, could not include rights that were merely hereditary. It could not of consequence bestow the title of king of France, which birth alone could confer, and in virtue of which only, the kings of England had worn it until the reign of George the First.

These arguments were looked upon by the French as unanswerable. All parties, even the staunchest royalists, concurred in attending their propriety. Long before the re-

volution, the French were wont to express their surprise that in the many treaties between France and England, the abolition of this title had not been stipulated. This neglect, as they styled it, of a duty which was due to the French nation, they ascribed to the meekness and imbecility of their former rulers: and it was, they now said, unbecoming the spirit and greatness of the people of France, to be governed any longer by so base and scandalous a precedent.

In answer to the allegations that were urged on this subject by the French plenipotentiaries, it was observed by lord Malmesbury, that the use of this title had been freely allowed to the kings of England for several centuries, without producing inconvenience, or giving offence. To insist on its abolition, after having so long subsisted, was to cavil about a mere word, and create difficulties where none existed. It could not affect the dignity, the security, or the importance of the French republic. Such titles had in fact never been considered in any other light, than as memorials of former greatness, and not as pretensions to actual power. The multiplicity of titles assumed by the kings of Naples and Sardinia, were quoted by him as examples exactly in point. But all the arguments and precedents, adduced by lord Malmesbury, were lost upon the French plenipotentiaries. They treated this matter with as much seriousness and gravity, as if it had been of the highest importance, and the conversation relating to it, ended without any decision. It may, however, be presumed, from the warmth with which the public in France expressed their expectation

that this title would be suppressed that the demand of the French plenipotentiaries will again be renewed, and insisted upon with unyielding obstinacy, whenever another negotiation takes place.

The next subject, agitated on this occasion, was the restitution of the ships taken by the English at Toulon, or an equivalent for them, and those that had been destroyed. The French plenipotentiaries grounded this demand on the declaration made by lord Hood, when he took possession of Toulon, which was, that these vessels were taken in trust for the king of France, as peace, they said, was to be re-established, the king of England, by acknowledging the republic, admitted that the sovereignty attributed by him at the period of the seizure of Toulon, to the person styled Lewis the Seventeenth, existed in the French government; he ought therefore to restore the ships, which were held only as deposit until the settlement and recognition of a sovereign and legitimate authority.

Lord Malmesbury objected to this demand, as likely to defeat the main object of the negotiation. Considering the great advantages the France had already obtained, and the concessions that Great Britain was willing to make, in order to restore peace, this demand ought in equity to be withdrawn. But the reasoning proved of no avail, the French plenipotentiaries telling him that they were positively bound by their instructions to insist upon compliance.

The third demand of the French plenipotentiaries, was a renunciation on the part of England, of all the mortgages it had upon the Netherlands in consequence of the money

he emperor: declaring that he would not consider themselves to answer any mortgage on of money advanced to him, purpose of carrying on the ainst them. Lord Malmesbury was, that the cession of the Netherland to France emperor, standing charged all their incumbrances, the of those words was obvi- the exception which they d, ought to have been stated treaty with him, and not re- for a negociation with Great

In this reply, the French plenipotentiaries opposed their instructions which, it seems, enjoined them to insist upon absolute compliance with all their requisitions. Con- sistent to this principle, they sig- nified to lord Malmesbury, that the emperor had established it as an in- dispensable preliminary of the nego- ciation for peace with England, that he would engage to make an entire re- stitution of all the possessions it claimed, not only from France, but from Spain and the Batavian re- public. They required him to ac- cede to this proposal, and if not immediately authorised to do it, to dispatch a messenger to the British emperor in order to procure the neces- sary powers. The argument on which they chiefly dwelt, for this pe- titory requisition, was that the treaties between France and its Span- ish and Batavian allies, respectively obliged to each other the terri- tories they possessed previously to the war.

His positive and unqualified re- sponse was represented to them by lord Malmesbury, as tending to a di- rect and abrupt termination of all negotiations. It amounted to an explicit

declaration that unless Great Britain consented to restore all the con- quests it had made over all its ene- mies, no negociation should take place. Such a demand precluded all room for treating, as it deprived England at once of all the means of negociation, by setting up the prin- ciple of all cession on one, and no compensation on the other. A peace on such conditions would not be heard of in England. If such therefore were the determination of the directory, the negociation was at an end, and it only remained for Great Britain to persevere in op- posing with an energy and spirit, pro- portioned to the exigency, a war that could not be terminated without yielding to such disgraceful terms.

Unwilling to break off the negoci- ation in so abrupt a manner, the French plenipotentiaries endeavoured to soften the harshness of their proposals, by ascribing them to the necessity they were under of punctually adhering to their instructions. They added, however, that not- withstanding this declaration, they were perfectly disposed to pay due attention to whatever might be pro- posed on the part of England, pro- vided it were not incompatible with the engagements they had formed with their allies.

In consequence of this declara- tion, which materially qualified the former, lord Malmesbury, after in- forming the British ministry of the proposals made by the French ple- nipotentiaries, and procuring di- rections on the subject, stated to them the frivolous and illusive argu- ments, of which they grounded the motives for demanding an entire restitution of all the British acqui- sitions during the war, previously to a negociation for peace. It was no-

torious

torious, he observed, that both Spain and Holland, so far from being desirous of a war with England, were compelled by France to engage in it against their own wishes, as they were duly apprehensive that they undertook, without means to support it, a contest in which they had nothing to gain and much to lose. It could not, therefore, be doubted, that the directory, if pacifically inclined, could readily procure from those powers, their consent to the terms proposed by the British ministry, or could at least take into consideration the plan of a pacification transmitted from England, without refusing at once to treat previously to a restoration of all that France and its allies had lost, on the pretence of being pledged to each other for the recovery of those losses. This plan having clearly detailed the conditions on which Great Britain was inclined to treat, and these conditions having been at once rejected by a sweeping claim on the part of the French government, it was not fitting or reasonable, and could not therefore be expected, that any fresh proposals should originate with the British ministry. It was now incumbent on the directory in its turn to bring forward plainly and without reserve the whole of what they intended to ask, and not in detached and separate parts, which must necessarily retard the progress of the business in agitation.

These representations being founded in strict propriety, drew from the French plenipotentiaries an indirect acknowledgement of their considering them as such, and a promise too of transmit them to the directory: they engaged at the same time to apply to them for such a plan of paci-

cation as had been required by the British ministry, which, after producing its own, had an evident right to expect another in return on the part of the French government.

A fortnight elapsed after this engagement from the French ministers. Lord Malmesbury earnestly pressing them, in the mean time, to move with greater speed in a business of such importance: they attributed the delay to the necessity under which the directory lay, of consulting the allies of France in this conjuncture, and of declaring to them, that unless they meant to continue the war, they must release France from its engagements, in order to enable it to meet the proposals of England.

Whatever truth there might be in this allegation it was become necessary to account, in some manner, for the procrastination of an affair at which the public in France was earnestly solicitous to see the conclusion. The partisans of the directory attributed the delay to the backwardness of the British ministry to accede to reasonable terms, and their endeavours to weary out the patience of the directory into improper concessions. The directory itself did not appear averse to inculcate such a persuasion. In a message to the council of five hundred, it insinuated that the heads of the coalition, vanquished and reduced in good earnest to sue for peace, when a treaty to that end was nearly brought to a conclusion, had suddenly fallen off, and thrown as much delay into the negotiations, as they had before shewn anxiety for their acceleration. This change in their disposition the directory imputed to the hopes which they had lately conceived, that through the failure

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ances, the government of was on the point of a gene-
ration, and that from want
dispersion of its armies was

snuation of this nature was
y pointed at the British mi-
nd clearly implied a charge
purposely retarding the
of the negotiations at Lisle.
ing so contrary to fact, and
g to much undeserved odium
conductors of the treaty on
of England, lord Malmes-
is directed to clear up the
the satisfaction of the pub-
e demanded, accordingly, an
tion of the directorial mes-
sage the French plenipoten-
tially calling upon them
re to the world, that if the
on was levelled at the man-
which the negotiation at
ad been conducted, on the
England, it was totally de-
f foundation, and a wide de-
from what they knew to be
th; which was, that if any
ble delay had arisen, it was
ble to the French govern-
ment, and not to the British

French plenipotentiaries ad-
without hesitation, the truth
Malmesbury's remonstrances.
ords to which he alluded in
sage, were not, they said,
d for England, but for the
f Vienna: and they formally
him, that they were ready
all justice to the zeal and
ion with which he had acted
out the whole of the nego-
and had unremittingly la-
to accelerate it. This testi-
mony certified he might depend
r confirming to him, in the
of the directory, as soon as

they had made them acquainted
with the explanation that he re-
quired. This precise and unequiv-
ocal disavowal of any design to fix
an imputation of delay on the Bri-
tish plenipotentiary and his consti-
tuents, was the more necessary and
seasonable, that the private agents of
the directory were exerting them-
selves to persuade the public, that
the British government was not sin-
cere in its professions for peace, and
had sent over a minister to act offen-
sively the part of a negotiator, but
whose mission was merely calculated
to quiet the minds of the English,
and to appease those murmurs that
filled the nation, and began to ren-
der the administration apprehensive
of the consequences.

The vigour with which lord
Malmesbury urged the plenipoten-
taries to press the determinations of
the directory, was probably lost
upon these in the multiplicity of af-
fairs more nearly interesting to them
at this critical period. It was now
verging towards the end of August,
and the parties that were preparing
for the scenes that were daily ex-
pected, had no inclination to attend to
any other occupation. This may serve
to account, in some measure, for the
dilatatoriness with which the negoti-
ation proceeded. Nor was it sur-
prising, that, uncertain what fate
awaited them, the directors con-
fined their solicitude to them-
selves.

The French plenipotentiaries had
promised to solicit the directory for
fresh instructions; but none had yet
arrived: this promise was made on
the twenty-third of July, and it was
now the twenty-eighth of August.
In the conferences between lord
Malmesbury and the French pleni-
potentiaries during the intermediate
space,

space, nothing decisive had, of course, been transacted. The intelligence brought, upon this day, announced farther delay. They informed him, that the answer from the Batavian republic to the application of the directory, had been so unsatisfactory, that it had been returned, in hope of procuring a more favourable one. The veracity of this information ill accorded, however, with the influence exercised by the directory over the councils of the Batavian government, and with the well known wishes of the people in the seven provinces to recover a situation of tranquillity.

In the midst of these doubts and uncertainties happened those extraordinary events at Paris, known by the name of the revolution of the eighteenth Fructidor, (September the fourth,) of which we have above given some account. One of its consequences was the recall of the French plenipotentiaries at Lisle, and the replacing them by two others, Trailhard and Bonnier Dales. In the very first conference with these, which was on the fourteenth of September, it appeared clearly, that the negotiation must shortly be at an end. They begun it by signifying to lord Malmesbury, that they had it in charge from the directory, to demand of him, whether he was invested with sufficient powers for restoring to the French republic, and its allies, all the possessions taken from them, by England, in the course of the war? To this question they also required an answer that very day. Many arguments were used, by the French plenipotentiaries, to prove the propriety of their demand; they intimated, at the same time, that the negotiation could not proceed until an opposite

answer had been given. But the whole of this proceeding appeared so abrupt and peremptory that lord Malmesbury, after referring them to the answer he had given to that question, two months before, when it had been put to him by the former plenipotentiaries declared again, in positive terms that he was authorized to treat on no other principle than that of reciprocal compensation. He accompanied this answer with suitable remarks on the impropriety of their insisting upon the pacific intention of the directory, while, instead of taking up the negotiation in the point where their predecessors had left it. They were commissioned to fling it back to the point from which these had started, notwithstanding he had been told, that the directory was occupied in bringing over the allies of France to coincide in the principles he had proposed to be adopted in the negotiation between both parties.

The result of his conference, and of the written notification by lord Malmesbury, in confirmation of what he had spoken, was, that the French plenipotentiaries signified to him, that, as he had not the necessary powers to agree to the restitutions required from England, they were charged by the directory to enjoin him to depart in twenty-four hours for England, in order to procure such powers. The note, containing this dismissal, was dated the sixteenth of September.

Desirous, however, to prevent if possible, the total rupture of the negotiation, lord Malmesbury, after demanding a passport, and intimating that no other answer than this could be expected to such a notification, still gave them to under-
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and, that in order to obviate all misconstructions in a case of so great importance, he was led, by their pacific assurances, to think, that it would be more satisfactory for both parties to meet once more. A meeting took place accordingly, wherein, without stooping for solicitation, he afforded them every opening, consistent with his dignity, to recall the violent step they had taken: but they did not seem disposed to retract, and pleaded the positive orders of the directory for what they had done. This was the last conference with the French ministers; and lord Malmesbury left Lisle early the next morning, eighteenth of September.

If the question of peace or war had come to be decided by the two nations, faithfully represented in their respective councils, the private policy of their respective rulers would have been soon overborne, and all diplomatic obstacles would have been surmounted. But the art of negotiation has hitherto consisted in a kind of address and artifice, not very properly called ability; first, in displaying a zeal for peace; secondly, in displaying of the opposite party in an opposite light, and, finally, in working up national prejudice, for the purpose of persevering in unadjudged contention. The *pre quaerens* of acquisitions or concessions, are, in general, but covers for the secret views of the contending governments. It had been fortunate, perhaps, if the British parliament had, on the motion of Mr. Pulteney, on the 11th of April, 1797, adopted the spirit of his proposition. It might have given additional force to the councils of France, to command peace from their own executive government:

and the directory, or the republic party, on seeing the basis on which peace was proposed, might have dropped their anxiety, if not regret, for the supposed support given by the British government to the loyalists. In fact, the speech of several members of the French legislature, on sundry occasions, particularly that of the famous expedition against Wales, &c. that kindred minds were not wanting in the national councils of neighbours. It were well for mankind, and also the individual happiness and glory of nations, if those who are at the head of their affairs would adopt the sentiments, speak on all occasions the language of justice and conciliation, and kindle each into a flame, the happiest consequences might unreasonably be expected.

Had the matters in dispute been settled by deputies from all nations, orders, and challenges of merit interested in the issue of the contest, or by the genius and representative of human nature, not particular to one nation, but equally concerned for the welfare and happiness of all, some such reasoning would doubtless, have been used, as the following: "In the present period of intercourse among nations, tended beyond all example; by the progress of navigation and commerce, the establishment of banks and packets, and the art of printing, communicate and interconnect every discovery that is made in four quarters of the world, unite the nations by such a necessity of wants and redundancies, and by so many sympathies of social and intellectual kind, progress

prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other, and the prosperity of the whole consists in one common stock, the inviolability of private property and public credit. This is the grand chain by which the general order, among individuals and nations, is sustained and improved. When the right of property is violated by robbery, tyranny, and the destructions of war, civil society is arrested: it is finally dissolved, and man returns to his original state of war, among the beasts of the field.

"The gradations of civil society are marked by the peculiar characters of the wars which have distinguished its progress; and which may be divided into wars of chivalry, wars of conquest, wars of religion, wars of the balance of power, wars of commerce, and, lastly, the war of the rights of men. The fury of this last will be best repressed, by opposing to it the barrier of the rights of nations; which rights equally demand, in each, the protection of property.

"All civilized nations, notwithstanding the passions, the jealousies, and contentions, of different states, are drawn daily into a more intelligible reciprocity of interests. The antipathies of nations, and their religious quarrels, have ceased. The ties that unite them have been strengthened. By letters, commerce, and modern finance, kingdoms are happily led into a species of provincial intercourse. But, on the contrary, while this external intercourse is closer than ever, in times of peace, and not wholly interrupted, even in war, the bonds of internal union are every where slackened: and this, at the present moment, is the characteristic of the

states of Europe, that, even while they are at war against each other they are in fermentation within themselves. A due regard to property, public credit, and the right of nations, is the only principle, in the present luxurious and sceptical age, that can impose restraints on both external and internal convulsion. It is the interest of all nations to banish, for ever, all ideas of subjugation and conquest, and to unite on the principles of mutual benevolence and justice, for repelling the progress of anarchical revolution. They will find partisans in all who possess, and all who are ambitious of acquiring property.

"Montesquieu has shewn that the spirit of laws, under all the varieties of government, is one and the same: the effort of human reason, which, under every calamity and revolution, has hitherto preserved to the human race their civil and political existence. Had Montesquieu lived in these times, he would have discovered the spirit of a new law, corroborative of his own; a new security for the order of civilization. That security is the spirit of the law of public credit, a principle which has found, in the very medium by which the intercourse of mankind is carried on, a power, which, united with the spirit of justice, resulting from legal institutions, seems to sustain the political order of the world. The revolution and independence of America, the intercourse of Asia with Europe, and, above all, the efforts of England in the last war, and France in this, would have displayed to his penetrating mind, that grand principle in the liveliest colours: a principle, by means of which England and France, without allies,

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tenately defeated the greatest hostile combinations. But public credit, which lent to the English ministers, in the American war, the sum of one hundred and twenty millions, and to France, in the present, millions of millions, beyond calculation, must have drawn those resources from some quarter in which they actually existed. Our great luminary of civilization, therefore, in prosecuting his investigation, would have discovered the secret: which is, that public credit is but one power, which embraces, as far as commerce and finance are concerned, the whole circulation of property. This truth is as remote from vulgar comprehension as it would be for a country-dealer to conceive, how the security of his village-transactions should be connected with the credit of the state upon the Royal Exchange: but, national misfortune is a convincing reasoner. Events have taught the proprietors of Europe, that, though the pressure of the sums spent in war be immediately local, this pressure, by re-action, is ultimately terrible in every quarter. The same pressure falls, in the end, on the manufacturer and labourer; who, in proportion as they become more and more enlightened, will be sensible how much they suffer by the

devastations of war; and, in reluctance to labour for waste, impose restraints on those rulers, would, on light and frivolous pretences, interrupt the course of peace. In this manner, as knowledge advances, the connection of self-interest, with the inviolability of property and public credit, will be expected to unite and harmonize the nations."

It would become the wisdom of enlightened legislators, to banish ideas of attacks on one another, and to lend their united energies against the common enemy of all, a spirit of innovation and of disorder.

It must be owned, that it would be very unsafe, and is not to be expected, that any one nation should throw aside its arms, and submit merely to the mantle of justice, while all or any of its neighbours should still wear the coat of mail and helmet: yet, it is the duty of all governments, as the interest of all nations, to pay homage to the principles of reason and justice, which alone a general system of political power is to be founded on, and that nation will show the greatest magnanimity, as well as wisdom, that, on these principles, shall the first advance towards universal pacification.

C H A P. II,

Predominancy of the Republican Party in France.—Influence of Peace with Austria, and War with England.—Avowed Design of the French Republic to invade, and even conquer, England.—Approved and approved by all Parties.—Emissaries employed by the French, in different countries, to sow the Seeds of Discontent, and Recolt from their Governments.—Interference of the French in the Affairs of Switzerland.—French Troops enter into the Province of Basle.—French in Switzerland.—And Malcontents in all the different Cantons preparations of the French Republic for the Invasion of Switzerland lectures concerning the Motives that were at the Bottom of these divisions among the Cantons.—Popular Decree of the Supreme Council of Berne.—Admitting the principal Towns and Districts into a Part of the Legislature.—This Precedent adopted by Five other Cantons: Jealousies still prevail, and Distractions.—Solemn Oath taken by the United Cantons to defend their Country to the last Extremity.—Yet a number of French Partizans, even in the Senate of Berne.—In which a majority declares for entering into a friendly Negotiation, and making concessions to the French.—Heroic Patriotism of Steiguer.—Adopted by the noble Youth of Berne.—Yet the Mode of Treaty and Concessions pursued by the Supreme Council.—Artifices of the French General Brune.—Negotiations between the Swiss and French.—Who influence the Revolution in the Swiss Government.—Indignation of the People of Switzerland.—The Senate of Berne send Notice to the Swiss General that he was at Liberty to Attack the Enemy.—Treachorous Correspondence between certain French Partizans with the French General.—Who surpris the Swiss Army in the Night.—Perfidious Practices of Le Brune.—The French of Fribourg and Soleure fall into the Hands of the French.—The French of the Swiss Army.—Which makes some resolute Stands.—Ordered by the Government of Berne for a general rising of the People.—Obvious Consequences of that rising.—The armed Multitude dissolve the existing and appoint a provisional Government.—Decisive Battle between the Swiss and French.—Surrender of Berne.

THE republican party, in France, had acquired such an accession of strength, and energy, in consequence of the events that marked, in so striking a manner, the eighteenth of Fructidor, September

fourth, 1797, that its audacious enterprising spirit were in a measure revived. They had, some of the preceding month as it were, dormant and suspended through the endeavours of the

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moderate among them, to introduce a system of tranquillity into the management of public affairs abroad as well as at home, and to calm that restless disposition which led them to create and foment endless agitations wherever their power or their influence extended. But those events gave a new turn to the politics of France. The rulers of the republic, no longer thwarted by the formidable opposition that had stood in the way of the vast designs they had in contemplation, resumed now to pursue them with additional vigour.

The negotiations for peace, between Austria and the republic, were undoubtedly accelerated by these events. They had been protracted from the middle of April 1797 to the middle of October. This procrastination was attributed, by the zealous republicans, to the obstacles that arose on the part of the Austrian negotiators, who relied upon a great change of circumstances in their favour through the intrigues of the numerous adherents to the royal cause, that had lately been promoted to places of power in the republic, and some of whom were at the head of the opposition to government, and made a conspicuous figure as members of the legislature in both councils.

But all the expectations they had formed, from the abilities and influence of these agents of the royal party, disappeared, and were daily increasing, vanishing at once by this total downfall of their chiefs. It overthrew all the schemes which they had been framing with so much diligence and industry, since the election of the new third, in the month of June, in full confidence that, aided by the multi-

tude of their partizans throughout France, they would maintain ground which they had gained, till the season arrived of an election of a third part of the legislative body; when they doubted of composing altogether so clear a majority, that no legal impediment could arise to the designs they ultimately in view. This victory the republicans may be supposed to have influenced the pacification concluded at Campo Formio: hence also the determination of the ruling party, to break off the negotiation with England against which, now that it was deprived of its Austrian ally, presumed they should be able to carry on as successful a war as had done with the other members of the coalition.

In the solemn audience, given by Berthier and Mongé, the first of their generals, the latter of their commissaries in Italy, the project of an invasion of England was explicitly avowed. They sent, by Buonaparte, with the definitive treaty of peace between emperor and the republic, which they formally presented to the emperor, on the first day of November. They both made remarkable speeches on this occasion: the general expatiated on the victory obtained by the French army in Italy; the commissary dwelt on the triumphant situation of the republic which had crushed all its enemies of whom one only now remained. This enemy was England, of which Mongé compared the politics to that of Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander. That prince had undermined the liberty of the Grecian republics through bribery and corruption: by similar means,

land was labouring to subvert the liberties of France. The English government and the French republic could not, he thence inferred, subsist together. "Destroy therefore, he said, a government which has corrupted the morals of the whole world, but preserve a nation to which Europe is indebted for so great a degree of its illumination. Do not oppress a country that has given a Newton to the universe. Preserve a people highly respectable for their patriotism, and worthy of a better government: raise them to the dignity of a free people; complete that liberty of which they are so fond, and restore them to their natural virtues: let the English people exist with glory; let them be the rivals of the French nation: let them both eagerly concur in spreading new lights, and bringing the human mind to perfection: let there be no other rivalry between them, than who shall most contribute to the happiness of the world."

He concluded this remarkable discourse by hinting that France would spread the flame of liberty to Greece, to Egypt, and even to the deserts of Arabia. This, indeed, was, in the usual strain of most of the speeches pronounced on public occasions throughout France. The emancipation of all nations, from tyranny, was a promise which they constantly held out, as a sanction to all their enterprizes, and as a motive which was to justify whatever they had done, and still intended to do.

Larveillere, at this time, president of the directory, confirmed, in his answer to Mongé, the sentiments and assertions he had advanced, particularly those relating to England, to which he attributed the evil disorders and

the calamities that France had suffered, and against which the republic ought now to direct its last blows.

Throughout the whole of these effusions of republican zeal, the termination to make a terrible example of England, to use their phrase, was evidently apparent. Conquest was a word familiar to them in speaking of this country, and even extermination was occasionally used. They continued in fact, all their successes as preparatory to this their last and greatest exploit. It was represented to the Frenchmen as an act of necessity for the preservation of the republic and as an achievement that would crown France with glory, riches, and with the command of the whole world.

An object of this nature, the accomplishment of which was, at the same time, described as with reasonable hope, filled the imagination not only of the multitude, but of the superior classes, with most flattering ideas. The overthrow of Carthage by the Romans and the conquest of England by William the Norman, were as cases in point; and as proofs of the practicability of such an attempt. In the keenest desire for its success, all descriptions of people, and safely be affirmed that all parties most eagerly concurred, with the exception of republicans or of royalists. The ancient animosity of the two seemed, on this occasion, to be with additional heat. The former the parties just mentioned considered the English as meanly jealous of French freedom, and apprehended that its acquisition would enable France to attain a decided superiority over England, in arts, in commerce, and in all improvements. The

upon the assistance afforded and to the royal party, arising from no other motive mercenary expectation of reward, on the restoration Bourbon family, with the of some of the French and transmarine possessions, some commercial advancement France itself. While both concurred in ascribing selfish motives to England interference in the affairs of entry, it was not surprising long-rooted antipathy of the France to those of England, supersede the consideration detriment accruing to the use, from the ruin of the even in the royalists themselves. National pride would preclude what they might hope would be a temporary depression party, the permanent same grandizement resulting to them so vast an achievement conquest of England.

of this kind pervaded, at the end, the whole mass of the nation, and wonderfully contributed to preserve the spirits of the people, amidst the difficulties and hardships that were felt by all.

It was therefore the chief business of the government to inculcate the firmest persuasion, that the honour of this country was anxiously in their contemplation. This was done accordingly, emulation was thereby excited visibly operated throughout the whole community; though justly be doubted, whether they were not, in the meantime, convinced of the improbability of such an undertaking at the present juncture, even if that it were at all prac-

ticable. The circumstances of the British nation were such, at this time, as to discourage every idea of invasion. Its fleets were more numerous than at any past period, and manned with officers and seamen who had carried victory and terror into every part of the globe. The two recent defeats of the Spanish and Dutch fleets were present in the memory of all the people in Europe, and had entirely sunk the spirit of those two nations. They could not avoid noticing, at the same time, that, while they were compelled, by the importunities, and almost the threats, of the French government, to venture out of their harbours, and risk an engagement with the British squadrons awaiting them, the French themselves kept close in their own ports, and left their allies to encounter all the danger. But, exclusive of its navy, Great Britain was in a state of the most formidable preparation, at home, against any foreign attack. The nation was firmly united in a determination to oppose all invaders. The most violent in their disapprobation of ministry, and their averfeness to the war, still retained that laudable attachment to their country, which will always induce true patriots to side even with the worst ministers against an invading enemy, however fair and plausible in his pretences and promises to deliver them from domestic oppression. The conduct of the French to those people who had received them with open arms had, however, proved so contrary to the expectation of these, that their good faith was no longer to be relied on, and none were inclined to give them admittance, but those who were utterly unable to resist them.

Complete reverse of the situation in all the people of Europe.

The situation was now reversed: that which before was the instrument of exasperation and of war, becoming in substance, in the French and Swiss cantons, and more particularly in France, and while maintaining the long and secondary cause of independence, were attached to each other by ties, and were in every respect more congenial, and especially in their deep allegiance to the cause of trade, and a more common had been entered into, better consultation, and were even the cause of adhering to each other, they were all now united and one, and to fight as their duty to French principles and to expect.

Influenced by trade motives, the heads of the republican party admitted that system which had hitherto made the basis of all those plans in which they had acted multifariously. This was, to sow the seeds of discord, at their respective governments, among those classes that had most to get by confusions and changes. These being obviously the idle, the unprincipled, and the unemployed; it was principally among these the French emigrants were directed to exert their endeavours to excite dissatisfaction at their rulers, and their modes of governing, together with a desire of imitating the example set them by the people of France. Here they were told, that every man, without exception, was on the clearest level with his richest and highest neighbour, and had as good a chance of rising to honours and preferments, through his courage and abilities, as any individuals whatsoever, how-

ever distinguished by a more noble and generous ambition.

A new and exciting atmosphere was thus created, and the French and Swiss cantons, and more particularly France, and while maintaining the long and secondary cause of independence, were attached to each other by ties, and were in every respect more congenial, and especially in their deep allegiance to the cause of trade, and a more common had been entered into, better consultation, and were even the cause of adhering to each other, they were all now united and one, and to fight as their duty to French principles and to expect.

This country was Sw to which the French revolution had long cast a withful acquisition, that would contribute to strengt cause. Until the mon France was destroyed, the subsisting of old between Swiss cantons still continue on its destruction, in 179 publican party, full of re at the zeal displayed by in favour of the royal cause long in manifesting the they harboured respecting ple. While the fate of t republic remained uncert

frized from direct attempts to breed confusions in Switzerland; but, as soon as fortune had declared to decisively for France, that no doubt could be entertained of its capacity to resist all foreign enemies, the convention began to assume a tone of authority and presumption in all matters relating to Switzerland, that struck the cantons with the deepest alarm. It did not pretend to a direct assumption of power; but embarrassed their proceedings by interfering in them as a party concerned, and liable to be affected by their conduct. On this pretext, there were few cases of importance wherein they did not represent themselves materially interested, and claim, on this ground, the right of participating in their cognizance and decision.

After laying aside, for the present, the design it had so explicitly and so loudly proclaimed, of invading England, but of which it still made a strong avowal, the directory came to a determination of turning its arms to Switzerland. It began by raising violent complaints against the head of the canton of Berne, to be inserted in the official publications of the French government. Several of its most active agents were secretly dispatched into that and other cantons, in order to reconnoitre the dispositions of the inhabitants in general, and to propagate among them those political doctrines which they had already found means to spread throughout a considerable portion of that nation.

The Swiss were, in the mean time, explicitly accused of having been officially instrumental in fomenting every intrigue within their reach, to the detriment of the republic;

particularly, of giving open and constant encouragement to the emigrants of all descriptions, whether priests or nobles, in military or civil employments: the more violent these appeared against their country, the more favourable was their reception, and the more respectful their treatment. These denunciations filled the papers, published under the authority, or the auspices, of the ruling powers, and were looked upon as preludes and intimations of their subsequent intentions relative to the governments of Switzerland.

The directory proceeded at length to an open avowal of its hostile determinations, by insisting peremptorily on the expulsion of the British envoy to the Swiss cantons, Mr. Wickham. The pretence for this insulting measure was, that he had, under a fictitious name, supported, with English money, the intrigues and machinations carried on between the French in Switzerland and their associates in France; one of the consequences of which was the seduction of general Pichegru from his allegiance, and his entering into a conspiracy against the republic. This charge was grounded upon the discoveries which, they alleged, had been made in a secret correspondence that had been intercepted by general Moreau.

The canton of Berne, alarmed at so unprecedented an assumption of dictatorial authority over a free state, sent a remonstrance to the directory: but those who brought it were treated with that haughtiness which had of late characterized the French government in its intercourse with foreign states. They were ordered to leave France; and they returned to Switzerland, fully convinced,

vinced, that the directory harboured the most hostile designs against their country.

In the mean time, Mr. Wickham informed the government of Berne, that he had received letters of recall. This happily terminated the difference, and put it out of the directory's power to proceed to those extremities which might have been the result of a refusal to dismiss the British minister. But though the moderation and prudence that dictated this measure preferred, for the present, this canton, and the others in its alliance, from a rupture with France, it was obvious, that the latter was determined to seize the first pretext that offered, to break with the Helvetic body.

In order to provoke it to active resentment, by some step too arrogant to be borne by a high spirited people, the directory gave orders to its troops on the frontiers of Switzerland to take possession of that part of the territory of Basle which was subject to the jurisdiction of the cantons. This was a positive contravention of a treaty, by which this territory was secured to them. Unwilling to come to an open quarrel, notwithstanding this outrageous violation of their rights, they had recourse to pacific negotiations, hoping thereby to put an end to all pretences for complaint on the part of France. But the revolutionary spirit that had now spread from thence into the bordering parts of Switzerland soon lighted up a flame that they were not able to extinguish.

The canton of Berne had long been a peculiar object of aversion to the French republicans. Its government was a pure and a lofty aristocracy. It had even, at the

first breaking out of the undisguisedly and warmly the cause of the unhappy XVI. and explicitly the Swifs in the service from manifesting any good to his opponents. On the of August, the Swifs gave an open and decisive parvour. On many other this canton, which was extensive, populous, and rich and possessed a commandence over them all, had utmost power, in opposite views of the French republic far as it consisted with the neutrality.

But, exclusive of the these, a party subsisted, both and the other cantons, inimical to the aristocratic of government established of them. This party had silent progress ever since the ing of the first national the construction of which a mixture of the common as of the nobles of France applauded as the wisest system vernment. These democrats were highly offensive to families in Switzerland, and of their abettors were identified for avowing and encouraging to disseminate them among countrymen. It was not for this reason, that the republicans, whose constitution pure democracy, should violent a hatred to the aristocracy prevailing in Switzerland terminate to overthrow the first opportunity.

Elated with the hum the house of Austria, the tion of Italy, and the erection many republics on the ruins

archical or aristocratical governments, the directory thought the period was come for revolutionizing, in the same manner, the countries of which the Swiss confederacy consisted. Besides the general motive of gratifying their resentment, and extending their power, they were farther stimulated by the pressing requests of the numerous malcontents in the different cantons, who represented the enterprise as attended with little difficulty, from the divided state of the country, and the zeal and vigour with which they would be seconded by the multitude of their adherents.

Emboldened by these representations, and still more by the security derived from the pacification with Austria, against the opposition they would certainly have experienced on the part of that power, they now earnestly prepared for the invasion of Switzerland. The intentions of the directory did not long continue secret; but the Swiss, relying on their native bravery, and on the numbers of their countrymen expert in the use of arms, and trained in foreign services, were confident that, in case of an attack, they would meet it with so formidable a mass of retaliate and experienced soldiers, that the French would be incapable of forcing an entrance into Switzerland.

But there were others who eagerly advised them not to wait till the approach of the French, but on the contrary to march immediately into France with all the strength they were able to collect. The population of Switzerland could easily furnish an immense army of hardy, courageous, and well disciplined men. Nothing was, at the same time, more probable, than that, the

moment they shewed themselves on the frontiers of France, they would be joined by multitudes: their high reputation for valour, the long and sincere friendship subsisting between the French and the Swiss, the certainty that these could possibly have no other motive for entering France than to assist the royal cause; these considerations, added to the detestation in which numbers, neutral as to the form of government, still held the present rulers, on account of their obstinate continuance of the war, against the repeated wishes of the nation for peace, would, in a few days, swell their numbers to a decisive superiority to those of the opposite party, that it would necessarily become intimidated, and willing to compromise matters. But were hostilities to take place, the likelihood of success, on the side of so immense a force, ought to encourage them to proceed with the most unshaken vigour: the smallest advantages would decide a great deal. Nothing but terror contained multitudes; if that were removed, only diminished, insurrections against the tyranny exercised by government over all those whom they in the least suspected of disaffection would quickly multiply, and the republican party be brought into greater danger than it had ever yet experienced.

These surmises were not ill founded. The prodigality of treasure, and the profusion of blood, of which the directory seemed to take no account when engaged in any undertaking on which their hopes and wishes were keenly set, had deeply disgusted the generality of people. The republicans themselves disapproved of the readiness with which the directory plunged so precipitate

tately into quarrels with the surrounding nations, as if it were not possible for the future of war to change in favour of the enemies of the republic.

But, secure in the attachment of the different armies, and especially of their commanders, the directory was irrevocably intent on the reduction of Switzerland. Their partisans gave out every where, that, next to England, no country contained so much of the money and treasure, exported from France by the emigrants, as the thirteen cantons: but their opponents no less firmly averred, that this undertaking was principally founded on the necessity of finding employment for that prodigious mass of fighting men in France, who were become unfit for any other occupation, and without the help of which government was well known to dread its instant annihilation. Some political speculators asserted, at the same time, that the directory did not venture on a proceeding of such magnitude as the conquest of Switzerland, without having previously obtained the countenance of the Imperial court, to which the republic of Venice had been sacrificed, chiefly for the purpose of being suffered, without molestation or hindrance, to fill up this part of the French plan of European politics.

The artifice and machination used by the French government, on this occasion, was of more service to them than upon any preceding one. As a vast proportion of the Swiss nation was originally of French extraction, these, for the most part, zealously espoused the cause of a people from which they gloried to be the descendants. They originated chiefly from the refugees of

France, driven from their by the persecution of the professed the reformed religion it had been abolished by cation of the edict of N Lewis XIV. in 1685.

refugees did not come empty to Switzerland, they were richly received: and, as of them were individuals considerable property, they acquired, and transmitted to posterity, great influence in that country. It was among the interests of France to most active and able support

In addition to these, there were who pretended to be agents of the royal party, but were emissaries and spies of the directory to inspect, and them not only of all that Switzerland. Through their instigations, several places the system first used in France the commencement of the revolution: they issued public complaints of grievances, and buting them to imperfect form of government, reconstructions, and intermix performances with praise French; precedents in the ters. This practice continued a long time, before rejected attempt from France but being repressed, emboldened malcontents to speak with restraint: but they now were lengths, that the secret of Berne, in the territory of which these places were situated commissaries to put a stop proceedings; but they did on their arrival, that it was dangerous to carry their execution. The malcontents formed so strong a party,

ade defiance to the com-
at whose doors they threw
hand-bills, and red caps,
hereby their determination
by revolutionary princi-
s the commissaries did not
esent this affront, the auda-
he malcontents increased,
gave the French to under-
at their enemies in Swit-
were wholly spiritless, and
whole country was ripe for
ion.

art of Switzerland wherein
sch began their military
is, was the country of Vaud,
g on that part of France
called Franche Comte. A
vision of the French forces
thither, towards the close
mber, 1797. This country
ome the receptacle of all
ontents in the thirteen can-
lere they first set up the
of open resistance, and
the 7th of January, 1798,
ibly of the representatives
istrict, elected according to
sch plan. These sent a for-
utation to Paris, to testify
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and to claim its assistance
the enemies of their liberty.
emies were the residue of
our-trymen, but particularly
tons of Berne, Zurich, Lu-
Freibourg, and Soleure, the
onsiderable members of the
ic body, and those that acted
st decided part on this im-
t occasion.

soon as they were apprized
movements of general Me-
who commanded the French
that had made the irruption
country of Vaud, they mus-
a force fully sufficient to cope
bat under his command: but

they unhappily placed at the head
of their military, a man totally un-
qualified for such a station. His
name was Veiss, and he was re-
puted a skilful officer; but he was
a warm admirer of the French, and
little disposed to act against them
with requisite energy. He suffered
them to debark from the Lake of
Geneva, on the territory of Swit-
zerland, without resistance, and re-
tired before them without striking
a single blow. In consequence of
this feeble conduct, he was dis-
missed, and general Erlach, a man
of unsuspected attachment to his
country, and an excellent officer,
was appointed to succeed him.

In the mean time, the assembly,
held by the malcontents in the coun-
try of Vaud, solemnly demanded of
the cantons, the abolition of what
they styled the oligarchy, absolute
equality of rights for all the inhabi-
tants of Helvetia, the formation of
a better constitution, full toleration
and religious liberty, and that the
whole of Switzerland should be
formed into one political body.

The assembly was prompted to
make these demands, by the advan-
tageous position of the French in
the country of Vaud. It was in the
complete occupancy of general Le-
brune, who had seized on all the
military magazines of stores and
provisions, and put the whole coun-
try under contributions, from which
neither the friends nor the foes of
the French were exempted.

These hostile proceedings struck
the Swiss diet, assembled at Arau,
with the deepest alarm. The situa-
tion of Switzerland was the more
critical, that the members of the
diet were divided in their opinions
what measures to adopt. Of the
thirteen cantons, five were deci-
sively

ively for a vigorous opposition to the French, and eight as obstinately against it. Of the former opinion, was the canton of Berne, once the head and leader of the Helvetic confederacy, but now, through the intrigues of France, deprived of its former influence, and abandoned by all but the four cantons of Fribourg, Soleure, Zurich, and Lucerne. These, however, were the principal; and, had they remained firmly united, it was confidently believed they would have been able to withstand, successfully, all the attempts of the French to reduce them.

The supreme council of Berne, intimidated by the powerful assistance sent by the directory to the support of the malcontents, readily granted their demands. But this did not prevent the eruption of hostilities. An affray happened, in which a French soldier was killed, General Menard, who commanded the French, thought proper to construe this into a declaration of war, and immediately put his forces in motion. In order to obtain a reconciliation, the supreme council directed that those who had slain the French soldier should be delivered up to the general, with whom they entered into negotiations. They were in a great measure impelled to these concessions, by the apprehensions arising from the conduct of Marigaud, the French envoy, who not only fomented the discontents of the opponents to government, but demanded the release of some people who had been arrested for treason, claiming them as allies of France.

But conciliatory measures were lost upon him, and he still persisted in his treacherous practices. Nor did the negotiation answer the end

which they had proposed. For, therefore, that the contest : decided by the sword, the ment of Berne resolved pr to ingratiate itself with the by taking a step, which, as long been desired by the p large, they doubted not wou der them popular, and unite tics in the common defence country. In this expectati passed a decree, by which t cipal towns and districts in t ton were empowered to el members to seats in the sc council. They took them ingly in the beginning of ary, and the precedent was diately adopted by the ca Zurich, Fribourg, Lucerne, and Schaffhausen. Happy : have been for Switzerland, measure been taken long be now came too late. The rous emissaries of France, f over all Switzerland, easily ed the people that their ru condescended to take this f through patriotism, but as sion, that the country w longer submit to their mon power, and shortly compel resign it. This surmise be founded, the jealousies ent of them still subsisted, and vernment was still distracted ties that finally wrought its tion.

The sovereign councils c in order to give an example ness, on this critical em published, on the last day ary, 1798, a declaration, the members personally bou selves, by a solemn oath, t their country to the last e Nor were the five cantons t with this one, in the least k

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to employ all the means in their power, and to incur every danger for the same purpose.

But, notwithstanding these appearances of a fixed determination to oppose the French, they had a number of partisans, even in the senate of Berne itself. Some approved of their system of equality, and were not averse to admit of a pure democracy, thinking thereby to satisfy all parties: others hoped, by entering into a friendly negotiation, to prevail upon them to desist from hostile measures, and to conclude a pacification upon equitable terms. Actuated by these motives, and despairing, at the same time, to resist an enemy, who had overcome so many more powerful opponents, the majority declared for conciliatory measures, and thought it more prudent to make the concessions required by the French, than to exasperate them by a refusal. Those who differed from the majority, asserted, that the real views of the French were to destroy the liberty and independence of Switzerland, and to rule it as a conquered country, under the pretext of ameliorating its constitution. It was, therefore, the duty of the Swiss nation to imitate its brave ancestors, and to contend for its freedom as they had done, by displaying a manly resolution to shed the last drop of their blood, rather than submit to be their subjects: the people of Switzerland, it was boldly affirmed, were desirous to come forward, and preserve their country from a foreign yoke, and even reproached their governors for not calling upon them for their support, in so just a cause, and when they shewed themselves to ready and eager to venture their lives in its defence. Such was the language of the resolute minority

headed by the intrepid Steig. His eloquence carried such energy and conviction, that a determination was formed to collect the whole of the Swiss nation, able to bear arms, and with it to fall immediately upon the French. But this resolution, suggested and taken in the heat of patriotic enthusiasm, soon gave way to the representation of the more timorous, whose advice enforced by superior numbers brought the hesitating assembly to the submissive measures at adopted.

Stung with indignation at corruption or the pusillanimity of his degenerate countrymen, and did not scruple to express him the brave and dauntless Steig threw up his civil functions, and paired to the army, commanding Erlach, resolved to share the destiny of his friend, and, in his own words, to perish, sooner than give up honour of his country.

The example of this venerable old gentleman had a remarkable influence on the youths of all the putable families in the canton of Berne. They followed him to army, full of the same spirit, animated him, and alike determined not to survive the subjugation of their country. A farther consequence of this patriotic determination was, that it excited numbers in all classes, to imitate them. reinforcements procured by means to the army of general Erlach rendered it so considerable, justly relying on the bravery and loyalty of those of which it consisted, he warmly solicited the permission to attack the French without farther delay.

Still, however, the timidity prevailed over the Swiss cou-

could not be overcome by these proofs of national courage and patriotism. Treaty and concession appeared preferable to all other methods of terminating the difference with France. A negotiation, accompanied with an armistice, was accordingly opened with general Brune, the successor to Menard, in the command, and whose secret partisans among the Swiss, gave him out as a man of the strictest integrity, and particularly inclined to pacific measures.

But the truth was, that instead of harbouring those peaceable intentions so industriously attributed to him, his principal end in negotiating, was to gain time sufficient for reinforcements to arrive, before he carried his ultimate designs into execution. The Swiss army, commanded by Erlach, appeared so strong, and well ordered, and so resolutely disposed, that he did not think it altogether safe to attack it, till his own had received the additions that were to be made to it from the French armies in Italy.

The negotiations were carried on in the mean while, precisely in the style and manner peculiar to the French, since the extraordinary successes every where attending their arms. They positively insisted on such new arrangements in the Swiss government, as amounted to a total change of their constitutions, and a substitution of another on the plan of their own. They required also the expulsion of those individuals inimical to their designs, and finally demanded a large pecuniary contribution.

Exasperated at such requisitions, the people of Switzerland publicly testified their averfence to comply with them. Multitudes crowded

from all parts of the country of Berne, with offers of aid and requesting to be led against the French. Such was the spirit of determination of the numbers were now under arms, that the Swiss senate was unable to deny the request. Notice was accordingly given to general Erlach, that he had liberty to attack the enemy on the expiration of the armistice, second of March. This decision of the senate, which took place on the twenty-sixth of February, was immediately communicated to the French general, by his secret partisans. He prepared, in consequence, to anticipate the attack intended, and to fall upon the Swiss when it should be totally unprepared.

The more securely to accomplish his point, he proposed new conditions for the settlement of differences. His partisans supported this proposal, as preferable to the dangerous hostilities, and as the most eligible, that a refusal might give the French to accuse the Swiss of not being sincere, in expressing their desire for an accommodation. These arguments prevailed, and the authority given to general Erlach was withdrawn, contrary to the sense of a large proportion of the senators. These, however, refused to make such urgent and unavailing remonstrances on the impropriety of recalling this authority, that it was again renewed on the first of March. This being the eve of the day, when the armistice expired, the French faction, the senate, dreading the consequences to their friends, exerted themselves so effectually, that the proposal granted to the Swiss general was again repealed, as inconsistent

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the pacific negotiations now on foot.

The French general lost not a moment in profiting of this backwardness in the Swiss councils, to adopt decisive measures. He assailed, by surprise, the Swiss army during the night of the first of March. Though attacked unawares, the Swiss defended themselves with so much bravery, that the French would have been repelled, had not treachery come to their assistance. An officer, high in command in the Swiss army, abandoned his charge, and fled: this sudden desertion spread universal alarm and discouragement. The Swiss army retreated to Fribourg, which it was forced to evacuate. Here the French were guilty of great enormities. Mr. Verrer, avoyer of this place, a man of the most respectable character, was one of those who fell in fighting for his country. After shamefully mangling his dead body, they fixed his head on a pike, and carried it about the city, to terrify all those who dared to make any resistance.

The city of Soleure fell into the hands of the French at the same time as Fribourg: but the taking of Soleure was attended with peculiar circumstances of deceit and perfidy on the part of the French. General Starvenburg, who commanded that division of their army which was marching against that place, sent word to the Swiss officers, at the head of the forces stationed in the proximity of that city, to abstain from hostilities, as a suspension of arms had been agreed on between general Le Brune, and the cantons that opposed him. It was not, however, without difficulty and much consultation, that credit was

given to this message. The faith of the French, and their tal for deception, were strongly urged but their solemn and reiterated assurances of veracity, were so prevalent, and the Swiss troops tired to rest in separate quarters a few hours after, the French upon the Swiss; who thus suddenly attacked, when they thought themselves in safety, were unable to resist the multitude of their assailants, were either slain, or made prisoners.

The consequence was, that the body of Swiss troops, who hastened to the defence of Soleure on hearing of this disaster, finding impracticable to withstand the immense superiority of the French troops, after a valiant resistance and the city of Soleure was compelled to surrender. Nothing more undeniably proved the desperate valour of the Swiss, than the uncommon pains they took to deceive and circumvent them by every artifice they were able to devise in order to put them off their guard and yet the French were full fifteen thousand strong, and the force needed for the defence of Soleure did not exceed twelve hundred men, who had the courage, notwithstanding, to make a most obstinate resistance.

After they had been defeated at Fribourg by superiority of numbers but more through the treachery of one of their principal officers, the Swiss troops lost all confidence in their commanders. The French were not wanting in spreading dissension and discord among them by raising, through their emissaries, mistrust and suspicion of every man's whole abilities and patriotism.

dress

dreaded. By means of their scandalous insinuations, and by distributing money to the peasantry, the cantons that had remained neutral, were prevented from moving to the assistance of those that had taken up arms against the French.

The Swiss army continued, in the mean while, to retreat, not, however, without making some very resolute stands. The third and fourth of March were marked by desperate engagements, wherein, notwithstanding they were hopeless of victory, the Swiss fought like men resolved to make the victors pay dear for it. Struck with their invincible courage, and fearful of its consequences, the French general employed, with additional activity, the base means he had found so efficacious. His secret agents at Berne, excited the inhabitants to a general insurrection against the government, by persuading them, that they were betrayed by their rulers, and by circulating a report, that the senate at Berne had sold the canton, with its people and resources, to the French directory, for the term of five years. Seduced by this absurdity, the furious populace fell upon the arsenal, which was entirely pillaged, and the whole city and neighbourhood thrown into disorder and confusion. Aware of his incendiary practices, the Swiss officers were particularly careful to prevent any communication between the French and Swiss soldiery: but he took advantage of a high wind, to throw from the top of a steeple seditious papers, which were blown into the Swiss camp, that lay close to leeward, and produced considerable desertions.

The defeat of general Erlach, and the loss of Fribourg and Soleure,

with the popular discontent : surrection, induced the gove of Berne, in hope of recover authority, and reconciling : ties, to issue orders for a rising of the people in arms, defence of the state. The were obeyed ; but, when the were collected and armed, t sisted on the immediate diss of the government, and the a ment of a provisional one. took place accordingly, and tified to the French genera offers to disband the Swiss provided he would refrain fr tilities, and confine himself poss in his possession. Bu concessions were not satisf and he farther demanded Berne should receive a Frer rison. The provisional gove did not seem averse to this p but the people heard it wi nation, and multitudes reso santly to march to the assist the remaining part of the Swi It was joined accordingly b derable numbers of their c men, whom the provisional ment could not restrain fr determination they had to march against the French however inferior in number, one trial more, for the pres of their country. The ra vance of the French soon both parties, after three se tions, to a decisive battle the walls of Berne. It wa with the courage and racy of men, who were reso to survive the ruin of their c The slaughter was great c fides : but superior multitu vailed, and the Swiss were defeated. In this battle p among other brave patriots

Steiguar. He fell, as he declared it to be his decision, fighting against France, liberty of Switzerland. He accompanied in his fall by the that body of young men of families, that followed the camp, when he received his place in the senate. could accept of no quarter, but till they were slain to the. Numbers of them were under fifteen. Such heroism, by an age, while it reflected credit honour on their country, did fail to excite the deepest regret their untimely fate, not their own country, but in peace.

Results of this battle decided, at the fate of Switzerland. It early in the morning of the March, and was followed by the evacuation of the city of Berne, in the evening. The terms of the evacuation granted to it were ill received by the French soldiers,

who pillaged the inhabitants, and were guilty of many excesses.

The unfortunate remains of the vanquished army, enraged at their defeat, which they imputed to treasonable practices on the part of their commanders, thought themselves justifiable in wreaking upon them their severest vengeance. The brave, but unhappy, general Erlach, was sacrificed to their fury, together with some of his principal officers. To complete the system of treachery and deceit, pursued by the agents of the French government in relation to Switzerland, those members of the former government, who had displayed the greatest zeal and energy for the preservation of their country, and were most noted for their hostility to France, were marked for destruction by its secret emissaries, who persuaded the credulous multitude, that they were the enemies to public freedom, and ought to be made examples of, for its establishment and security.

ANNUAL REGISTER, 1798.

CHAP. III.

Consequences of the Fall of the Canton of Berne.—High Spirit of the Radical Cantons.—Five of these enter into a League for Self-defence recovering the general Liberty of Switzerland.—Secured in the Possession of their Country by a Treaty of Peace with the French General Schurberg.—Switzerland considered and treated by the French as a conquered Country.—Character of the Swiss, national and individual.—Brief recapitulation of the Causes of their Rise and Fall.—Motives and Views of the French Government, in the Reduction of Switzerland.—Argument by which the French attempted to justify all their Measures.

THE fall of the canton of Berne was followed by that of the other cantons attached to its fate by closer connection than that which formed the Helvetic union. This connection arose from the similitude of their governments, which were chiefly aristocracies, and which the mass of the people did not incline to support with the same energy they would probably have done, had they participated in the sovereignty. This was remarkably evinced by the vigorous resistance which the smaller cantons unitedly made to the French, who found it more difficult to reduce these than the larger. The reason was, that they were democracies, and animated of course with that high spirit which usually actuates men who are conscious of their personal freedom and consequence. While Berne and its associates were publicly asserting to the mandates of the French, and accepting of the forms of subjection, the cantons of Zug, and Unterwalden, entered into a league for their reciprocal defence, and the recovery of general liberty of Switzerland. A resolute determination was immediately entered into the most vigorous execution. They mustered the stoutest and bravest men of the respective districts, and came from the mountainous country inhabited, to the intent of assisting by their presence, the people to join them, and recover their liberty. The heroism of brave highlanders could never prevail upon their country to second their efforts, for the common cause. Partly through and partly through indifference remained inactive, and refused to listen to their repeated solicitations to embrace the opportunity of insurrection in their own hands, and wresting from the field, and wresting from the dominion which they had justly usurped over their country exercised with so much arrogance.

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either entreaties, nor consider them as enemies, and any effect. Undaunted, at this unfriendly revolt, the insurgents determined on the plan they had which was, to assault the Lucerne; and, after carrying over to Zurich, which, reduced, they proposed to treat, the seat of the new and legislature appointed French, and to seize upon enemies to their country, rents to its foes. These intrepid associates been reported, they would, in all, have brought the French in danger, if they had not their expulsion. They had timed their undertaking cautiously: the French troops ordered at a distance from Lucerne, and spread asunder in the cantons of Soleure, Fribourg, and did not suspect that rebellion in the lesser cantons assisted by the junction of Lucerne, where their own numbers were so numerous, and where the people seemed oppressed, by the subjection they were now reduced. Acting upon their plan, they marched to Lucerne, of which they made themselves masters, the day of April. Here they hoped, that, seeing themselves thus, their countrymen thereby induced to lay aside their fears, and join them. Instead of a junction, they met decided opposition from Lucerne. The French having collected forces nearest at hand, moved to the assistance of Zurich, which was menaced by the insurrection. The inhabitants of this

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city were now so completely revolutionized, and devoted to the French, that they took up arms in their defence, and essentially contributed to the defeat of the insurgents, who, disappointed in their expectations, evacuated Lucerne, and withdrew to a post of great strength, where they made a stand, and held a consultation, what measures were the most advisable in their present circumstances.

The French had taken an advantageous position, and were now in great force, their troops arriving hourly from every quarter. They had, by a forced march, surprized the town of Zug, where a large body of the insurgents laid down their arms. The remainder disheartened by their ill success, and still more by the spiritless dereliction of their countrymen, thought it most prudent to secure themselves by a retrograde movement to their strong posts in the mountains, and there to maintain their ground till an accommodation had taken place. General Schauenberg, who had sufficiently experienced their valour, did not hesitate to come into their proposals for a treaty, and consented to one, wherein it was stipulated, that he should leave them unmolested in the possession of their country, and that none of his troops should come within their boundaries.

The fact was, that notwithstanding the representations of the French to their own advantage, they had suffered severely in the divers actions with the insurgents, who retreated rather from despair of assistance on the part of their countrymen, than in consequence of absolute defeat. Thousands of the French fell in these encounters, the narratives of which, in the dispatches of

the generals, describe the Swiss injuries as nothing more extraordinary than a daily drinking-bout.

But the treaty agreed on between the selected cantons and general Schauenberg was highly displeasing to the refractory, who communicated the general to devise some pretext, and find some means, of breaking it, in order to take possession of the refractory cantons before the coming winter. A pretext was found in the edicts, published by the assembly at Aarau, imposing a civic oath of fidelity to the new constitution, upon all the Swiss cantons. As this oath was extremely repugnant to the ideas of several, they refused to take it. The French general, on pretence of this refusal, employed the severest threats against the refractory, and terrified most of them into unconditional submission.

But the canton of Unterwalden remained un intimidated, and inflexible, on which, Schauenberg, on the eighth of September, attacked it with a numerous force; and, after being repulsed on that day, notwithstanding the superiority of his number, penetrated into it on the next. The stand made by the inhabitants, was truly heroic, and worthy of their ancestors. Resolved not to survive the subjugation of their country, they met the French blunderbuss men who fought to die. Young and old, women and children, threw themselves into the thick of the fight, content to perish together, with as many as they could destroy of the enemy.

The French being ten times, at least, superior in number, resistance was vain. Though some thousands of them were slain, a much greater number of the unhappy Swiss was

sacrificed to the vindictive the enemy. Exclusive of fell in the fight, they sag the victims to their slain in all that remained. fied them into their h even corpses, and massa out mercy, all that w forcing the poor sex nor would they let fire to tations, and destroyed cattle.

In the midst of these or denariations, as it two men, of the canton of who were on their way their confederates of I did not arrive till late I when the town of St. joining villages, and country, was in flame what had befallen the men, they unanimously die, in revenge of th They indignantly refused French, and, after say their own number, we off, to the last man.

The Græto-Helvetie a Aarau, decreed a day for jeering throughout all th They congratulated gen enberg on this massacre countrymen. Their or they said, was, that they had not had an active h finishing blow to rebelli

From the time when of Berne, and those uni in opposing the French, ged to submit to them, been busily employed in contributions of those ca introducing their own.

changes the French gav they had no other end in to establish a system of ind and liberty for the peopl

It was indeed in expectation of such an establishment, that the Swiss themselves had joined the cause of the French, and acquiesced in the reforms they proposed. But after the institution of a directory and legislature, on the French plan, when the members of this new constitution proceeded to the exercise of sovereignty, and to assert independence, they were given to understand, that their powers did not go so far as they had imagined, and that in whatever transaction France was concerned, howsoever, they were to submit to French direction. In virtue of this, the French commissary—who was invested with administrative power, by the directory, on his arrival in Switzerland, upon all the treasures and every denomination belonging to the state.

The predation of so enormous a nature roused the Helvetic body from the torpid condition it had placed in the good hands of the French. It immediately set on foot to assert the liberty and independence, and hence openly acknowledged the French government, by disclaiming the immense profits which had laid their hands upon the public treasure, audulent and injurious a

The seal of the Helvetican constitution was accordingly affixed to the French commissary: but was instantly broken by his order, and he sent them formal notice that their authority did not extend beyond the administration of domestic concerns, and that the sovereignty which had been seized, was to be restored to the French, by the right

conduct of the commissary

was fully vindicated by the French government, which published an explicit avowal, that it did not consider Switzerland as politically independent of France, which was entitled, by conquest, to a directing interference in its affairs. The Swiss were haughtily reminded, in this publication, that they were a conquered nation, and held their present liberties from the gift and at the option of France. The treasures, fallen into the hands of the French, had been destined for the support of their enemies, and ought in justice, for that reason, to be considered as a lawful prize. It was, at the same time, more consistent with humanity, as well as good policy, to employ them in maintaining the French troops in Switzerland, than to suffer those to be quartered on the burghers and peasantry. The influence exercised by France over the Helvetic body was necessary for its preservation. It was a protective and not an oppressive influence. Without it the Helvetic nation would relapse into that humiliating situation of domestic dependence of the many upon the few, from which the arms of France had released it.

These reasonings did not prove satisfactory to the Helvetic legislature. Its indignation was farther excited by the researches made in virtue of the orders issued for that purpose, into all the depositories of effects appertaining to the public. This measure was still more aggravated, by declaring them appropriated to such uses as the French executive power should determine. But the resentments of the public rose to the highest pitch, when they beheld the treasures of the state, the accumulations of good manage-

ment and fragility, during a long course of years, taken from their lawful possessors, and transpired to France. This was viewed, by all parties, as a robbery committed by France upon Switzerland. It was not exceeding the right, but the barbarity of a cruel conqueror, intent upon the spoliation and ruin of the vanquished.

Thus fell, after a partial struggle, where a very small proportion of its strength was exerted, the most respectable republic at that time existent in Europe. It had subsisted near five hundred years, in the almost uninterrupted enjoyment of domestic peace and liberty. Several of the cantons were, it is true, under an aristocratic government; but the mild and equitable conduct of those, in whom the power of the state resided, was so conspicuous and undeniable, that their authority might truly be said to have been paternal. This was the light in which it was considered by all the impartial world. Their relations with other countries were, at the same time, accompanied with so much honour and good faith, that none of their neighbours ever had occasion to complain of them. They were neither ambitious nor quarrelsome, and fought only their own safety, without the least idea of encroaching on the possessions of others. Their private character perfectly corresponded with their public. Honest, sincere, brave, and open, they seldom failed to conciliate the benevolence and the esteem of the natives of every country in Europe, where it happened to be their lot to travel, or to reside in military, or in other stations. Their courage and their fidelity were equally acknowledged by all nations, and no

people more readily found ment either in armies or situations. Though not so for brilliancy of wit, none of them in sound understanding and solid sense; and they were noted for the decent simplicity of their manners.

Europe was universally of that a people so judicious and alert, both in their public and private concerns, should have been perverted by the illusions of volatile neighbours, and their domestic peace and progress for innovations, which even in their most successful have bettered their condition of individuals, or their proscription. Nor was it less at that, when the real designs upon Switzerland became and notorious, they did not immediately unite to repel the having such examples on of the consequences attending confidence in their promises, the despotic yoke they had every people that had fit them.

No people were furnished more effectual, nor ready to repel a foreign invasion. Switzerland, at this period, was to contain nearly three thousand men, that had been in the service of various powers. Though numbers were doubtless elderly, and of age of action, yet the major-sensible men, and every of the defence of their country also was fortified by nature in a manner, that it might have been rendered inaccessible parts, had the inhabitants to each other, and acted with usual prudence, as well as

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This plainly appeared, by
rous resistance of the lesser
after the reduction of the

he Helvetic republic rose
rithed through concord, in-
y common oppression, sim-
of manners, and a spirit of
invigorating every senti-
f nature and virtue; so its
is clearly to be traced to in-
fusion and discord, to lux-
it invited corruption, and to
regarding philosophy that
admitted any other than
and sensual gratification.—
itical independence, in the
of the Alps, is one day to
red; its roots are still che-
y the national elements;
breath of heaven has charge
ds.

offession of such a country,
erland, was certainly an
the highest temptation to a
o situated as the French.
ll knew that all the pow-
urope hated them as much
they had destroyed the mo-
und beheaded the king, and
now had more reason to
than at any former pe-
they were no less persuaded
treaties of peace they had
l with the princes, who had
e coalition, were compul-
these, and would be dis-
the moment they could
m with impunity. The
ommitted by their troops
npire, had alienated the
Germany; and the Ger-
es themselves, of the inse-
were convinced that the
n their arrangements with
ior powers, would sacri-
to their convenience. All
siderations had brought
um upon the French, who

naturally thence concluded, that,
were they to experience a reverse of
fortune, they would again be assail-
ed by those powers on whom they
had imposed conditions of peace,
either disgraceful or disadvantage-
ous; and that, were a second coal-
ition to arise, which would, in all
likelihood, happen, they would find
it much more difficult to be encoun-
tered than the first. Their enemies,
taught by dear-bought experience,
would take more effectual measures;
the countries they had subdued and
revolutionized would no longer be
retained in a subjection to them,
palliated by the name of freedom
and alliance; but, in reality, more
oppressive than the dominion of
those princes, whose obedience they
had shaken off, allured by expecta-
tions which they now saw were
ill-founded.

Foreseeing the probability of such
events, and that they would be re-
duced to act upon the defensive,
they determined to add to their
frontiers a tract of country that
would secure them more powerfully
than ever against that enemy,
whom they dreaded more than any
other continental power. That
enemy was Austria, whom they
justly enough suspected of lying in
wait to cancel those agreements that
had been made only through com-
pulsion. Switzerland, when duly
revolutionized, which they did not
despair of accomplishing, would
form an inexpugnable barrier against
both him and the empire, were he
to prevail upon it to join him in
wresting from France its acquisitions
on the left side of the Rhine.

Such were the motives that in-
duced the government of France,
to compass, at all hazards, the pos-
session of Switzerland, and to em-
ploy every means for that purpose,

[D 3]

however

however ignoble and iniquitous. The sooner that object was attained, the greater would be the facility of reconciling the minds of the Swifs to a change of their condition, by treating them with lenity: which, after plundering it in the first place, they proposed to do afterwards; and convincing them in time, that, excepting the obligation of adhering to France, against its enemies, they still remained their own masters, in every arrangement relating to their domestic affairs.

But exclusive of this prospect, which was in some measure distant, there were objects nearer at hand to set their activity in motion. By executing their designs upon Switzerland, they anticipated similar events that might be in agitation among their enemies, and secured at once the numerous party already formed there in their favour, and which would supply their armies with ample reinforcements. They would become masters of the Swifs arsenals, which were in excellent order, and abundantly replenished with all manner of stores; and, what was of more importance, they would come into the possession of those immense hoards of money deposited in the public treasury, and of those contributory levies, which, in a country of so much opulence, must prove very considerable, and of which they would not, therefore, be tardy in making the requisition.

Inducements such as these were sufficient to excite the cupidity of much more scrupulous politicians than those at the helm of the French republic. These indeed had an answer in readiness to every objection that could be made to their conduct. This was, the necessity they were under of having recourse

to all the means, with which that lay within their power, for the preservation of the empire, and to try from the multitude of expedients open or concealed, to environ it on every side, that had started up in the extremities of Europe. Their victories, and the extension of their arms, dissolved the coalition that had literally been formed to annihilate the republic, and to enslave the French nation to former despotism. But the revolution was merely offensive, and still subsisted in the hands of those who had formed it, and who gave it a new vigour with additional resources. France to slacken its efforts, and to keep them in constant motion. In this critical position of the republic must be the choice of means.

This manner of attacking the enemy was justly reprobated by the public, and looked upon political as an indispensable requisite for true statesmen. The necessity of this qualification rendered the public intercourse between the republic and the neighbouring powers nugatory, tended to create in the minds of the unprincipled imperialists, and to degrade the character of the man employed in the service of the state. The motives by which the French, in justifying their measures, cut off all bands of political society, was the reply of those who were in the necessity of conducting the war with candour, the dependence of nations.

C H A P. IV.

Artifices of the Directory for rendering the English odious to the French and the whole World.—To the Intent of keeping alive the Military Ardour of the Multitude. Preparations for an Invasion of England.—Mean and atrocious Artifices of the French Rulers for exasperating the People of France against the English.—Excite their Rage against this Nation to the highest Pitch of Madness.—Other Objects for occupying the public Mind in France besides the projected Invasion of England.—The revolutionizing Policy and Power of the French Republic exercised in Italy as well as Switzerland.—The Humiliation of the Pope followed by farther Degradation.—Reduced to the Necessity of imposing the most grievous Taxes.—Disensions and Divisions in his remaining Dominions.—Illness of the Pope.—If no is relieved from immediate Danger of Death.—But has the Mortification to discover that he is by no Means popular among his Subjects.—Among whom the Spirit of Sedition and Revolt waxed every Day stronger and stronger.—Numbers withdraw from Rome through an Apprehension of popular Violence.—Terror of the Court of Rome.—Situation of Rome compared with that of Paris before the Revolution.—The Court of Rome compelled to have recourse to Measures the most odious.—And which accelerate the Fall of the papal Authority and Influence.—Bold Speculations aiming not at a Reform but a total Suppression of the papal Government.—Joseph Buonaparte, Ambassador, at Rome, from the French Republic.—His preposterous Demands submitted to by the Pope with great Resignation.—An Insurrection of the revolutionary Party in Rome.—Fired on by the Military of the Pope, even in the Court of the French Ambassador's Palace.—In this Affray, the French General Duphot killed.—This used as a Pretence for the farther Interference of the French Republic.—A French Army enters Rome.—Overthrow of the Papal Government, and Substitution of a Republic in its stead.

THE success of the French, in Switzerland, was a new object of animation to those among them who had fixed their expectations on the conquest of England. An invasion of this country had been so recently announced to the public, it began to be considered as a circumstance incumbent upon the executive government not to disappoint the

nation, after so many promissory publications of the reality of such a design. It had been now in the contemplation of the public almost a twelvemonth. It was first formally taken up some time after the events on the eighteenth Fructidor; and the breaking up of the negotiations at Lisle. In order to exasperate the French against the

English, and thereby to prepare their minds for a coincidence with the views of their rulers, an artifice, no less feeble than disgraceful, was employed by the directory.

A letter was forged by their direction, pretended to have been written by lord Malmesbury. Herein he was made to acknowledge, that he had no real intentions to conclude a peace with France, and that he considered it as on the point of a counter-revolution that would render all treating unnecessary: the royal party was predominant in the councils, and the nobility and clergy exerted an influence over the people, that was daily increasing. All he had to do, therefore, was to gain time, by protracting the negotiation under various pretexts.

After publishing this clumsy forgery, as an instance of English duplicity, they issued a proclamation against the British government, accusing it, in their usual manner, of being the artificer of all the mischiefs and calamities occasioned by the war: at London, they said, are fabricated the evils that desolate Europe, and it is there they must be terminated.

This proclamation was followed, shortly after, by a circumstantial and virulent representation of the plan attributed to England, in order to exercise a tyrannical monopoly of the commerce of the whole world, and thereby to render all nations tributary to its avarice. It contained the most atrocious accusations, and described the English as a people lost to all moral principles, and labouring to sacrifice mankind, every where, to their mercenary views.

Behold, it said, with how much art the treacherous policy of Eng-

land extends its baneful influence over every part of the globe: enslaved Corsica, under the pretext of making it free, and seizing Toulon in the name of Louis, it deceived Naples into a treacherous alliance, and dominated Leghorn, under commercial pretexts. It subsidized, against the royal keeper of the Alps, it paid the pirates of Africa, and their depredations on the shipping, as it had done the pirates of America for scalping the Indians, not from motives of philanthropy, it ostentatiously pretended, but from views of profit. Thus, with the same avidity, it carries on its human trade on the African coast, which robs parents of their children, and separates husbands from their wives. It invades the commerce of other nations under pretences of trade, and seizes its sovereigns, under the name of ally. It penetrates under the same denomination into China, whence it endeavours to exclude all other nations, having lost, through its rapacity and oppressions, the vast colonies founded in North America. It found means to recover its empire through bribery and corruption. They are now become its tributaries, and they have broken those ties, and abandoned those connections, that would have cured their honour and independence. It now aims at the throne of the emperor of the East, the chair of their president, and the throne for one of the kings of Europe. Its political calculations embrace the present and to future times, to apply the same principles in order to secure for ever the supremacy of the universe, to

is continually forming for
 ess of its interested and
 ews. It pursues the like
 in every country in Eu-
 t engrosses the productions
 en, Denmark, and Russia.
 nts the trade of Holland,
 ces that of France to its
 its. It has made of Por-
 mere province of the Bri-
 inions; and, proud of its
 able rock of Gibraltar, it
 strength and efforts of
 defiance. Its gold and
 produced the coalition,
 support its remains. It
 the obstinacy of the French
 revolutionists. It keeps
 : destructive war that ena-
 to carry on the exclusive
 the European nations, and
 rich at the expence of
 and foes. Thus it erects
 lard of its oppressive pro-
 on the ruins of monarchies
 ublics, indiscriminately, and
 general distress and misery
 rinces, states, and people,
 l in this fatal quarrel.

was the substance and
 of the most remarkable
 in this declamatory pub-
 , which, though received
 ithusiasm by the
 party, that fought and ex-
 nothing less than the con-
 England, was regarded, by
 is people, as the ebullition
 ical fanaticism, encouraged
 ons in power, to the intent
 ping alive the wishes and
 of the multitude, for the
 tion of the war, in hope of
 ating it in the brilliant man-
 ith the prospect of which
 ere led to sooth their heated
 nations.

ling was omitted to impress

the strongest persuasion, that this
 attempt was seriously intended.—
 Preparations were made in every
 sea-port. Transport-ships were col-
 lected, and seamen assembled from
 all quarters: the best troops were
 selected from the different armies,
 and the most experienced officers
 set over them. The genius of the
 most inventive artists was at the
 same time excited, by the promise
 of the highest rewards, to contri-
 bute to the success of this great
 enterprize. The general, who was
 to conduct it, visited every harbour
 from whence the troops were to
 embark, and held conferences, with
 the expertest mariners, on the most
 advantageous methods of proceed-
 ing, in order to secure a safe and
 speedy passage, and a favourable
 landing.

To give the greater weight to
 these appearances, the directory
 proposed to raise forty millions by
 way of loan. The bankers of Pa-
 ris engaged to fill it, and to wait
 for reimbursement out of the spoils
 of England. The speeches made
 in the councils, on this occasion, by
 the members, and on the part of
 the directory, and the addresses pre-
 sented to the legislative body by
 the deputies of the commercial
 classes, were perfectly in that vain-
 boasting style which pervaded all
 their official discourses and procla-
 mations. The trite comparison of
 France to Rome, and of England
 to Carthage, was seldom forgotten
 in these violent effusions of French
 enmity to the English nation; and
 the strongest conviction expressed,
 that as Carthage had fallen before
 Rome, England would fall before
 France.

But, notwithstanding this splen-
 did offer, from the monied people
 in

in Paris, the acute speculators in pecuniary matters represented it as a mere illusion. Cash at this time was so scarce, that 4 per cent. was its monthly premium on good security. Of those who made the offer of a loan, three only were real bankers; the others were brokers, and money-agents. It was shrewdly suspected that the offer was made at the instigation of the directors, in order, if possible, to levy a supply upon the credulity of the public, for purposes far different from that which was held out, and which numbers of people began to consider much more in a ludicrous than serious light. The newspapers and other periodical publications were filled with pleasantries and jests upon the projected expedition against England, which cool-headed people unanimously viewed, in the relative situation of both countries, as impracticable.

The French government, nevertheless, persisted in assuming an air of gravity and decision, upon this subject, that effectually imposed upon the multitude. The minister of the interior, in order to animate all classes, directed a musical composition, intitled, *The Vengeance of France upon England*, to be performed at the different theatres every evening; and, adding baseness to vain boasting, the minister of the police addressed a circular letter to the various districts of the republic, wherein, after urging them to use their utmost to suppress the robberies and murders that were daily increasing every where, he explicitly ascribed them to the machinations of England, which kept in pay those gangs of thieves and assassins that desolated France. Trembling, he said, at the idea of that

army of heroes, which was preparing to land upon the English coast, and to revenge the injuries done France, those perfidious inslaws were using every atrocious ruse to divert the storm that was threatening them, and filling every corner of the republic with blood and civil broils, in order to keep the French employed at home.

The more to irritate all parties against the English, reports spread, that an attempt to poison Buonaparte had been made by emissaries, and that there was reason to believe, that general Hoche had perished in that manner, through their means. One that knew the character of the English, gave the least credit to these infamous tales; but the multitude swallowed them with avidity. It is indeed but too notorious, that no European nation is apt to believe absurdities, of this nature, than the French, notwithstanding their pretensions to superior discernment and sagacity. These, though founded, respecting the superior and educated classes, can in no way belong to the inferior, which is credulous, and easy of belief; those of the same degree in most unenlightened countries.

Certain it is, that the French government did not lose the opportunity to exasperate the people against its ancient rivals. The court and the rage produced the numerous falsehoods it propagated, wrought their full effect upon the mass of the people, especially the vulgar and the unreflecting, could hardly find expressions of veneration sufficiently strong to express their rage against the nation of Britain, and the impatience

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which it waited for their extermination.

During the agitation of the public mind, produced by the vast object held up for its contemplation, the directory was seriously employed in devising means to compensate for the disappointment the French would feel when they beheld the prodigious preparation making for the conquest of England, become useless for that great and highly-vanted purpose. It was necessary, therefore, to convert their attention to some point, on which it might rest with some degree of satisfaction, after being frustrated of the mighty hopes they had been led to indulge, of humiliating for ever the greatest and most dangerous of their numerous enemies.

France had, in the course of 1796-7, completed the humiliation of all the princes and states in Italy. It had crushed their open and their clandestine efforts to resist the torrent of its successes; it had taken paramount possession of all the northern parts of that noble country, under the denomination of republic, founded under its auspices, but, in reality, acting immediately under its influence and direction. The king of Sardinia and the grand duke of Tuscany retained little more than their titles, and the pope, after losing the most valuable possessions of the Roman see, was also reduced to a state of dependence. Naples was much in the same situation, and did not dare to take the least step that might prove offensive to France.

In this formidable posture, Great Britain was the only power that had the spirit to confront the French republic, and the good fortune to obtain such advantages over it, as

to counterbalance, in a very considerable measure, the successes which it was continually boasting but of which the permanence and solidity appeared extremely dubious to the wisest of its heads, while its resolute rival remained unsubdued or was not, at least, compelled to accept of such terms as it might dictate.

This expectation, however, coming daily weaker in the estimation of those who had been most forward to give it countenance, they now watched with avidity for an occasion to indemnify their action, for having been frustrated of this great and principal object.

The two countries in which they now proposed to exercise their revolutionizing powers were Switzerland and the papal dominions. This has already been related in a manner of those: but, while they were occupied in this business, an opportunity offered to carry on the work with still greater facility and success, as little more was wanted than intrigue, and encouragement to those who were already meditating execution of the designs they had in view.

The peace granted to the republic by Buonaparte was, at best, but a semblance of reconciliation with France. Deprived of his best possessions, abridged of his authority over the remaining parts, and removed from the importance formerly annexed to his dignity, he was reduced to the mere shadow of ancient grandeur; and excited, among his well-wishers, more sorrow for his misfortunes, than compassion and respect for the rank he still held in the Christian world.

His personal conduct had not been marked with the firmness while his fortune stood in fifteen l. During the treaty with the French general, he had secretly purposed to flee from his capital, with the treasures he was able to collect. This at once diminished the good opinion he had hitherto possessed, and shewed that his timidity was greater than his prudence and discernment. His personal security was restored by the pacification, but he never was able to recover his influence; and the people of Rome ever after beheld him as a pusillanimous and degraded sovereign, unworthy of his nation, and deserving of the humiliation that had befallen him.

Sermons such as these were naturally preparatory to still further degradation. They were daily strengthened by the principles that had been disseminated among his subjects. These principles were equally inimical to his temporal and spiritual power: the latter, indeed, had suffered a surprising diminution; and, being, in fact, the chief basis of the former, this had been weakened to a degree that shook the whole system of the sovereignty, which he and his predecessors had exercised with such absolute authority.

He now remounted the papal throne by the permission of France; for no other idea can be affixed to the pacification concluded at Tolentino. Whatever the French demanded he was constrained and even glad to grant, from the extreme apprehension he was under, that they would have deprived him of the very power of making concessions, by stripping him at once of both his civil and religious authority, and expelling him from his dominions.

In the mean time, he had lost with three large and rich provinces the means of supporting the pontifical dignity upon its accustomed footing; but, what was much worse, he thereby became unable to fulfil the conditions imposed upon him without recurring to means that would be odious to his remaining subjects. Large sums had been exacted by the French, as the price of peace, and he well knew the consequences of non-payment. To save himself from these, he was obliged to lay a tax of the most grievous nature upon his people. He had purchased the armistice granted to him by the French general in the preceding year, without the price of his subject; he now demanded the other half as indispensably necessary for the arrangements he had been compelled to make to insure the public tranquillity.

The reverence for the sacred character with which the pope was invested secured him from popularity; but his minister, cardinal Bulce, was in the utmost danger. This unfortunate and imprudent statesman was considered as the cause of all the calamities that had befallen the papal see, by his opposition to the pacific measures advised by the Spanish minister at the court of Rome, the chevalier d'Alara, whose mediation, had it been accepted, would have prevented the misfortunes that followed its refusal. The pope, who had long been governed by the counsels of the cardinal, was obliged to dismiss him, in compliance with the universal wishes of the public: but this dismissal could not remedy the mischief he had done; and the pope knew not how to replace him.

for of sufficient capacity to
 e errors he had committed.
 : was only one man in his
 it seemed calculated, in any
 to restore domestic tran-
 and to render himself ac-
 to France and Spain, the
 vers that held in their hands
 iny of Rome: the first by
 the second by its influence
 rst. Him, accordingly, the
 ote to administer his affairs
 present critical situation.
 son was cardinal Doria, a
 an illustrious family and
 tionable character: his ca-
 ould have confessedly been
 a less difficult period; but
 sent was too arduous for
 , indeed, any man. He
 nswer for both foreign and
 : obstacles, mutually sup-
 oy each other, and he had
 rces to meet either.
 provinces left, by France, in
 ssion of the pope were dis-
 oy the most violent factions;
 ere adverse to the French,
 hers to the jurisdiction of
 hence, animosities and
 rose that frequently ter-
 in bloodshed. Some of the
 men in Rome itself, and the
 n its proximity, had con-
 designs decidedly hostile to
 al authority; and a revo-
 y spirit was daily and visibly
 ground among individuals
 ates.
 down with grief and anx-
 is calamitous situation, the
 as assailed by an illness that
 him nearly to the grave.
 vered; but had the morti-
 to discover that his life was
 object of popular desire, and
 death would have proved
 h more acceptable event.

Among the many faults and errors
 he had committed, there was one
 very common indeed to all the
 bishops of Rome, but which their
 subjects were the least of any dis-
 posed to forgive. This was the
 vice of nepotism, of which Pius
 VI. had been guilty in a scandalous
 degree. He had two nephews,
 neither of them distinguished for
 talents of any kind. The youngest
 he loaded with benefices and pre-
 ferments in the church, and, at last,
 created a cardinal; the eldest, on
 whom he conferred the title of duke
 of Braschi, the pope's family name,
 was noted for his sordid avarice.
 Through the ill-placed favour of his
 uncle, he acquired immense riches,
 extorted from the public by mono-
 polies of the most necessary articles
 of life, and by donations of lands
 that were the property of the state.

This conduct of the pope excited
 the greater murmurs, on account
 of the contrast it formed with that
 of the celebrated Gangenelli, his
 immediate predecessor, who, to his
 many virtues and eminent qualities,
 added, conspicuously, that of dis-
 interestedness respecting himself,
 and impartiality towards the indi-
 viduals of his family, whom he
 treated with a decent liberality,
 but would never raise to high pre-
 ferments.

These particulars sunk the deeper
 into the notice of men, that they
 were aggravated by the considera-
 tion of the disasters that had marked
 a pontificate unusually long, and
 which offered nothing to the recol-
 lection of the public, to indemnify it
 for the inglorious and unfortunate
 events of an imprudent and op-
 pressive government.

Thus every circumstance con-
 curred to disseminate a seditious
 spirit

the same day, the king, the queen, and the royal family, were obliged to fly from the capital, and to seek refuge in the country. The king, who was then in the city, was obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country. The queen, who was then in the city, was obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country. The royal family, who were then in the city, were obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country.

The king, who was then in the city, was obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country. The queen, who was then in the city, was obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country. The royal family, who were then in the city, were obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country. The king, who was then in the city, was obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country. The queen, who was then in the city, was obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country. The royal family, who were then in the city, were obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country.

The terror with which the court of Rome had been seized on the approach of the French, under Buonaparte, though removed by the pacification concluded at Tolentino, had left nevertheless an impression of fear that pervaded the whole administration of domestic affairs, and debilitated all the measures of government, not only in its exterior relations, but in its internal police. The Roman populace, long accustomed to vent its censures in a

free and open manner, now became silent, and the streets were no longer the theatre of their disputes. The king, who was then in the city, was obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country. The queen, who was then in the city, was obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country. The royal family, who were then in the city, were obliged to flee in the night, and to seek refuge in the country.

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But the situation of Rome, now precisely that of Paris after the revolution. The state had occasioned its conveniences and fatherly

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lower classes, through the stagnation of those businesses that employed them, that sullenness and despondency were visibly gaining ground among them. They now seemed to set at defiance those edicts and proclamations which had formerly kept them in such profound submission.

In the midst of these alarms, government was unhappily compelled, by unavoidable necessity, to have recourse to measures more dangerous than any of those that had been antecedently adopted, and which the public had been encouraged to hope would have been the last of a similar nature. The paper currency, which the difficulty of the times had created, was fallen to half its nominal worth, and the exigencies of the state were such that it was become impossible to answer them, without recurring to another fabrication. It was received with the bitterest censure and reprobation from the public, and nothing but the dread of the armed force, stationed in Rome, would probably have prevented an immediate insurrection.

But the most perilous of those measures was, the requisition made upon the ecclesiastical orders, to give in a list of their revenues, and the laying upon these a tax of their sixth part. This was represented as an attempt, unknown to the worst of former times. It was a direct violation of the privileges annexed to the possessions belonging to the church. No sovereign pontiff had yet presumed to treat his clergy with so much disrespect. It was setting up a precedent that would at once destroy the immunities of the clerical profession in all the catholic countries of Christendom.

Such were the complaints of the ecclesiastics, and their representations of this measure. The insatiation

of numbers afforded them a ple encouragement to exhal the discontent in the most unequal language. Profane and sacrilegious were the terms annexed to regulation, by the numerous big in the Roman dominions; and pope exposed himself to no less censure by adopting it, though evident in a case of the utmost extremity than if it had been in the want of power.

This unhappy affair accelerated the decline of his authority and influence, much more than any of antecedent events of his reign. had now converted into enemies those who had hitherto remained firmest props of both his spiritual and temporal power. The members of his administration were publicly insulted, and he frequently experienced the most disrespectful treatment when he appeared abroad.

In addition to these mortifications, more solid mischiefs were diffused. Discourses, it was affirmed, by those who sought to rivify government, were now held among the students in the university, upon the nature of the papal jurisdiction in civil and political matters. Herein it was undisturbedly affirmed, that, as a temporal prince he had no claims superior to those of any other; and that, setting aside character, as head of the church was liable to the censures and penalties that might lawfully be inflicted on sovereigns guilty of mismanagement.

Whether such really were doctrines secretly avowed and mulgated, certain it is that resistance and insurrection were to very dissuasive in agitation, that the papal government began this time to be viewed with a critical eye by the common people.

large. It was not barely reform, but total suppression that was aimed at by the discontented party. This gradually increased by the accession of persons of consideration, who thought that the present circumstances required a government of more energy, than as long experience had shewn could be expected from ecclesiastics, who were naturally more taken up with theological theories than with the practical and active knowledge of those things that were of visible utility, and undeniable benefit to the community.

Notwithstanding the dangers evidently resulting from such lucubrations, the papal councils had not entirely lost sight of the facility with which they would be obviated, were the patrons of those who indulged them, the French, to be expelled from Italy. The length to which the negotiations at Udina were protracted, afforded, while they lasted, some faint hopes of this kind. But these were totally blasted by the final treaty of peace that took place in October, and that through the dominions of Austria, at such a distance from those of the pope, that he could no longer expect to be supported by the influence of the imperial power.

Emboldened by this decisive event, the malcontents in the ecclesiastical state, felt themselves more at liberty than ever to pursue their political speculations, unmolested by government, against which they promised themselves the protection of the French republic, whenever they had brought matters to that crisis which they secretly proposed. They presumed the more strongly on this protection, that the ambassador sent to Rome, from the directory, began his

mission in a style of a bore down all endeavours the demands he was to make, and that these were in conformity with the views they had ultimately in

This ambassador was brother of general Buciarelli, a man of a cool and intrepid disposition, sagaciously qualified for diplomatic employments. He was remarkably polite and affable, equally resolute and firm in the execution of the business he was intrusted with, and in maintaining the tranquillity which the French government regarded as a superior to other powers.

The demands he was to make were, that he should expel the French from his dominions, disarm the military force, and set free the persons arrested for the political subjects. All these requisitions, he was obliged to comply with, and the reduction of his forces, and the expulsion of the French, though highly mortifying feelings as a sovereign, he considered less humiliating than the wrested from him over his subjects, by requiring them to be sent from prison, for past dangerous the tranquillity of his dominions.

Through the imprudence of his ministers, he yet formally acknowledged the Cisalpine republic; and he has since known that he was in a condition to refuse his assents. Exasperated at that republic's determination as well as other claim

ged and took, after a death occasioned some blood-shed that stood on the patibules. Happily for both the quarrel subsided through the recognition of the Cisalpine Republic.

secret party at Rome, which joined together for the purpose of effecting a revolution, confessed hopes of succeeding, the inability of the court of France to resist any enemy that with daringness and resolution holding frequent consultations, they came at last to a resolution of entrusting them to the French ambassador. Three of them were deputed by the rest, who upon him the twenty-sixth of March, to apprise him of their intentions and to demand whether they should depend on the assistance of France, in case they succeeded in changing the present government and substituting in its place Buonaparte gave them encouragement, and exhorted them to desist from an attempt which he represented to them as impracticable; forbidding them at the same time to apply to the French countenance in any undertaking.

On the 1st, however, of the present month, France, in case of their success, the revolutionary party assembled on the twenty-seventh of March, 1797, but their numbers were small, hardly one hundred, and were easily dispersed by the French troops, of whom they wounded some, and killed three. As in this affray served that the insurgents on the French cockade, arose that they had acted in violation of the French.

XL

To remove this suspicion, the French ambassador notified to the secretary of state those persons in his retinue or employment, who were entitled to wear it, disclaiming every other individual that had assumed it.

In the afternoon of this day, the insurrection was renewed, and became more serious. About twenty of the insurgents repaired to the palace of the French ambassador, and one of them told him, that the Romans were now a free people, but hoped for the protection of France. The ambassador answered by ordering him to depart with his associates, advising him at the same time to proceed no farther in so frontier an attempt, as resisting a government that was able instantly to crush them. The insurrection, in the mean-while, was increasing, and the environs of the ambassador's palace were filling with crowds that shouted, live the republic, live the Roman people. The ambassador, putting on the mark of his dignity, was proceeding to the court-yard, intending to prevail on the insurgents there to leave his residence: but, before he could address them, they were fired upon through the gates of the palace, by a party of the military, who pursued, into the court, the crowd that was flying before them. The French ambassador demanding of them by whose authority they had entered into his precincts, bid them immediately to retire. They withdrew a few steps, but while he was preventing the insurgents from rushing upon them, they again fired, and slew or wounded several, and then fell back to reload. The ambassador again endeavoured to persuade the military to withdraw, with assurances that the insurgents should be given up: but, as they paid no attention to

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him,

him, and seemed preparing to fire another volley, general Duphot, who accompanied the ambassador, marched up to them, to second more forcibly his remonstrances: but while he was expostulating with them, and seizing the musket of one, and preventing another from firing, a soldier shot him through the body, which, after he was dead, was treated with great indignity. In order to avoid the fury of the soldiers, the ambassador and his attendants were obliged to make the best of their way through a bye lane that led to the gardens of his palace; where, on his return, he found numbers of the insurgents dead or wounded, and of which he ordered the gates to be shut.

It was now six o'clock in the evening, and no person appeared, on the part of government, to put a stop to the violence of the soldiery, that still remained in the front of the ambassador's palace. He wrote to the secretary of state, informing him of his situation, and demanding his immediate interposition. The ministers of Tuscany and Spain, who waited upon him in the mean time, testified no less surprise than he did, that government had not yet interfered. At eleven o'clock he despatched a second message to the secretary, apprising him that he was determined to leave Rome, where he could no longer stay without prejudice to the dignity of his

character, and requiring aid for that purpose.

Cardinal Doria, the secret state, dispatched at length an hundred and forty men, as a safe-guard together with a letter, excusing government from any participation in the violation of his precincts, offering whatever satisfaction the French republic should insist in consequence of what happened. A letter of the same tenor was sent to the marquis Masséna, the pope's resident at Paris, and to him to assure the directory, that the Roman government was in the privy to, nor able to prevent an unfortunate affair, and was obliged to submit to whatever condition the directory might think proper to atone for it, and receive the favour of the French republic.

This was indubitably the fatal accident that could have happened this period to the papal government. It was already tottering; but this shook its very foundation. It afforded an obvious pretext to the French to exercise their vengeance upon the guilty, and to involve in one criminality, not only those who committed the excesses of war, but those who complained, but those also whose incapacity, negligence, want of firmness and due consideration had not been prevented or restrained.* The personal fit the pope himself, who was

* Mr. Duppa, an artist, who resided at Rome during the period of these events, who reads them with an air of calmness and impartiality that commands respect in his journal, "This event (the death of general Duphot), though it might not produce the revolution. This was determined on before, and would have place had no such circumstance happened. A prior of a Dominican convent whom I was conversing familiarly one day with a French officer, a confidant of the revolution, the latter had the liberality and the frankness to tell me freely his opinion, and we were obliged to come to as for the death of I would have been of no consequence, if there had not been other objects of government."

and the well known disposition of his ministers to live on equal terms with France, were from the plainest motives of necessity, made it clear, occasion for a rupture could be sought by either him or the truth was, that the commander in Rome, heard of the insurrection, without a detachment of troops to suppress it, with officers unqualified to do so.

The French ambassador, on leaving, repaired to Florence, where he was followed by the most precipitations of the papal ministers. They justly foresaw that unless an immediate reconciliation with France were purchased at any price, inevitable ruin awaited the court of Rome; of either the spiritual nor temporal influence was any longer sufficient to check the determination of foreign and domestic enemies, of whom concurred with arms and unanimity to prevent its downfall by every means; from the present opportunity

the republican party at Rome now to consider itself in the road to success. Though unwilling to erect the standard of defiance, it was hourly engaged in preparing it, by proposing revolutionary maxims, and as many proselytes as zeal, industry in strengthening, could procure among a people incensed at the conduct of the pope, and that had lost all respect for its sovereign.

The real projects of the pope were not unknown to the republicans. They did not affect them. Libellous papers

were stuck up in all the public places, full of invectives against individuals, and explicitly threatening the subversion of the existing government, and the substitution of a better one in its place. The only precaution taken by the revolutionary party, was to conceal the authors of these daring menaces: but they could not remain wholly secret. Several were discovered and imprisoned, and many who lay under suspicion of being their partisans, were treated in the like manner. The assistance of religion was called in at the same time, to reclaim the multitude from its refractory and riotous disposition. They were earnestly exhorted not to forsake the path of piety and obedience to their civil and spiritual pastors, wherein their forefathers had trod so many ages, to follow innovations that had occasioned so much mischief.

But the chief agents, among the malcontents, had provided against all insinuations of this tendency, by drawing carefully the line between politics and religion. Thus they scrupulously left untouched, and pretended to no more than reform in matters of state and civil regulations. This avowal, which was continually in their mouths, effectually silenced those who made it their business to intermix temporal and spiritual affairs, as being of an inseparable nature, and necessarily connected for the benefit of society. The arguments adduced, by those who denied this position, prevailed over the reasonings of their antagonists, and a total disjunction was gradually formed in the public mind, between the respective concerns of the church and the state.

But the gaining of this point, though of great importance to the
[E 2] opponent.

elements of government, which had wrought the revolution, had in view, if a more extensive liberty had not come to their assistance. France, of which they had repeatedly invoked the aid, and which was, of its own accord, ready to grant it to all people in their situation, now came to the determination to take them essentially under its direct protection. The pretence of avenging the affront offered to the French nation, in the prison of its ambassador, was held up to Europe as a justification of his measure. General Berthier, with a large division of the French and Cisalpine army, was ordered to proceed to Rome, and the inhabitants were, at the same time, apprized, that no hostile intentions were entertained against them.

Elate with the expectation of shortly accomplishing their designs, the malcontents testified their satisfaction at the intelligence of his march, by raising commotions, which the government could not quell without calling in the military, and using coercive measures to prevent. A proclamation was also issued, wherein the pope informed the people, that he felt no alarm at the approach of the French, in whose friendly and equitable conduct he reported entire confidence. But whatever hopes he might have formed of being treated favourably, they were totally disappointed. He devoted prince Belmonte, the Neapolitan envoy, on the 6th of February, as mediator between him and the French general, and to prepare him for a departure from the court of Rome. But Berthier informed the prince, that his intructions did not permit him to receive any. The deputies were of course obliged to return. They

had, it seems, been commissioned to make the amplest offers and concessions; but he signified a refusal to admit of no other details than those of the people.

On the 9th of February, 1798, the princes Giustiniani and Gaelli repaired to the French as chiefs of the Roman citizens in arms, and were graciously received; and on the eleventh French troops took possession of the castle of St. Angelo, where the people of Rome supplied them with a large quantity of provisions, gave them every proof of the warm friendship and attachment. proclamation was now issued by general Berthier, wherein he declared, that the intent of his mission was, to bring to justice the authors of the assassination of general Daphot and of Basseville, secret of legation to the French embassy at Rome in 1793, and to take citizens of Rome under his protection.

The revolutionary party was, the mean time, making preparatory arrangements for the final execution of the design which they so long in contemplation. Early the morning of the sixteenth of February, which was the anniversary of the accession of Pius the sixth to the pontifical throne, on which he had now been seated twenty-three years, the people of Rome assembled in that spacious field called the Campovaccino, and there solemnly proclaimed the resumption of their ancient sovereignty.

The style of this proclamation, which was entitled an act of sovereign people, was very remarkable. The people of Rome, it is long oppressed by that monster politics, a government of pri-

al times attempted to shake
gnominious yoke, but had
been prevented, by a com-
of craft, superstition, and

This government being
en to pieces, through its
ility and mismanagement,
ian people, in order to
themselves from anarchy,
cied all their courage and
with the view of asserting
erign rights. They now
declared, before the su-
eing, and the whole uni-
at they had taken no part
iniquitous transactions that
a offence to the French re-
and held them in the deepest
ice. They constituted them-
selves a free and independent
and resumed the legislative
utive powers, in order to
them by their representa-
entormably to the inalien-
s of men to chuse that
government which they
for their advantage.

This preamble, the act pro-
to the settlement of the dis-
arts of the executive go-
it. At the head of it were
five consuls, in whom was
the power heretofore exer-
cised by the pope and council of
It appointed a variety of
censors, whose denomi-
nations taken from those of the
republic; such as prefects,
and several others, which
referred as remembrancers
constitutional and civil system
ancestors, and to excite
glorion to rival them.

It nominated eight de-
puties, each general, to request
the protection of the peo-
ple in this regeneration
in liberty. The act was

then signed by almost all persons pre-
sent that could write, to the amount
of many thousands. It was read to
the people, and received with uni-
versal applause and acclamation.
The ceremony concluded by plant-
ing the tree of liberty in the most
public places of the city.

At noon the deputation waited
upon general Berthier, to lay be-
fore him the revolutionary act, and
the plan of government they had
established, and to request his solemn
approbation of what the people had
done. In compliance with their
desire, he entered the city in great
state and splendour, and proceeded
to the capitol amidst an immense
multitude. Here, after invoking
the manes of Brutus, Cato, Cicero,
and other celebrated names of an-
tiquity, he formally declared, con-
formably to the intentions of the
directory, that the French republic,
professing the principle of national
sovereignty, acknowledged the in-
dependence of the Roman repub-
lic; which should consist of the pro-
vinces that remained under the pa-
pal jurisdiction since the treaty of
Campo Formio.

The French general thought it
proper, however, to make some
alteration in the provisional go-
vernment they had formed. He
added a sixth consul, and such regu-
lations as appeared requisite for the
preservation of order in its present
state of uncertainty. The direc-
tory had reserved to itself the final
settlement of the new constitution
of Rome, as it had done that of
the other republics, founded under
the auspices of France. For, con-
sidering the state of Italy, the Roman
republic, by its central position in the
heart of Italy, and every local ad-
vantage, would, in a long period,

of time, arrive at great importance, the French were peculiarly desirous to secure a permanent influence over its affairs, by forming such a connection with it, as would render the one dependent on the other.

The new founded republic was not averse to an union of this kind, conscious that its existence depended solely on the protection of France, and that without this support the severest vengeance would be taken of the republican chiefs. The French general, and his partizans, carried the system of internal government, established in France, into the organization of the new commonwealth. Communes, municipalities, and national guards, were instituted in every part of the Roman state, with every appendage of power, and closely annexed to them.

In this great alteration of the principles and form of government, the French adhered, with remarkable fidelity, to the solemn promise they had made with no less prudence than equity, to all the people of Italy, to commit no innovation in religious matters, any farther than to introduce liberty of conscience, and the universal toleration of opinions on spiritual subjects. The great number of free-thinkers lately shut up in that country, who were all, to a man, adherents to French principles, rendered a provision of this nature indispensable in every establishment that took place under the auspices of France.

This judicious discrimination, between religion and politics, proved of so much utility on this occasion, that the clergy of Rome submitted to the new order of things without retaining any marked repugnance. On the 19th of February, solemn

thanks were given in churches of Rome, on account of this revolution; and no fourteen cardinals were present at the ceremonies in the church of Peter, exclusive of priests, and other ecclesiastical dignitaries.

As great pains had been taken by the party in opposition to the French, to inculcate a doctrine of rapine and plunder would accompany their entrance into Rome, the French general and his officers were particularly anxious to remove this prejudice by declaring that the severest discipline would be maintained, that the persons, property, and newly acquired liberties, of the inhabitants, with the former customs, and usages, they retained, whether civil or religious, should remain untouched and inviolable.

When intelligence of this event was brought to Paris, the rectory received it with exultation. A message to the pope of five hundred was sent on this occasion, by La Raye, one of the directors, who represented the church as the court of the popes and court of the most odious colours, exerted all his knowledge and abilities to prove that the doctrine of popery was a punishment long deserved.

It was a government propped up by the credulity of the people, the fanaticism of the priests, and the interested support of the nobles. It contradicted, in practice, the maxims it made a shew of. It disgraced the Christianity it preached, by hypocrisy, pretending that its king was not of this world; and yet

at universal monarchy, and forgetting the primitive maxims of the Gospel, recommending such energy, humility, self-denial, and universal charity.

He delivered from persecution, invested with authority, and returned the favours it had bestowed, by the meanest adulation of those who had been guilty of the most atrocious murders, or of the most atrocious thousands of unfortunate subjects: and it was in the east and western empires, a sanguinary agitations of red disputes.

To confirm its power, and set above all laws, it fabricated crimes so well known by the name of false decretals. In virtue of these titles, it gave masters of the sword, appointed kings or deposed them, as ambition or avarice dictated. It absolved subjects from allegiance, patronized treason, and threw kingdoms into confusion and bloodshed.

In his country, he asserted, had suffered more than France, from the sacerdotal theocracy of Rome. Its subjects had been treated with the most just indignity. It was here the scene of the crusades first appeared, under the papal auspices.

By the French court that, in obedience to papal suggestions, those ties were exercised on the weak templars, the recital of these facts fills the mind with horror.

Rome that sanctioned the massacres, that signal of death to many Frenchmen. It was the policy of Rome that fomented the wars of the league, and abused France with so much

From papal councils, that contentious spirit which distracted the French nation

with the most bitter and acrimonious disputes, on the contemptible subjects of Molinism and Jansenism. These feuds and altercations arose from the influence of a foreign priest, styling himself the common father of the faithful! But this sacerdotal reign was now brought to an end by the revolution, and it was in vain the coalition had proposed to restore it, together with the despotism of the abrogated monarchy.

Such was the substance of the most remarkable passages in this message. It concluded by insinuating, that the court of Rome had instigated the murder of general Dupois, and the insult offered to the French ambassador at Rome. Cardinal Busca, it asserted, corresponded at the very time with the conspirators against the French republic; and the congregation of ecclesiastical affairs had just decided, that a true catholic could not in conscience take an oath of hatred to royalty, unwilling to remember that Samuel had threatened mankind, that God would send them kings in his wrath.

This message was received with uncommon applause by the councils, and the republican party. As it coincided with the general sentiments of the enemies to popery, it met, of course, with the hearty concurrence of a great part of Europe. The only exceptions to it were, the charges of an intentional affront to the French ambassador, and of having premeditatedly excited a tumult for that purpose.

In the mean time, general Berthier was occupied in arranging the domestic affairs of Rome, and in providing for the internal tranquillity of the new republic. His
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arrangements bore severely upon the French emigrants, whom their countrymen seemed resolved to treat without mercy wherever they found them. They were enjoined, by a formal proclamation, to quit Rome, and the territory of the Roman republic, in the short space of twenty-four hours: and all their property, of whatever kind, was confiscated and seized for the use of the French republic.

But a regulation that struck the public with just astonishment, was that which suppressed the rights and franchises formerly possessed by foreign ministers, and that allowed them civil and criminal jurisdiction within their palaces and the precincts annexed to it. It was precisely for having violated these, that the French directory had invaded the papal dominions, and put an end to this government.

On the entrance of the French into Rome, the pope was confined to the Vatican, where he was guarded by five hundred men. Seals were also placed on the apartments of all the pontifical palaces, and upon those of all the cardinals that were absent. A contribution was demanded, of four millions of livres in specie, two millions in provisions, and three thousand horses. In order to secure the payment of this requisition, four cardinals were detained as hostages, with four bishops, and four princes. Every person in office, suspected of enmity to the new order of things, was dismissed; and the troops in the papal service were all disarmed.

A variety of revolutionary junctions were issued on the day that followed the proclamation of the republic. The wearing national cockade was ordained, the distinctions of knighthood of titles of nobility, were bited, together with the use of messic liveries; and the ar ensigns of the abolished government were taken down from public place. Strict orders also given, that all property belonging to the British nation, allies, at war with France, w in money or merchandize, be notified to the present government, under the severest penalty for concealment.

On the day of the republic's proclamation, the cardinals, bled in the Vatican to consider the situation of affairs, came determination to abdicate, in form, the temporal government of the state; an act of resignation accordingly drawn up, and by all that were present, w the least hesitation. They conscious of the intire annihilation of their power, and that to on its retention would not be nugatory, but might endanger safety and their very lives. bers of them were highly obnoxious to the people, and the least tom of obstinacy might have ed a fatal opportunity to p vengeance. Several had fled, who were known to have participated in the violent measures against the French: the chief these were the cardinals York, and Busca,

CHAP. V.

Departure of the Pope from Rome to Sienna.—Extortions and Depredations committed by the principal French Officers excite Insurrections among the Romans.—They quelled, but not without Bloodshed.—The sacrilegious Conduct of the French held in Abhorrence by the Romans.—Organization of the new Roman Republic, on the French Plan.—And Diffusion of French Principles throughout the Roman Territory.—The chief Command of the Military at Rome transferred to General Le Brun.—Striking Contrast between the moral Characters and Deportment of the superior and the inferior French Officers.—Causes of this.—Early official Festivals suppressed.—Restrictions on foreign Merchandize.—Arrangements of the new Government, for the gradual Introduction of a more equal Division of Property among the Citizens.—Prudent Acquiescence in their on the Part of the Roman Grandees and Romans.—Scheme of the Nobles, in the Part of Italy subjected to the French, for avenging their Vengeance, on Account of their Depressure.—Adopted by some of the noble Families of Rome.—But frustrated by the Republicans.—Character of the Romans at the Period of the recent Revolution.—Began to be changed by that Event.—Conspiracy and Insurrection of the Abbeys to Populism.—In secret Power.—Suppressed, after the most cruel Excesses.—Severe Punishment of Macdonald.—Forced Loan.—The Humiliation and Submission of the Romans encourages the French in the most unbecoming as well as cruel Exercise of Power.—Preparations of the French to Proceed to a Contest with Naples.—The Government established by the French legislative body even to the Roman Republicans.—And their Disregard of it.—Situation and Demeanour of the exiled Pope.—His Holiness still despised and persecuted by the French.—Deserted even by the principal Roman Catholic Princes.—But his Resignation and Patience, under Suffering, regarded with Respect and Veneration throughout all Europe.—Review of his Character and Reign.

THE pope submitted to this great change in his fortunes with uncommon resignation. When general Cervoni, deputed from the French commander-in-chief for that purpose, signified to him, that the people having resumed the sovereignty, his reign was at an end, he appeared solely anxious for his

spiritual dignity. On being apprized that this remained inviolate, together with his person, he expressed himself contented.

The utmost endeavours were used, at the same time, to conciliate all classes. In a public harangue made by Cervoni to the people, he told them, that the French republic considered

considered itself as sister to the Roman, and that all its strength and energy should henceforth be common to both. Farther to reconcile the Romans to their new situation, uncommon care was taken to blend political with religious consideration, and to unite orthodoxy with republican freedom. In the proclamation for public thanksgiving, it was specified, that the foundation of society was religion, and that God was the author both of religion and liberty.

This condescension, on the part of the French, was peculiarly acceptable to the Roman people, whose ebullition, in favour of the republican maxims of their ancestors, was accompanied with no less zeal for their present religion. Actuated by motives of thankfulness for the respect that had been shewn to it, as well as for the professions of fraternity from the French government, the consuls of the new republic sent a warm and affectionate address to the directory, wherein every sentiment that could express esteem and attachment to the French nation was conveyed in the strongest terms.

In one instance, however, the French did not yield to the desire of the majority of the Roman people. In the act, proclaiming their sovereignty, it had been specified that the pope should still be acknowledged the head of the church. In virtue of that quality, he deemed himself entitled to remain at Rome, and seemed to have taken that resolution. But the French commander-in-chief, thinking his presence dangerous in the midst of a people so long used to hold his person and dignity sacred, and so apt to be influenced by the numerous clergymen and secretly his partisans, signified to

him the necessity of an immediate removal. He quitted Rome on the 23d of February, with much repugnance, and repaired to the city of Sienna, where he was received and treated, by order of the duke of Tuscany, with all the respect and attention that were due to his dignity and misfortunes. The prince, in whose territory he took refuge, consulted only his inclination, every possible honour and deference would have been paid to the unhappy pontiff though on peaceable terms. In France, the grand duke was sensible of the precarious footing which he stood with a government that seized every pretext of living with those for whom he had a prospect of extorting thereby more than they could expect by remaining at peace with them. The pope for that reason desired to reside in the environs of Sienna incognito; the prelates and clergy of Tuscany were forbidden to wait upon him or to make any public demonstrations of the reverence in which they held him, or of the interest they took in his fallen condition.

Soon after the pope's departure from Rome, general Berthier was also obliged to leave it, and to return with the utmost expedition to Tuscany, where his presence, as commander-in-chief of the French armies in Italy, was indispensable. The garrison, exasperated at the unjust retention of its arms, had mutinied, and threatened to turn to France. It was with much difficulty prevailed upon to return to duty, and not till solemn promises were made, that all its arrears should be paid. This was accomplished the following day, by means of a forced loan from the inhabit-

French troops at Rome had the same reasons for complaint as the garrison of Mantua, a scandalous and oppressive detention of years. But other causes of discontent were added to these: As the pope was departed, several of the principal officers in the army committed depredations on the churches, and in the palaces and houses of opulent individuals, and imposed heavy contributions without appearing sufficiently authorized. The other officers who felt the iniquity of this conduct, as well as the unjust treatment they had themselves experienced, resolved openly to express their disapprobation of this predation, adopted, they explicitly declared, by their superior officers, in concert with the commissioners of the government in France. They held a meeting in the Pantheon upon the 24th of February, at which every officer, from a colonel downwards, assisted. Here they drew up an address to general Bertrando, wherein they solemnly appealed upon God to witness their detestation of the extortions exercised in the city of Rome and the neighbourhood, and of the vile injuries by whom they were perpetrated. They swore, at the same time, that they would no longer be instruments of the wicked designs who had made so ignominious a use of their valour. They demanded the payment of their arrears, for which they knew there were sufficient funds in the treasury chest. They required an adequate restitution of the effects and treasures seized in the churches, houses, and a condign punishment for the robberies committed by their superior officers and others

concerned with them. They demanded all this in a positive and resolute manner, giving the commander-in-chief to understand, that, having it in his power to punish the authors of these depredations, and to put a stop to them, his neglect would render him an accomplice.

Apprised of the discontents of the French officers and soldiers at the conduct of their chiefs, the populace of Rome thought this a fit opportunity to wreak their vengeance on the plunderers. But, in the blindness of their rage, they not only fell upon these, but all the French they met. This necessitated the military to stand upon their own defence: they attacked the populace, of which numbers were slain, and the remainder dispersed. This insurrection, which broke out on the 25th of February, and had been originally provoked by the pillage committed by the French, was become however very serious and extensive. Commotions arose in several places near Rome, where several of the French were killed, before the risings were suppressed.

Still, however, the French officers, notwithstanding that they were obliged, for their own safety, to employ their arms against the insurgents, did not desist from openly condemning the behaviour of those who, by their robberies had given occasion for this tumult. They came to Rome, they said, to give liberty to the Romans, and not to rob them. This and other language of the same nature, wherein they gave broad hints of their determination to procure themselves justice at all events, so effectually intimidated the principal officers, that, in order to prevent the consequences

quences that would have probably arisen from any farther neglect of their complaints, all the demands relating to themselves were granted. But no restitution was made of the effects and property taken from churches and individuals, notwithstanding the unceasing remonstrances of the military, that till this were done, the stain cast upon the French would not be effaced, and their character still remain deservedly disgraced.

The man upon whom their indignation chiefly fell, was general Massena, to whom the command of the forces at Rome had devolved, on the departure of Berthier. He was one of the best officers in the French service, but his avaricious disposition tarnished all his good qualities. It was particularly in the Venetian state that his meannesses had signalized him. But he was not the only Frenchman guilty of those excesses. To the shame of his countrymen, they were become as infamous for their depredations, as they were formidable for their valour and their military talents.

The French government, though enraged at the ignominious proceedings of its agents at Rome, and at the testimony borne against them with so much publicity, by the inferior class of officers, ascribed nevertheless the insurrection occasioned by their oppressions, to a preconcerted scheme on the part of the secret adherents to the pope: to them was also attributed the discontents of the French military, who had, it was said, been seduced by their intrigues, and excited to refuse obedience to their lawful chiefs. A proclamation was of course issued to the armies in Italy, dated the 12th Ventose (19th March), la-

menting their seduction, from the duty they owed to their commanders, through the suggestions of the enemies to France; and rebuking them for not applying to the constituted authorities at home, for a redress of their grievances. Convinced, however, of the reality of the complaints laid before them by the military, they issued an order to the directorial commissioners at Rome, to make a strict inquiry into the extortions and depredations committed on the people in the Roman republic, and to suspend, or expel from their employments, all persons who had abused their trust.

The dissatisfaction of the military still subsisted, and the arrival of general Massena at Rome to command them had added greatly to it. The oppressive treatment of the inhabitants of this city continued as before, and the sumptuous style of living that marked the upper ranks of the military, formed a contrast with the distressed condition of the lower, that exaggerated their beyond all bearing, when they reflected by what illicit means this expensiveness was supported, and with how much difficulty they were able to procure indispensable necessities.

They held another meeting in the Pantheon, upon the 6th of March, in order to deliberate on the situation of Rome; but general Massena sent them an order to disperse, threatening, in case of refusal, to attack them with troops and artillery. They answered, that they had rather submit to death than to the disgrace resulting from the treatment of the Roman people. A deputation of these officers then waited upon him, with a copy of their address to the citizens of Rome,

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the sole intent of which was to convince them, that they were not to be implicated in the guilt of those, who, under the denomination of military collectors of contributions, dishonoured the army, and incensed the people of Rome by their infamous proceedings.

Massena received the deputies as the movers of sedition. He would neither read the address, nor promise that due notice should be taken of their demands. The whole body of officers waited upon him in the evening; but no satisfactory answer was obtained. They next repaired to the commander-in-chief, Berthier, who received them favourably, and promised to pay attention to their address.

The day following, Massena gave orders for the French army to quit Rome, leaving there only a body of three thousand men. But the army refused to obey those orders, from a persuasion that he left this small number, with the view to sacrifice it to the fury of the insurgents. A deputation was instantly sent to general Berthier, requiring him to resume the command of the army; and another waited upon Massena, to inform him, that the army was so highly disgusted at his conduct, that it would no longer accept of him as their chief, and would acknowledge no other commander than general Berthier. On the receipt of this notice Massena quitted Rome.

What the military had alleged as a reason for their disobedience of orders, happened accordingly. The malcontents, on hearing that only three thousand men were to remain in Rome, resolved immediately to assist them on the departure of the rest. They assembled in great numbers in various parts of the city.

But their impatience not suffering them to wait for the expected departure, they rashly attacked the French, of whom a number were slain: but they were quickly overcome, and a great slaughter of them ensued.

General Berthier being shortly called away by urgent business, committed the command to general Dumas, who, possessing the good opinion of the army, was readily accepted as his successor. The first step he took was to publish an address to the people of Rome, wherein he solemnly justified the military from all imputation of sharing in the extortions and robberies that had been committed; and which he solemnly reprobated in the name of the French republic and army: inviting, at the same time, the citizens to denounce the guilty, that they might be punished according to the extreme rigour of the law.

Notwithstanding the repugnance of the military, general Massena returned to Rome, on the 13th of March, and having resumed the command, issued a declaration, wherein he laboured to refute the charges of his accusers, and to clear his character from the odium under which it lay. He upbraided them with their insubordination, and declared that he would not resign his post till ordered by the directory. No regard was paid to him; and finding the officers utterly averse to obedience, he again thought proper to retire with a small division of the army that had not refused to obey him.

Previously to his departure, while was three days after his return, he published a proclamation, informing the people of Rome, that the French republic disclaimed all right

of conquest, and declared the Roman commonwealth a free and independent state, offering, however, a constitution for its acceptance, which would secure its freedom and prosperity.

But these various addresses, to the Roman people, made little impression upon them. The disunion subsisting between Massena and the army, and the disreputable character he bore, rendered all his applications and promises nugatory. The pillage of their churches and houses had at the same time convinced them, that they were destined to be the prey of the French, as soon as a plausible pretext could be found, since they had already been plundered in the basest manner without any pretence at all. These considerations excited an alarm that pervaded all classes, and all parties, and that exhibited the revolution they had undergone in a very different light from that in which they had viewed it at first.

In order to dispel the apprehensions universally conceived of the oppressive measures intended against them, the French thought it necessary to make some striking examples of those who had been guilty of the pillages that had rendered them so odious. Two of their commissaries, for seizing a large quantity of plate out of a church, were sentenced to five years imprisonment in irons. This appeared, in some measure, the wrath of the people, but did not efface the impressions to the prejudice of the French. They continued to bear the character of sacrilegious depredators; and the little reverence for religion, in numbers of them, naturally induced the public, at Rome, to look upon them with abhorrence, and to think them

capable of any spoliation of sacred edifices and houses, which could commit with impunity without detection.

They had, in their invasion of Rome, and the subversion of papal authority, acted with great impolicy, by much more severity than circumstances required. It was a general persuasion, that if they proceeded no farther than to deprive the pope and clergy of temporal power, and put amnesty for all past transactions, they would have secured the attachment of all classes, and their conduct was so much more moderate, and exhibited such a degree of arrogance, oppression, and avarice, that they quickly became objects of execration to all who were not intimately interested in their success.

A few days after the proclamation of the Roman republic, the cardinals were put under arrest. Among these were Doria, Archetti and Borgia. The first was a man esteemed for his virtues, and his upright conduct, and the others were men of an irreproachable character. Cardinals had also been imprisoned, but for this there was no fault to find, as they had advised the French. Cardinal Litta, and the seven others, together with the prelates, were transferred to Vecchia, where they remained, under the terror of being transported to France, as for the requisitions made on the people at Rome, or as in whose presence might be in the critical situation of the new republic.

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The revolutionary government was, in the mean while taken up with such measures as appeared most conciliatory. The price of several articles of the first necessity, was reduced, and some customs and taxes were suppressed. The pecuniary exactions were repartitioned proportionably to the income of individuals, and a subscription was opened to that intent, wherein every one was invited to contribute according to his means.

The rigour that had been exercised in the suppression of the insurrections that had taken place, effectually prevented, for some time, any attempt to repeat them. The French continued uninterruptedly to organize the Roman republic on their own plan, and to disseminate their principles throughout the territory annexed to it. There was, however, a part of it of which they had not the possession. This was the duchy of Benevento, situated in the kingdom of Naples, the dominions of which encircled it on every side. The court of Naples, dreading the diffusion of French principles and pretensions, had surrounded this duchy with a body of troops, and guarded the frontiers of the kingdom with a considerable force.

The discontents of the military at Rome, and their aversion to Masséna, had, in the mean while, induced the directory, to supersede him in the command, and to appoint in his stead general Brune, who had lately acted so conspicuous a part in Switzerland. This officer did not however possess a clear character more than many others. It was a common observation, that the most respectable portion of the French army consisted of the inferior officers, among whom striking influences

of disinterestedness and generosity were occasionally exhibited, in to their credit, and no less to the shame of their superiors, whose incapacity was become notorious. The reason assigned for this difference was, that the lower ranks of officers having no other object in view, than the service and honour of the country, were filled with an enthusiastic patriotism which the upper ranks took peculiar care to cherish and keep alive by every means in their power. But these, exclusively of their military employments, were frequently immersed in the intrigues of the various parties of a divided government. Hence they were gradually led away from integrity, and habituated to accept every measure indiscriminately, served their purpose. This necessarily corrupted their morals, they soon threw off restraints and scruples in other affairs.

The arrival at Rome of general Brune, and the strict regulations which were enacted and vigorously executed, produced a tranquility which was much wanted, for establishment and enforcement of the different parts of the new constitution. The same quarrelsome disposition that accompanied the Roman people under the papal government still continued as undiminished as ever. The five consuls at the head of the republic, were become the objects of public esteem and of unqualified censure. They had been promoted to their position from the conviction of their republicanism, much more than of their abilities or experience: of this indeed they could have little to boast. Four of them were physicians, and the fifth consul, who though a man of great erudition

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extraordinary genius, had not, any more than his colleagues, ever filled any official department. Their inexperience gave rise to numerous pleasantries and pasquinades: but their diligence and zeal supplied many defects; and, aided by the senate and ministers, some of whom were Frenchmen, well conversant in public affairs, they were the authors of many judicious laws and measures.

Though, from political motives, the absence of the pope was judged necessary, by the French and their warmest partizans, a viceregent, invested with all his official authority, acted in his room. The prelate Passeri was nominated for this purpose, and executed his commission to the general satisfaction. By the pope's permission, he superadded a multitude of unnecessary festivals, that abridge the means of doing business, and thereby encouraged idleness, and increased poverty.

The necessity of complying with the mandates of the French occasioned, however, great inconveniences to the commerce and agriculture of the state. The Neapolitan peasantry, that was wont to repair to the Roman dominions, for employment, in the haymaking and harvest seasons, were prohibited from coming as usual, and threatened with being shut the moment they set their foot on the Roman territory. A proclamation was also issued, forbidding the sale of British, Russian, and Portuguese articles of merchandise, in every city and place in the republic, upon any pretext.

The contributions exacted by the French fell heavily, in the meanwhile, upon all classes. The produce of the last requisition of the

plate, remaining in the power of individuals, had been sent to the French agents. In order to accelerate the payment of what still due upon their demands, a proportion of it was required of people known to possess great property: and, to enforce the demands, fresh troops were arriving at Rome, which, it seemed, the French had determined to make their central place of in this part of Italy.

It was not without much dissatisfaction that people beheld with avidity with which they seized upon the treasures of the state, to which it pretended liberty and independence: in words, it was remarked, has been more distorted from the truth. The liberty claimed was hardly more than transferring of the government to other hands, under new denotations; and the state thus altered placed under their immediate strictest dependence, and stripped of every resource, by levying imposts of all denominations. Provisionary governors soon showed that their power was hardly the shadow of authority. They were made use of only to where and in what confine little wealth that remained in the state, and politely compelled to their assent that that little might be taken from it. They had a privilege of issuing edicts; but they were compelled to exercise, for oppressing the people beyond all example of even the greatest ancient despotism, and thus made obnoxious to their subjects without ever deriving profit from the plunder that was seized in their names. Here naturally happened, that those

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possessed any sentiments of honour and humanity, or felt any regard for their own personal characters, soon withdrew themselves; or, through the opposition they made to such measures, were compelled to retire. The vacancies produced were filled by men who not only engaged to carry the severest impositions into effect, but, in many instances, purchased their odious offices by money. They, in return, agreeably to a common policy, were to have a high per centage on their collections.

This was precisely the state of the Roman republic: but it suffered from this situation more than other states had done. Property being lodged in few hands, these alone felt the weight of contributions. No city in Europe displayed the two extremes of riches and poverty in a more striking and offensive light: that intermediate class of society, known by the appellation of citizens, had no existence at Rome. The whole opulence of this city, which was generally supposed to contain a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, was nearly centered in the hands of little more than two hundred families; sixty or fourscore of which were reputed to possess yearly incomes from two hundred to eight hundred thousand livres of French money.

So unequal a distribution of property was evidently an object highly detrimental to the community at large; but, as it was an evil to be remedied only by time, and a better government, the only means to be resorted to for this purpose, by men who respected the right of private property, was to leave it inviolate, and to frame such laws against im-

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proprieties in successions, inances, donations, and legacies would gradually effect more equality in the fortunes of citizens, and diminish that overgrown stock of opulence which, by enriching few, to the detriment of the many, debilitates the strength, and weakens the spirit, of a state, by leaving a small number only interested in preservation.

Such were the maxims adopted in their practice by the consuls and senate of the new Roman republic. Their conduct proved to satisfaction to the rich, and the better sort, they readily complied with the junctions issuing from their authority, and manifested an approbation of most of their measures. Several persons of wealth and distinction solicited employment in service of the republic; openly confessing their entire acquiescence in the new order of things, and their determination firmly to abide it, while administered on the plan which had hitherto been observed by the constituted authorities.

The conduct of the Roman gentry and nobles on this great revolution was, indeed, quite opposite to that of the French noblesse: persons of distinction: warned of the ruin and misery of these, they carefully thinned their examination and thought it wiser to preserve their lives and estates, by submitting to a government which they were not able to resist, than to court a wretched existence in banishment; and bring their families to poverty and want, without advancing thereby the cause for which they suffered.

Members of the best families of Rome acted upon this principle, readily yielding obedience to

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republican government, and having, without armistice and capitulation, the fall of the central powers and four years imposed upon them. A clear and sufficient of this conciliating disposition was given by prince Bismarck, reported as a capital of twenty millions. The very day that followed his admission into the senate, he voted for the law, by which was made and carried to levy a year's revenue upon the people of considerable property.

When the victorious arms of France had brought several parts of Italy under the yoke, and introduced a revolutionary government, the principal cities, exasperated at their depredations, and the footing on which they were placed with the lowered individuals, to the disrespect of whom they now felt themselves exposed, relieved, by way of revenge, to do what the greater part of their dominions, in order to make them sensible of the want they stood in of their protection and support; but this behaviour of the nobles was not only bitterly reprehended by the French, but absolutely prohibited: the number of servants antecedently kept was ordered to be continued, and the alms and donations of the nobles, that had been suspended from the like motives, were not allowed to be diminished.

Some of the noble families at Rome had either adopted, or threatened their adoption, of a similar retrenchment. To obviate a measure which would have reduced the poor to such misery, the consuls and senate passed a decree, obliging the nobles to keep the same number of servants, and distribute the like quantity of alms or provisions as heretofore. As neither of these

degrees could be considered a derivative of innovations, or a flipside. They were the more we submitted to, that the late had dismantled the means of board, and had left number dependent than ever on the at the right.

The severest vigilance was meanwhile, exerted by the crown officers, to prevent public exertions and irregular encroachments. The council have appointed officers to inspect their national habits, Robert, and Daen simply, of their manners of France, and their finger-tipped, prepared their money which none dared to wear, and they happily found that the outrages the French had been guilty, but their greatest difficulty, of the minds of the people, in Rome to the of, thinking and speaking characterized the French, a country's fear, the religion. This contributed as any circumstance in favour, to render them as the, and hence too to represent them, equally God and man.

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private concerns, and ready to hire themselves, indiscriminately, for any purpose that offered. To reclaim a people plunged in the vilest sloth, strangers, for the most part, to professional occupation, and habitually satiated with a bare sufficiency for existence, and even preferring it to plenty to be procured by labour, was certainly an arduous attempt, and not to be compassed without a large admixture of encouragement and of chastisement.

The reign of popedom was particularly noticed for the lazy disposition it infused into the people at large. The perpetually recurring exhibitions of religious ceremonies, usually accompanied with great pomp; the standing magnificence of the churches; the profusion of objects continually inviting the curiosity of men, and calling away their attention from others more useful: these, and a multiplicity of other motives for continual avocation from business, had rendered Rome a scene of perpetual pastime, and converted the inhabitants into a nation of idlers, enamoured with inactivity and dissipation, and forgetful of the manly duties and interests of society.

Such, with a narrow list of exceptions, was the common character of the modern Romans. It may be said, without falsehood or exaggeration, that they nearly resembled their ancestors at the worst period of their degeneracy, when they bowed the neck to the miserablest servitude, and wished only for bread and the amusements of the circus.

Another circumstance added powerfully to the inaction of the people: they had hardly any taxes to pay. The credulity of the times long af-

forded a copious supply to their wants. The contributions that flowed from all quarters of the catholic world maintained the inhabitants of Rome. Whether from generosity, ostentation, or policy the popes were in the habit of providing food and necessaries for a very large proportion of their subjects. The consequence of these unfailling largesses was, that, depending upon them for their sustenance, the common populace was very little solicitous for employment: and there was often experienced a scarcity of mechanics, when occasion demanded them.

The French revolution had begun to diminish this fund of papal munificence. The people of Rome, it was foreseen, must, in case of farther diminutions, which would probably be occasioned by similar causes, be compelled to adopt a more active system than that which they had pursued so many years. The union of the court of Rome with the powers that formed the coalition required pecuniary supplies, and the many difficulties that intervened before the pope could arrive at a pacification with France exhausted his coffers so deeply, that, much against his will, he was obliged to lay heavy burthens upon his people. But they were no less inadequate to the weight, than unused to such demands. These combined considerations excited great discontents, and wrought an alteration in the feelings and affections of the multitude, that prepared them for still greater changes, by weaning them from that warm attachment and devotion for their sovereign, which the sacredness of his character had so long and so effectually commanded.

Since they had been revolutionized, it was clearly apparent, that the former system of inactivity, and dependence of the poor upon the rich, was no longer admissible. The necessity of infusing a spirit of labour and industry into the vulgar classes, became daily more evident and indispensable. It was now acknowledged to be the basis of the future prosperity of the state, and that it required more the attention of the government than any other object. To do the rulers of the new republic due justice, they took this object into consideration with peculiar zeal, and framed a variety of regulations to promote employment among the popular classes, and to discourage them from a servile dependence on their superiors. The effects of their salutary endeavours were sooner perceptible than had been expected. The places where it was notified that employment could be procured became frequented by those who were industriously inclined, and their example excited the like inclination in others. Street-loungers and vagabonds were considerably diminished; and it was reasonably hoped, that, in no long process of time, provided no interruptions happened, through internal disturbances, to the plan so auspiciously begun, the regeneration of Rome would be complete in the principal and the most desirable object of domestic policy, the procuring of occupation for the laborious classes, and enabling them to depend, not on charity, but solely upon their own industry.

In the mean time, the adherents to the former government did not see, with a tranquil eye, those, who had subverted it, possessed of the sovereign power, under the controul

of France, and extending, under its auspices, a system which threatened finally to inflict the deepest wound on the church, as it had done upon the state. They sented the French as the unjust aggressors, in the late hostility to the sovereign pontiff, and as usurpers a power, by force false and tyrannical pretexts an enemy, it was said, was owing of no faith, as no crown could be placed in him. When he had taken possession of the city, he began to plunder, at whatever came in his way, whether it was public or private property; whether it were sacred or profane. He had demanded contributions so enormous an amount, that nearly crushed the state; and he pretended to be a deliverer from oppression. But it was on his coming that real hardship had been experienced, and it could only be after his expulsion they would cease. They therefore, that people who resumed their courage, and entered into a regular opposition to him, a greater would be the probability of success, as the means of resistance still remained: but on his policy and craft working long, find pretexts to deprive people, if they did not hasten to free them while yet in their hands.

These speeches, which were certainly well grounded, passed upon numbers. The plan of conspiracy had been carried with profound secrecy, till it was ready for execution: it then burst suddenly, with astonishing rapidity, and struck the republicans with consternation. The leaders of the insurrection were persons of various descriptions. The cor-

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of the insurgents, posted at Foren-
tino. Here, on the 29th of July,
an engagement ensued, that lasted
several hours: the insurgents fought
with great bravery, and made a
much more vigorous resistance than
the French had ever expected: but
they were at length defeated, with
much loss. They retreated, how-
ever, in good order, and rallied on
the banks of the Cosa, which lay
between them and the French.
They now made proposals for a
pacification; but, as the French
required unconditional submission,
it was refused. On the 2d of Au-
gust, the French forced their pas-
sage over the Cosa, after a conflict
that proved very destructive on
both sides. Part of the insurgents
withdrew into Frosinone, a town
of some strength, and situated on a
rock. It was with uncommon dif-
ficulty the French were able to
make their approaches to it: but
they succeeded at last, and, bring-
ing up a cannon, broke open the
gates, and forced their way into
the town. They met with a des-
perate resistance from the insur-
gents, commanded by a priest, who
fell, sword in hand, at their head,
after a noble defence. The French
penetrated into the town, where
the insurgents made a large havock
of them, from the windows and
the tops of houses; and it became
doubtful, whether the assailants
would not be forced to retire.
As a last effort, they set fire to the
town, and massacred as many of
the insurgents as fell into their
hands. This proved a destructive
day to both parties: almost as
many of the French fell as of the
insurgents: but these were obliged

announced by Sieyes, when he voted for the death of Louis XVI.

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and perfidious returned, were not without success.

But as the French did not think it prudent to wait till the English should have taken steps, the French entered the country, and the Town of St. Omer, and the environs, which were generally in a state of insurrection, were kept in a state of confusion, and of which the English were not without knowledge. As, however, the French had sufficient reason to think they were on the point of settling, when some of their best officers proposed to attack, with their bayonets, a battery that had done great execution among them. The advice was followed, and the English, not expecting an attack of this kind, were taken completely unawares; they complied, however, to fight courageously, till their ammunitions being carried, they were broken, and as many of them as could not effect a retreat were killed on the spot.

The French treated the prisoners with great severity: all the towns that joined the insurrection were given up to the soldiers to be plundered; and those that were not slain in battle were obliged to fly their country, to escape death. But, though the French succeeded in quelling their enemies, they paid dearly for their success. The opposition to them was truly formidable, and their opponents fought like men who wanted only experience to cope with their conquerors, whose valour was in no instance superior to their own, and who began, from this time, to look upon them as foes much more dangerous than they had found them heretofore.

In several of these insurrections,

the clergy displayed uncommon zeal. Numbers of them, of all ages, and some of them from cause with their country, dispersed the calumnies which had represented the ecclesiastical order as composed of whores, spirits themselves, profligates, by their discourse exalted themselves, while the most dangerous scenes, undeniable intrepidity, on the custom, raised them deserved the opinion of their adherents procured them more credit and influence than ever.

As soon as this great insurrection was over, and the French looked upon themselves as safe, resolved to exercise so strong vengeance upon their adversaries should effectually deter from renewing all attempts of the kind. General Macdonald issued two severe laws, by which every individual was doomed to death, that stood accused of having caused the insurrection, either by discourse, by false and alarming news, by the second, all the men in insurrection, known by the name of the company of the faithful, were to be tried by a court-mart.

This opportunity was also taken to publish a law passed for a long time. It was extremely oppressive to individuals, possessing from six thousand crowns a year, taxed one-third of their income annually; if possessing from six thousand, two-thirds; and thousand, the whole. A law, so regardless of all men, could not fail to excite the most vehement complaints. The law affected to the cause of the

reprobated it, as reducing defunct families to indigence, and pressing them from the exercise of magnificence to the poor, which imposed upon them by the

But the French, and their allies, were too intent upon getting money for their various expenses, and too resolute to obtain any rate, to listen with deference to any dissuasions, especially the full of repentment at the loss they had experienced, of some of their best men, in the late rebellion.

Their suspicions were so strongly kindled by the many unprosperous occurrences they had met with in the course of that business, that the consuls themselves did not escape the charge of negligence or misconduct, and some of them were attacked with a diffidul. These embarrassments had, in the mean while, produced such a stagnation of work, that the number of the indigent multiplied, in town and country, to an amount that nearly threatened them with absolute famine.

To prevent the consequences of seeing such multitudes to hunger, the government was obliged to erect a magazine of flour and wheat in every quarter of the city, to be distributed to the poor at a very inferior price. But, though relieved in some measure, they did not forget the time when distributions were gratuitous, and when they could indulge their propensity to idleness, without danger of starving.

The submissive condition to which the people of Rome were now fallen, had extinguished all remains of veneration and regard for their nation in the minds of their conquerors. The French, in the wan-

tonness of power, impatient at the delay of the supplies of ammunition they had some time expected, provided themselves with bullets by melting down the leaden coffins in the tombs and church-vaults. The scandal excited, by thus irreverently stripping the dead, did them more prejudice than they seemed aware of. It was not merely viewed as a spoliation of the deceased, but as a sacrilegious violation of the sanctuary, under the protection of which they hoped to repose in peace.

The pretence alleged, by the French, for these indecencies, to give them the softest name, was, the immediate necessity of putting themselves in a posture of defence against the menaces of their enemies at the court of Naples, which had, through their insiglation, manifested so much ill will to the friends of the French republic, that, not thinking themselves any longer safe in that kingdom, and in fact being ordered to quit it, they had emigrated to the territories of the Roman republic, to the amount of more than two thousand.

In consequence of these hostile appearances in Naples, the French troops at Rome took the field towards the frontiers of that kingdom, in order to afford protection to all their partisans, who might be expelled, and at the same time to keep in countenance those that remained. A great victory obtained by the British over the French fleet, on the coast of Egypt (of which we shall give an account in a subsequent chapter), had revived the spirits and hopes of their enemies, every where, especially in Italy, where those who, though subdued, had not adopted their principles,

ciples, were numerous in all the republics they had founded, and where the people of Naples, the only country they had not subjugated, were zealous in the interest of their sovereign, and willing to second his endeavours to resist the French, or, if necessary, to take active measures against them.

Such, at this period, being the real situation of affairs in this part of Italy, the French were busily employed in preparing to meet the storm that was gathering, and which they conjectured would only be deferred until the requisite arrangements had been made between the courts of Vienna and Naples, of which the hostile dispositions were now manifest. The universal exultation expressed in those two monarchies at the destruction of the French fleet by the English, and the honours paid every where to admiral Nelson, sufficiently indicated how cordially they rejoiced in his success, and how warmly they were devoted to the cause in which he had conquered.

In order to counteract, by every means that could be devised, the anti-revolutionary spirit which their oppressive conduct began to diffuse, they had recourse to the same species of publications with which the violent republicans at Paris animated their partizans, and to the same sort of theatrical representations. The well-known tragedy of the Death of Cæsar, written by Voltaire, was acted with great magnificence on one of their solemn festivals, and no opportunities, either of this, or of a similar nature, were omitted, that could infuse republican ideas into the public mind.

Severe measures were, at the same time, exercised against their known

or suspected opponents. French emigrants, at Rome seized and imprisoned in that of St. Angelo, and deprived of assistance they had hitherto derived from friendship or charity hardships fell in a particular manner on the Italian ecclesiastics, who looked upon by their count the French interest, no less than the French themselves, as irreconcilable and dangerous to the new republic. This reason they were everywhere, as the first cause of persecution. A law was authorizing the consuls to transport, into any foreign sea, which they might consider proper, all individuals of the regular clergy, who were considered as dangerous to the state, or capable of endangering it, by their actions, courses, or their opinions. Property to be sequestered, and the main out of their disposal placed in the place of their property. In case of return to the territory of the republic, they were to be sentenced to death by a revolutionary tribunal.

Another law was framed which benefices became property, at the demise of the incumbents. In virtue of this law, it was ordained that pensions paid to ecclesiastical exiles, should, at the demise, become payable to them. This, it was observed, would be in the speediest manner, and had been contrived, the demise of all the ecclesiastical order leave no more than were in the public mind. And this, indeed, was the intention of the framers of this law.

providing, in this effective, for the total extinction of fiscal power, the attention ruling powers, in conjunction the French, was turned means of raising pecuniary for the military, the service which, it was conjectured, shortly be wanted in the expected with Naples. An as therefore framed, by which millions of piasters were placed hands of the consuls, for the the army.

expectation of hostilities, on t of Naples, was reasonably d. General Mack had been hed, by the imperial court, to ze the Neapolitan army on istrian plan, and was, at this exerting all his abilities and ce to this purpose. As soon could be effected, it was be- that a declaration of war issae from the court of Na- which had made the greatest, and collected the largest known in that kingdom for

all these preparations for war, i all the measures and regu- i adopted by the republican nment of Rome, upon this, ll as every occasion, it was tly the passive instrument of e. Though sufficiently in- to another government than f the pope, the popular party lesirous to establish one that l embrace and satisfy all par- and was particularly averse- vation in religious matters. diminution of the ecclesiastical r excepted, little alteration been intended by the party ough a revolution. It was fore with the deep, but te- reatment peculiar to the Ita-

lian disposition, that the Romans felt the heavy hand that oppressed instead of easing them. Numbers, doubtless, had so far entered into French principles and plans, as to prefer them to all others; but a far greater majority disapproved of them, and would have rested at less than half way. But the fact was, that throughout the whole of the Roman revolution the French were absolute dictators, as they had been every where on a similar emergency. Their influence had been so carefully provided for in the present instance, that it was actually specified in the constitutional instrument of government, that during the first ten years of the republic, the commander of the French forces, at Rome, should possess a negative on all the proceedings of the government and legislature. This was a stretch of power, which the French had not exercised in the formation of any other state. It was an affront that sunk deep into the minds of the Romans, who naturally thought themselves more competent to the management of their own affairs, than a nation of strangers, so different from them in character, notions, habits, and a variety of other considerations. The principal object of the leading men in Rome, was, therefore, to free themselves, without offending the French, from the unceasing interference these assumed in all affairs, great and small, to the just indignation of the former, to whom it soon became insupportable. Such, however, was their judgement and sagacity in obviating, or modifying, the precipitate measures pursued or recommended by the French, that in the general destruction or dilapidation effected by these, they found means to retain

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rage. From this place he removed to a Carthusian monastery near Florence. Here he flattered himself that he should end his days in peace, and cheerfully expressed his expectation, that, after going through so many storms, he should here find a port at last.

It has been an object of speculation, what motives prompted the government of France to disturb the repose of an old man, incapable of giving them any cause of apprehension, and who, they well knew, was weary of public affairs, and sincerely desirous to pass the remainder of his life in peace, and at a distance from the world. But the vain-glory of upholding their own determinations in preference, and in contempt, as it were, of the opinion of others, may have probably been the motive of the harsh treatment they inflicted on the pope.

Nor ought the subserviency of the Roman catholic princes, on this occasion, to pass unnoticed or uncensured. The grand duke of Tuscany was wholly in their power, and cannot therefore be blamed for yielding to their mandates, in whatever related to the pope, or indeed to any other object: and yet it was not without a princely concern for the hard fate of the unfortunate pontiff, that he signified to him the necessity he was under to dismiss him from his dominions. The Imperial court was applied to for a place of refuge in his behalf; but, contrary to expectation, the request was refused. The protection of Spain was next resorted to, but with no better success. The refusal of a power, late so profoundly devoted to the Roman see, was a matter of astonishment to all Christendom. Nothing, it was generally observed,

could have more strongly demonstrated the fallen spirit of the Spanish monarchy, and its pusillanimous submission to the arbitrary mandates of the French republic.

After much wavering and consultation, on the fittest place for his residence, it was at length determined to remove him to the island of Sardinia. Here he would be at a distance from all scenes of intrigue, and neither could take an active nor a passive share in the efforts of his adherents to restore him to his former power. Here, too, it seems, the French government was meditating to provide a place of banishment for another Italian prince, the very sovereign of the island appointed the residence of the pope.

Whether through grief at seeing himself the sport of fortune in his latter days, or through the natural infirmities of age, Pius was at a period seized with a dangerous illness, which, it was thought, some time, would have carried him to the grave. His removal now came impracticable, and the French government, unwilling to incur imputation of having purposely abridged his days, left him for present unmolested.

The personal sufferings of a sovereign, venerable by the rank he held among Christian princes, and by his great age, and the patience with which he bore his calamity had rendered him an object of special attention through all Europe. Both protestants and catholics united in commiserating his condition, and reprobating the necessary and unfeeling severity with which he was treated by an pitying conqueror, and upon texts that were unjustifiable, as they were evidently unfounded.

In this general sense and compassion for his misfortunes, neither his religion nor his character interfered. Pius VI. was not irreproachable in his public or in his private capacity; but adversity had drawn a veil over his errors and trespasses, and the courage with which he supported his fate gave him a dignity which he had not commanded at the highest summit of his past elevation. In this light his fall was advantageous to him, as it procured him a reputation he would not have otherwise attained.

His reign, it has been said, was a continued series of mistakes: but the truth was, that he reigned at a time when both his temporal and spiritual subjects were almost equally ungovernable, and when not only the authority of the Roman catholic church was shaken to its foundations, but when even the Christian religion itself was called in question, and assailed with more enmity and virulence than it had experienced in any former ages.

From the time that Pius mounted the papal throne, he may, without exaggeration, be said to have ruled in a perpetual storm. Hosts of enemies arose on every side, and he was thwarted at home and abroad with much more obstinacy than his predecessors. With abilities of an inferior class, he had almost incessantly to contend with difficulties of the highest: and the weapons that he used in the contest, had long been blunted and worn out; for such certainly were the arguments and reasonings he brought forward to support his pontifical authority.

Inauspiciously for the tranquillity

of his people, as well as for he was not at liberty to establish a system of neutrality in the conditions that followed the Revolution. He was bound, in his spiritual character, to assent to the proceedings that overthrew the Gallican church. But justly be questioned, who ought in policy to have gone any farther, and whether, staining from interference with civil concerns, and submitting to the loss of the inconsiderable which he possessed in France, he might not have secured the Roman see, and transferred the papal dignity to others unimpaired and undiminished, together with temporal power and dominion annexed to it, and which no power in Europe was inclined to

It is chiefly for his conduct in the latter instance, that he has been censured. Others indeed have censured him on the principles of non-interference, to which he could not consistently refuse his consent against a people accused of infidelity at a fundamental subversion of religion and government without entering into a coalition upon this subject, when it is considered, of how little weight papal power was in the scale, and that he had nothing to gain through the success of the coalition, and that he had all to lose, which fortunately proved the case, consistently with the plain principle that have been more prudent to serve a neutrality that might be beneficial to himself, and not to act a part that could be of service to others.

CHAP. VI.

The French System introduced into the United Provinces.—State of Parties there.—Reasonings in Favour of a Republican Constitution.—A Deed approving this, called the constitutional Test, subscribed by great Numbers.—Among whom a Majority of the sitting Legislature.—Which constituted it the sole governing and legislative Power of the Batavian Nation.—All provincial Governments or Jurisdictions abolished.—And a Director or Executive Government appointed.—Congratulations of the French Ambassador on this new Order of Things.—Which was also warmly approved by the generality of the Dutch Inhabitants of Cities.—Proclamations.—Representations and Addresses henceforth confined to single Individuals.—A severe Blow against Freedom.—And which causes a just and general Alarm.—Consequences in the late Changes in the Constitution of the Seven Provinces.—Oppressive Measures of the new Government.—This overturned.—And an Appeal made to the Representatives of the Dutch People to be convened in a National Assembly.

AT the same time that the French republicans were employing force and intrigue to convert Switzerland, and the papal dominions into commonwealths upon their own plan, they were not less anxious to introduce it into the seven united provinces that now went by the name of Batavia. The two years, 1795 and 1796, had wasted in successive trials to frame a constitution acceptable to the natives: but this attempt was strongly impeded by the long rooted attachment of numbers of them to the former system, under which they had become the most thriving and prosperous people in Europe, and had figured, as a state of the first consideration, during the space of two centuries; this proved an obstacle that could not easily be removed

from their minds. The dismissal of the stadtholder from the official dignities so long in the possession of his family, though acquiesced in by the majority, was not however a circumstance of which the necessity appeared indispensable to any but the French party. Previously to the revolution in France, the general opinion of the Dutch was that the power and prerogative annexed to that office ought to have been reduced within their ancient limits, but not abolished. At the decisive part taken by the stadtholder and his adherent in the coalition, that offended the popular party so much, as to incline them, with equal decision, the cause of France; the depression of which by its enemies, would not only confirm the power of the house

Orange, but set it above all controul, and wholly frustrate the views of those who sought to diminish, though not to destroy it. But they were now reduced to make their option between the Stadtholder and the French; and they unfortunately preferred the latter, whom they unwisely thought to conciliate as allies, but who became their absolute masters, and loaded them with a heavier yoke than they ever had, or could ever have experienced from the house of Orange.

Reflections of this kind were obvious to all impartial people, who still constituted a large proportion of the inhabitants of the seven provinces. But as the favourers of the French, if not the plurality, were equal in numbers to those who disapproved of their principles and proceedings, and far superior to them in resolution and activity, the opposition they met was rather indirect than bold and open: the utmost it could do, was to retard and impede the progress of that system which was to overthrow the ancient constitution of the several provinces. These, by their long standing, claimed a sort of prescriptive right, which was rigorously maintained by the most ancient and respectable families, in the possession of whom the powers and the dignities in the respective provinces, that formed the union had remained uninterruptedly for a long course of years. But this was the very reason that was urged against the continuance of those constitutions, which partook too largely of aristocracies, to be suffered any longer to subsist. The democratic party complained, that, by perpetuating the feudal government, its abuses would also remain; and though elections might take

place, yet the interest and of a long settled oligarchy sively exercising provincial ties, would with facility acquire the votes of the multitude their districts. The only of a free constitution was to throw those different parts Dutch confederation into Hereby the interests of be consolidated, and the longer divided by local and considerations. After a series of debates, the convention had been assembled, to franchise, separated without to a decision. It was required a meeting of delegates, the legislative power was originally vested. But notwithstanding that they were possessed considerable degree of popularity were intermixed with individuals, who formed a powerful opposition to the measures in contemplation, and who resolved to make a stand against alterations ultimately proposed by the ruling majority.

As these alterations with the dispositions and that party which was intimately connected with them and relied upon its support in an emergency, they more commended as proper to be adopted, and the opposers of them spoken of with disapprobation and enmity.

It was with secret pleasure the French government beheld the termination of its partisan land, to conduct matters to the issue at which they had arranged many other places. The and vanity of the French equally gratified by the triumph of this kind which they were

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in promoting Europe heretofore assumed the style and of France, and was taught upon this imitation as conducing to interest: and those who otherwise were silenced by the force of those violent factions, the French confined the power every where under an immediate direction.

The phlegmatic temper of the Dutch is proverbial, but then it is only in the ordinary occurrences of life: when worked upon by common motives, they are capable of great warmth, and act with great violence. Never did the Dutch more strongly verify, than at this period, the character so often ascribed to them. Actuated by the emulations of France, and by their representations of the atrocious designs that were forming against them, the Dutch republicans came to a conclusive decision to put an end to the system that procrusteaned the effluvia of a constitution, and to be no longer in fixing upon one, as should unite the interests of the seven provinces and the people, by uniting the different parts of the republic into one country.

The attempts, hitherto made to alter the new constitution, originated, not in public, but in private ambition. It was a concerted scheme of a party,

aiming to place on the altered throne of the stadtholder, an assemblage of particular interests, which, under the pretence

of democratic representation, to exercise the powers of that office, in conjunction with the states, they would derive from a pretended election by the free voice of the people, but in reality limited by

artifice and corruption, to persons only of their own class. For, of such unavoidably must every choice consist, while made under the plenitude of that power, which must necessarily remain in the hands of men whose official situations would keep every elector in awe.

They farther accused the federalists, as they called them, of siding explicitly with the adherents of the proscribed government, and of ill-treating well known patriots, for daring to expose their intrigues. They fought, by various obstacles, to prevent the organization of the national militia, in order to weaken the state, and lay it open to foreign attacks. The trade with England was connived at, in defiance of the law, and to the manifest detriment of the common cause. The interests of England were preferably consulted to that of either France or Holland. A sacrifice had been made to that capital enemy, of the remaining naval strength of the republic, and it was with repugnance that any pains were taken to repair its losses, and to replace it on a footing of respectability.

It was time, they said, to rise, as their friends and deliverers, the French, had done in their own country, against the concealed efforts of a treacherous faction, that sought to blunt the edge of the public spirit, and to discourage the efforts of the patriotic party. They had withheld, during three years, the settlement of the republic, in hope of some opportunity of overturning it, before it had acquired a maturity of vigour; and of calling in the assistance of some new coalition against France and its allies. It was therefore incumbent on all the friends of their country, to ren-

it had been copied. It considerably lessened the popularity of the measures that had been adopted, and increased the number of those who had long beheld the entrance of the French into the seven provinces as the greatest calamity that had befallen them, since the expulsion of the Spaniards, and the establishment of the federal union.

The most fortunate circumstance attending it, was, that it occasioned no effusion of blood. To do justice to its authors and promoters, they conducted themselves, throughout the whole business, with remarkable lenity to their opponents. None of these experienced any severer treatment than the dismissal from office and power, and a temporary confinement, which terminated with the settlement of the new order of things.

In the summer preceding, during the debates in the Dutch national convention, the impatience of the French highly disapproved of the length of the deliberations in this assembly, and of its tardiness in coming to a settled constitution. But the members themselves were the more desirous to temporize, that they preserved, in a great measure, by delay, the federative government, of which they sought in reality to prevent the abolition. They considered it as more conducive to national independence than the junction of all the separate governments into one; which, by its very unity, would become more manageable. But when the French perceived this to be the motive of their procrastination, they soon determined to put an end to it; and, to adopt their own words, to render the Batavian republic, one and indivisible, like their own.

There were some speculators in France and Holland, of opinion, that, it would to the benefit of both to incorporate them at once, and distribute the latter into a number of departments. The advocates for this measure, the Dutch, pleaded the example of the Austrian Netherlands, and the contiguous provinces. By having the same privileges, and being subject to the same treatment; and by remaining a separate nation, without any difference of interest with France, they partook of the same alliance. In order, therefore, to remove all jealousies between the French and the Batavians, they should consolidate themselves into one nation. Until they consented to this union, there was a difference in each other which was not perfect: the latter would not readily submit to the conditions demanded of them, and considered them as less agreeable more for the convenience than for the equity. It was too potent to be refused an equitable contingent that should be granted. These arguments appeared reasonable to the French, among the Dutch and Batavians, and it was even hinted, that a connection did not take place, the sole impediment was, the parties derived advantages by declining it.

This was a palpable truth, that the French were to load the Dutch with contributions as these could not support; but this was not the real truth. The opulence of this commerce was viewed as fair booty for the rapacious conquerors.

obtained from private pillage, and successfully practised publication, and still devoured, in addition, the vast requisitions they were, in reserve for future emergencies. The seven provinces, in short, stored with objects for plunder and looting, that it was not in the springing that every pretext be formed, and every opportunity seized, of making the most of a harvest.

In the mean time, the consequence of the great changes, opened in January, began to appear. From whom they had protracted not sanguinary proceedings, were determined to remove from office and power did not strictly and implicitly their principles; and, as to this determination into practice, they soon created enemies, and these resented all their interest and sought them, as they had opponents.

They that had seized the power, and exercised it partial and arbitrary manner, the counterpart of the situation in France, which it was every particular, cruel. It expelled from their number of meritorious characters, substituted others of ill fame, and whose only merit was, similitude, or devotion to their men that had been sentenced to banishment, for criminals, were allowed to re-join their party, without calling to account; while an offence was established that was perplexing and vexatious, into the conduct of

all those who were obnoxious to them. The reign of terrorism, that had filled France with so much calamity, was renewed in Holland, and spread alarm and anxiety through that part of the public which disapproved of their oppressive proceedings: proceedings which, unhappily, were patronized by a majority of the legislative body, and of the executive directory. Several members that had been expelled from the legislature, by those who now engrossed it, were, by a solemn decree, declared to have forfeited the confidence of their fellow-citizens, though well known as the constant, zealous, and long-tried, friends to the popular cause, for no other reason than having refused to concur with the ruling party, in its assumption of legislative power, without consulting their constituents. Under pretence of securing the public tranquillity, peaceable and innoxious citizens were molested; the privacy of families was invaded; and the freedom of conversation obstructed, by the sinister interpretation of words and behaviour in those who did not espouse with violence the cause of the ruling party.

Apprehensive that it was insecure of the public favour, this party carefully excluded from the primary assemblies numbers of spirited citizens, whom their illegal proceedings had exasperated. This they did by means of the oppressive scrutiny, that deprived of the right of voting every man whom it thought proper to pronounce disaffected and dangerous.

When the people had accepted the constitutional act, and determined, of course, in what manner their representatives should be elected, the sitting assembly passed a

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decree, on the fourth of May, by which it declared itself the legislative body of the Batavian republic; thus depriving the people of the election of their legislators, without which there can be no republican government. This was to manifest a violation of popular rights, that it was loudly reprobated by the generality, as a measure which no reason of state, nor any pretence, could justify. It did more prejudice to the ruling party, and raised them more enemies, than any preceding or subsequent act of their administration.

This conduct, though neither popular nor secure, was countenanced by the French ambassador, Delacroix, hitherto esteemed a prudent and cautious man. But it was no less positively reprobated by general Daendels, a man of a bold and resolute disposition, and who explicitly signified his determination to oppose the measures of the ruling party, as contrary to the very nature of a commonwealth, of which he professed himself a decided partizan. He engaged in constant altercations with them, on account of their virulent publications against all who differed from their opinions, and of the leuds and divisions among the people, to which these and other parts of their conduct had given rise. He quarrelled with Delacroix for abetting their proceedings, which he represented as disorderly and unconstitutional, and tending to detach the Batavian people from the republican constitution they had accepted, and from their connection with France, as having occasioned all the confusions under which they now laboured.

General Daendels was a man of importance, both by his personal

character and the post he held in the Batavian republic; while that of commander-in-chief of French troops in its service, he spoke with more propriety, and in the seven provinces that were then in subjection to France, in this light, he thought himself to rebuke the French ambassador for alienating them, by his conduct from France; their attachment to which, could only be secured by providing for their internal tranquillity, and procuring the settlement of a free and equitable constitution.

Delacroix, who considered himself in a superior station to Daendels, paid no regard to his representations, which he deemed as unfounded; and threatened at the same time, to denounce the French directory, as interfering with matters out of his province. But Daendels was too firm and steady in his purpose to be deterred: he went to Paris, to give his information before the directors, with so much force and effect, that he obtained their interposition in favour of his conduct. The French government, however eccentric and irregular itself, did not think it proper to permit the like deviations from the line of conduct prescribed for their observance. Not willing to grant them independence to a certain extent, this was to exceed the strictest subordination to the interest and influence of France. It was, therefore, with the dissatisfaction it beheld this division of power in the different provinces that had alternately ruled over the seven provinces, the measure which it wished to conciliate, giving them a constitution, should seem the work of it.

bank sanctioned by their acceptance, and confirmed by a due settlement. Good policy required, therefore, that they should not remain in a state of fluctuation, between the projects of the parties that were contending for their particular systems of government, but that these parties should be restrained to a conformity with the directions they received from France.

Armed with this determination of the directory, general Daendels returned to Holland, fully resolved to carry it into execution: but he found that advantage had been taken of his absence, to bring a charge against him of desertion from his post, with an intent to punish him with the utmost severity. He felt the temerity of the Dutch in pretending to treat in this manner an officer no ways dependent upon them, and who was, in fact, commissioned to watch over their own conduct, and keep them in awe. Stung with resentment and indignation, he did not hesitate a moment how to act. He assembled the principal of the discontented

party, and having concerted measures with them, he proceeded, at the head of two companies of grenadiers, to the palace of the Dutch directory. Two of them, being informed of his intentions, made their escape, one was seized, and the other two resigned their situations, as total strangers to the designs of the other three. Delacroix was also arrested, and sent to France, where his conduct was wholly disapproved, and himself disgraced, and dismissed from employment.

Delivered from his antagonists, general Daendels, and his associates, assumed the government into their own hands, declaring their power provisional, and to last no longer than till a national representation could be assembled, to which the intire authority of the state should immediately devolve, and the regulation of all affairs be wholly submitted. A proclamation was then issued to explain and justify the present transaction, and to apprise the public of the intentions above specified.

C H A P. VII.

Vast Conquests and formidable Position of France in the Middle of 1797.—And Designs of farther Aggrandizement.—Cause and Effects of this spirit of the French.—And also of the high Spirit of the Emperor.—Singular Method of insuring Sovereigns with their People, practised by the French Directory.—Duplicity and Perfidy of the French.—Bold Decision with which they propagate and predict the Success of their Armies.—Circumstances favourable to the Admission of these.—Schemes of the Directory to put out and employ in their Service, a Liberty in rewarding, Men of Capacity in their own and other Countries.—Their Conduct, in this Respect, contrasted with that of other Countries.—Feasibility of the French Systems of Government.—Different Principles of Conduct towards Crowned Heads adopted by different States.—All this Uncertainty an Objection to any Treaty for Peace, on the part of the principal Members of the Coalition.—As little Confidence in the Rulers of France, in the coalesced Princes.—No probability, therefore, of Peace.—Though this inestimable Blessing sighs both the French and English Nations.—General Complaints against the Invasion, on the Fourth of September, 1797, of the Republican Constitution.—The Party of the Royalists, though concealed, still numerous in France.—Continued Recriminations between the French and their Enemies.—Parties, in the midst of pacific Professions, uniformly intent on War.—French Influence and Tenets proposed to be extended to Spain.—And a Passage to be demanded through Spain into Portugal.—Would it have been better for the Powers at War with France to persevere in Arms at all Risks, or to induce the French, by Negotiations and Treaties, to return to peaceful Occupations?—The Spirit of the French Ruler to the highest Pitch of Pride and Arrogance.—Their affected Imitation of the Stately and concise and peremptory Style of the ancient Romans.—The Successes, and high Appellations bestowed by the Directory on the French Nation gratifying to the natural Vanity of the People.—An a very sensible Consolation to them under multiplied Hardships and Trials.—The Attachment of the French to their new Government courted by the Sale of Estates.—The general State of the great Majesty of France.—The Policy and Plans of the two great Parties in France was divided.

THE French revolution had now produced a total change in the political situation of all its continental neighbours. Spain, not actually conquered, had been reduced, by the victorious :

to accept of a peace dictated by the victors, and was now, in fact, a province of the republic, profoundly subservient to its designs, and not daring to any councils of its own. The seventeen provinces of the low countries, once the flourishing and important part of the empire, were annexed to France by incorporation, and partly by alliance, which, under the name of an independent republic, established the absolute dominion of France. Switzerland, a long reputed invincible, in the strength of its natural position of defence, and the courage of its inhabitants, had been subdued by artifice and deception. styled by the natives, the ground of the French army had been the scene of their astonishing victories, and of most unexpected revolutions. From the house of Austria, the fertile provinces of Lombardy had been erected into a republic, under the promise, or, in more proper words, the controul, of France. The subsisting aristocracies of Venice and Genoa had been completely annihilated: the former of which was become the mutilated province of French and Austrian rivalry, which had divided it in equal shares: the latter, torn with a democratical government, had assumed the title of the republic of Liguria, though, by its proximity and incessant relations with France, it was in reality upon its borders in Italy; and, through its inability to resist this powerful neighbour, was now the main channel for its operations in that country. The acquisition of the papal domi-

nions, under the splendid pretence of reviving the ancient republic of Rome, had increased the power of France to a degree that made it irresistible to the remaining potentates in Italy. Two of these, the king of Sardinia, and the duke of Tuscany, hardly retained the semblance of sovereigns; and the king of Naples stood on the most uncertain and precarious ground.

Such was the truly formidable and alarming position of France, in the middle of 1798. It had, in the fore part of the year, added Rome and Switzerland to its conquests, and was at present busily occupied in organizing them on a plan that should secure their future dependence, and render them useful to its farther designs.

What these were, was no matter of doubt in the political world.—The unparalleled success of their arms had equally elated the French, and broken the spirit of most of their enemies. The partisans of the French republic alleged its victories as an irrefragable proof of the superiority of a republican government to all others; and this allegation, supported by their success, had made a profound impression upon the European nations. However desirous of peace, and willing to submit to the forms of government established among them, numbers began to think, with the French, that the enthusiasm inspired by a persuasion of being free, added a vigour and elevation to the mind which a state of passive subjection could never reach. This persuasion, whether well or ill founded, was obviously the principal cause that rendered the French soldiers so intrepid and daring, and gave them so many advantages over the troops

troops of the princes that had so vainly contended with them. The French were not certainly better tacticians, nor braver men, than the Germans. Previously to the revolution, these were held their superiors in war. Their officers were reputed more experienced, and their soldiers better disciplined, and not less brave. But experience, discipline, and bravery, had been constantly foiled by the French, and had not been able, even at the commencement of the contest, to stand before the impetuous and desperate valour of the republican armies.

These considerations were deeply mortifying to the courts of Europe. It was in vain alleged, that Great Britain, a monarchy, stood unconquered and unintimidated. The answer was, that the English were in as high a persuasion of their freedom as the French. The only difference between them was, that the latter had but newly acquired it, whereas it was of long standing with the former. An ancient rivalry also subsisted between these two nations, which had been marked by many splendid events, on the side of England. Though a less numerous people than the French, their glory was equal, and in some respects superior to that of this mighty nation, which, with the unremitting efforts of a whole century, had never been able to attain a parity of commerce, opulence, and maritime importance, with Great Britain, of which it stood in more dread than of any other power. These were deep-rooted motives of pride in Englishmen, and perpetually animated them to feats of the most obstinate valour, in their daily recurring contests at

sea with this inveterate enemy, of defiance, and a love of success, were traditional to the English, who never met in battle without a firm expectation of victory, and seldom had been disappointed.

Thus the relations between English and the French were different from what they were between these and other nations. Hence arose the rancour and animosity which filled the breasts of the frequently pronounced enemies of England by the rulers of France, who with inextinguishable ardour beheld the spirit and strength of this country continually obstructing their designs, and setting bounds to their ambition. A singular mortification to a singularly confident people, compelled all the members of the coalition to bow before them, the English not only held their own, but inspired the world by their example, through their aid, to imitate their invincible perseverance in them.

While this undesponded confidence subsisted, the French government was conscious that it was undertaking the most arduous, if not the most insurmountable difficulties, in the accomplishment of its projected conquests, less than the revolutionizing part of the empire which lay on the Rhine was in their hands, and almost in their hope. Several trials had been made to this purpose; and the confidence of the people inhabiting them had been founded by some of the most expert agents. The provinces of Suabia, and the palatinate, had been traversed by the boldest and

us of these. They had been read and seized, and papers upon them, proving their connection with the directory.

By other methods of injuring foreigners with their people, vested with diplomatic character, some of the most violent and rancorously-disposed individuals in civil or military departments.—

1. Bernadotte, whom they had appointed ambassador to Vienna, after the treaty of Campo Formio, was a carefully calculated to inspire jealousy and discontent among Austrian soldiery. He had been raised himself, and risen by his civil and military talents to the rank he now filled. Of this he was particularly solicitous to spread information among the imperial army, and to let them know, that it was only since the revolution, that his courage and capacity had a chance of being promoted, without regard to birth and titles. The

idea of such a sacrifice was obnoxious, and could not fail to make a deep impression on the minds of aspiring and resolute men, animated to better their condition in all events.

2. Audacious behaviour in their private lives, at foreign courts, never without an air of encouragement and reward.

3. The well-known Troué, a man of abilities, but of a licentious and turbulent spirit, for having obstinately refused to uncover himself before the king of Naples, on a particular occasion, was not only commended for his conduct, but appointed minister plenipotentiary at the Cisalpine republic.

4. Their duplicity at this period was equally instrumental, in the formation of their views, with their rancour and violence. After settling

the terms of pacification with the king of Sardinia, he was solemnly promised the sincere and cordial friendship of France, while general Brune, who commanded in Lombardy, was clandestinely dispatching emissaries into Piedmont, in order to disseminate revolutionary principles among his subjects; and while Sottin, the French minister at the Ligurian republic, was privately encouraging the Piedmontese to revolt against him; and exciting the Genoese to attack his territories.

The same machinations were practised in Tuscany, where the country was filled with concealed propagators of rebellious doctrines, while the duke received the most flattering assurances of the readiness of the directory to support him, in maintaining his authority and suppressing all insurrections.

In these various missions, some of the most notorious actors in the revolution were employed. None acquitted themselves with more zeal and fidelity, in the propagation of republicanism, than the jacobins: active, and indefatigable, they industriously seized every opportunity to recommend the subversion of all governments repugnant to that established in France, which they confidently represented as destined, in the course of things, ultimately to take place of all others. Thus they scrupled not to predict, that soon or late, and sooner than was expected by those who did not consult the progress of revolutionary ideas, commonwealths would infallibly arise on the ruins of the present monarchies, and that all Europe would infallibly be republicanized, in despite of the opposition of princes, and of those orders of men that were

were interested in supporting them. These orders they represented as so evidently hostile to the common interests of society, that they would not be able to maintain their existence much longer, in the enlightened state at which that part of the public was arrived, in whom the decision of the great questions, now agitated, manifestly lay. Force, and the dread of punishment, would doubtless retard awhile these revolutions, but, as they were already operating in the minds of men, they would certainly force their way through all the intervening obstacles contrived by public authority. This depending also upon opinion, which was declaring gradually in favour of their opponents, these would become so numerous and powerful, that it would be found the safest policy to go over to them.

Such were the notions advanced by the agents of the French government. They maintained them with that warmth and confidence which characterize the French beyond all other men. The boldness and decision with which they insisted upon the truth and equity of their maxims, made a strong impression upon those multitudes that were at variance with their rulers, on account of either real or supposed mismanagement. Nor is it in the least surprising, that, many of these maxims, being founded on the clearest justice, their popularity should secure the favourable reception of the others, which, though not less true in some respects, required more discrimination in the acceptance of them, and more discernment in their use and application, than fall to the generality of those

to whom they were addressed to whose expectations the out such bright promises, they were deemed fully deserving trial.

A circumstance that argues in their favour, was that they opposed, principally, by the were to be the losers through admission. The opposition adversaries was considered as personal and interested, and reason carried no weight, proceeding from conviction rectitude. Another circumstance, if not indeed much more five in favour of these maxims that they were eagerly embraced and supported with the utmost favour, by great numbers of able individuals, equally notable for their sense and probity, as by persons conspicuous for and learning. Nor could it be denied that several of the ablest promoters of the revolution were men of this description.

When all these circumstances were laid together; when recollected, that one of the most virtuous and patriotic monarchs on the continent, the late Stanislaus, king of Poland, had approved of the American French revolutions, as the result of the constitutions to which they had given birth, one of the most judicious and impartially pronounced excellently adapted to the kingdom, of which he had elected the sovereign, prince of the blood, account of his personal worth and high character:—when all these considerations were brought forward, it surely could excite no wonder, that the advocates of the French revolution should

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as a meritorious event, and that those who pleaded the necessity of converting the French monarchy into a republic should meet with numerous approvers, as they alleged that all had been retained of the theory and practice grafted upon the revolution, excepting the royal office, and that even this was still exercised in a manner which was judged, by the majority, more consistent with the safety of national freedom, than when it was vested in the hands of one person.

With such allegations in their mouths, and with that prepossession in their favour, which naturally arose from the most brilliant exploits, the champions of revolutionary and republican principles, would probably, in the opinion of their employers, carry them triumphant through that vast portion of human society, which, having little or nothing to lose, is never averse to the trying of experiments to ameliorate its situation. The numbers coming under this description, being much larger than usually suspected, the proselytes gained by the emissaries of France, would of course be far more numerous than was imagined by the adversaries of these principles, who being commonly people of a contented and pacific disposition, and inimical to innovations, or having no reason to be dissatisfied with their condition, were strangers to the infinity of motives that render men desirous of changes, and willing to run the risk of any that offer, however hazardous in the prospect.

These positions were familiarly known, through long experience, to the principal revolutionists in France,

who were, originally, men of moderate, or of narrow fortunes, and intimately conversant with those multifarious ways and means of combating with difficulties in private life, that necessity so often imposed upon men of parts who happen to be pinched in their circumstances. Bred in the intrigues and corrupt of the capitol, they beheld, with the liveliest satisfaction, such opportunity of making a figure in the great world, and of arriving at the most splendid situations, that which was offered them by the revolution. They became, therefore, its most determined partisans, and experimentally conscious how many individuals there were in all countries, precisely in the situation where in the revolution had found the they resolved to trust to these the accomplishment of the scheme they had in contemplation. Hence arose their confidence, that their emissaries would meet every where with friends and promoters in the persons of characters similar to their own, that abounded in every part of Europe, and especially in the seats of government, where the employment of their agents lay.

Another engine of directorial policy, was the acquisition, at any price, of persons of abilities, in the court of foreign princes. Their liberality was such, on these occasions, that they never failed to succeed. This was, at this period, at Vienna a man intimately connected with imperial ministry, and who was wholly at their devotion. Being a secret jacobin, he exerted himself with great zeal, and no little success, in spreading his opinions directly, and with an adroitness that effectually shielded him from

covery. So profoundly was the secret kept, that it was never detected at the imperial court.

But it was not only here that they had agents of this character. The profusion with which they recompensed services of this nature, and the readiness, for various reasons, of individuals of capacity to embrace their opinions, and act in their cause, had procured them adherents in every court upon the continent. A variety of passions militated in their favour; avarice, ambition, jealousy, discontent. Those who resisted the one, were not proof against the other; and princes, with all their precautions, were liable to be led astray by the ablest and most faithful of those whom they trusted, through the ill-placed confidence of these in persons who betrayed them.

Thus, without straining the point, it might be truly affirmed, that as France was governed, at this time, by the most artful and dextrous of its own people, men who, having waded through many vicissitudes, were acquainted with all the scenes and transactions of private and public life, the French ministers were naturally an over match in the science of intrigue and circumvention, to their adversaries who presided over affairs in foreign parts, especially as these had not only to encounter the artifice and dexterity of the French, but of those individuals among themselves, who, from several causes, were attached to the politics of France.

Such was the relative situation between France and its enemies at this epocha. On the one side men profoundly versed in all kind of experience; on the other, men pre-

ferred to high stations in according to the long stand of birth and family. The organization of armies was no site on either side: military merit deciding all on the one, rank and title almost the only road to on the other.

A particular, not less of consideration, was the of the systems of government frequently succeeding each France. Though they in their enmity to the performed the coalition, the in their opinions in who to act with them. Even introducing new men in their politics were usually some being determined of no treaty with a crown which of course implied destruction of every monarch being willing to grant those princes that submit on their own terms.

This uncertainty respects views of those who might come off so many successive happen to govern the affairs of a republic, was a strong objection to treat with them on the principal member of the coalition. Convinced of the impropriety of the French to England, which had, for formation, been the chief of the European league against France, could not have failed upon to trust a which it had inflicted so many wounds, and which had vowed inexorable when it seriously reflected on the precarious situation of whom it might conclude

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tra. This it was clear, might, in the hope of a very short space, be dissolved and broken by any party that opposed them that made it, and succeeded to their power, on the pretext of their having made a treaty contrary to the sense and interest of the nation.

Though the same apprehensions were not explicitly acknowledged by the other members of the coalition, they were not without them. Necessity alone had compelled them to negotiate with France. It was only when they were brought to the brink of destruction, that Spain and Austria consented to treat. Never otherwise would these two courts have entered into any forms of accommodation with a people that had put their sovereign to death upon a scaffold.

Nor did any more confidence exist in the governors of the French republic, respecting the good faith of the coalited princes. The motive for their taking up arms was undeniably to revenge the death of a fellow sovereign, and, by restoring royalty in France, to secure it in their own dominions. Hence the republicans were intimately persuaded, that while the European princes retained the power, they would infallibly retain the will to destroy them: no treaties would stand in the way of this determination, which would be executed the moment they could be violated with any prospect of safety and success.

Such being the real case between the sovereigns of Europe, and the heads of the French republic, little, or rather no, sincerity could be expected in their mutual assurances of pacific inclinations. The mass of the people, both in France and

elsewhere, labouring under the calamities of war, were almost regardless under what government, they lived, provided peace were restored. But, as the wishes of the public usually of not much weight in the councils of those who govern the termination of the war seem as far remote as ever.

The power of that party in France which was averse to peace, and determined to follow up the success of the republican arms, by the entire overthrow of all princes, had been so decisively fixed by the events of September, 1797, that since that epocha, it had ruled with irresistible sway, and had confirmed all politicians in the persuasion daily gaining ground, that either the French republic must be destroyed, or all Europe revolutionized.

The firmest obstacle to this event, was, at the same time, look for in France itself. The people there had now ample proofs before them that their sovereignty was an illusion. Their representatives had been able to assert the rights of the public, nor to secure the freedom of their own persons. Both had been trampled on by the executive power, aided by the military. Till the sole difference between the old and the present government, was, that in the former the supreme power had been lodged in the hands of a single person, and that in the latter it was in the hands of five.

This was manifestly an invasion of the republican constitution, the essence of which consisted in the supremacy of the people, exercised by the medium of those whom they elected for that purpose. The violation of their deputies was an act of high treason against the common weal

wealth: and while unpunished, the boasted liberty of France had no existence, and was a contradiction upon the credulity of the nation. It was, in fact, the work of a garrison, from the narrowness of its confinement, the extent of the powers it assumed, and the severity with which it exercised them.

These complaints were very general, and the more dangerous for being well-founded. They produced the effect of rendering the directory extremely circumspect in the use of its authority, and of carrying it no farther than absolutely requisite for the securing themselves and their adherents from the attempts of their antagonists, numbers of whom were justly suspected of being royalists, under the name of republicans, and of aiming to subvert the directory power, in order to re-establish that of the crown.

The party that adhered to the directory could not deny that it had been guilty of excessive stretches of authority upon several occasions: but still they asserted, that though unconstitutional they were not unjustifiable: the republic could not, without them, have been preserved; and had it fallen, the ancient despotism would, unavoidably, have returned. The complaints against the present system proceeded solely from those who sought to overturn it, and to bring back the former. It had, doubtless, its flaws and imperfections; but the disorders and confusions that had accompanied it, originated in its enemies. It was, obviously, much better calculated than monarchy, to promote, equally, the well-being of the people at large. Every man of industry and talents could rise as high as they

would carry him, without being with obstructions from prejudice. Every citizen, in time, became a director, soldier, a general. Courage, industry, and public services, were the only road to popularity and the most honourable distinctions. Would a man assert they were the order of the monarchy? The order of government was to promote activity and emulation: this present system did far beyond monarchy, which held out honours and rewards only to a few privileged classes, and therefore gathered in all others, that adequate remuneration, which men powerful in incentive actions.

The directory, they gave, like men who knew their lives were forfeited: the monarchy be restored: was a fortunate circumstance: the republic, of which, for a motive, they must necessarily be the most vigorous and the most faithful defenders. They were, therefore, the more deserving of that reason: and instead of them for the strong men which they sometimes had to do, it were only doing the to believe that they took were not warranted by pressing necessity.

True it was that the French government entertained prejudices in foreign countries, these were commissioned cure adherents to republic and well-wishers to France with how ill a grace did they mix to the republic in as a crime to its rulers? France full of royal age

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propositions of pacific propensities
were held upon each side, they still
continued the arrangement and the
execution of hostile schemes. Thus
it was that, regardless of the nego-
ciations proposed and accepted be-
tween the empire and the republic,
and which were viewed by many as
preliminary to a general pacifica-
tion, the French took that very op-
portunity to execute their projects
in Switzerland and Italy.

Exclusive of these, and the many
others already accomplished, others
still of much greater magnitude were
ascribed to the French government
at this time. Ever since the con-
clusion of peace with Spain, the re-
publican ministers at the Spanish
court had been employed in paving
the way for the introduction of ma-
terial changes in that country. Par-
tizans to the system established in
France were sought and procured
in the highest ranks: some were ac-
quired through argument and per-
suasion, and some, it was said, were
purchased. The task of winning
over the inferior classes, was com-
mitted to those numbers of itinerant
Frenchmen, who have, time out of
mind, been used to travel in every
part of Spain, as mechanics and
artificers of every denomination.
Some of the best officers in the
French service had been employed
in Spain, during the late war, and
were perfectly acquainted with the
localities of that country. The in-
habitants were much altered in their
character; and, since the accession of
the present monarch to the throne,
had lost, in a great measure, that at-
tachment to their sovereigns, for
which they had been as much noted
as any people in Europe. They
too began to cast a critical and
censorious eye upon the nobility and
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the clergy, and to reason upon the expediency of reforms in both these orders of men, whose immense riches were looked upon with an eye of avidity by the less scrupulous, and not without discontent by the most moderate, as bearing too much disproportion in the general scale of property. The wealth of the clergy, of the monastic orders particularly, excited great murmurs in the labouring and indolent, and indeed in all the other classes of the community. These dispositions, in former days unknown, and but lately apparent, were fomented, with all care, by the emissaries of France, and were daily increasing, to the serious alarm of the friends to the long-standing system in church and state. The internal situation of Spain, in other respects, offered no consolation to these. The inactivity of immense multitudes, either from want of employment, or native indolence, the discontent of the middling sort, from the stagnation of business, were objects of a dangerous nature, and the more to be dreaded that they appeared without remedy.

It was not, therefore, without foundation, that the republicans entertained some hopes of extending their tenets into Spain, and of reaping the fruits of them sooner than Europe was aware. The Italians, they alleged, were not less devoted to priestly influence than the Spaniards, and yet they had thrown it off, or been taught greatly to disregard it. This was a precedent strongly militating for an attempt to carry the same ideas into Spain, that were now so widely spread throughout Italy. The alliance with the Spanish monarch did not form the least obstacle to the designs of France. Were they to succeed, the

Spaniards, his own subjects, would be the ostensible instruments employed in their execution; they would be committed to the charge of disposing of the property of their own sovereign. It might be objected, that the majority of the Spanish nation would not concur in such measures: but active resolutions were the great auxiliaries in all cases of this kind, and herein it was that the French, the jacobins, for the same terms, expressed others: whatever they had taken they had performed, it had been practicable.

Apparently, in a state of such spirit could not be kept their enterprising disposition still alive; their friends and acted under another other pretences; the rule of the French republic were justified, their principles reigned in all the staunch adherents to publicanism, which was founded upon them, the violence and oneness that had characterized the French republicans were the speculations of the French jacobins.

Warned by the fate that attended so many of these, a general odium which they had drawn upon their persons were become more circumnot less daring. They had exceeded the atrocious maxims rendered them objects of contempt and only retained that promptitude in execution gave them such advantages over their antagonists. Hence, were, in reality, more successful in their undertakings while governed by that i

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mand of the riches of Spain and
Portugal; this latter, the main
source of the English trade and
opulence in Europe.

Such were what the French
looked upon as rational plans and
expectations; but what considerate
people were, in general, agreed to
regard as the reveries of men in-
flated with success, and vain enough
to imagine that their good fortune
would never forsake them. Some
of the shrewdest politicians of the
time attributed their success much
more to the disunion and miscon-
duct of their enemies, than to their
own superior prowess or prudence.
The constant error of the powers
at war with them was, they said,
to lend themselves to treaties and
negotiations, while they ought never
to have laid down their arms, and
to have run every risk sooner than
have desisted from the contest. But,
in the opinion of others, these trea-
ties were the work of inevitable
necessity, and that those who made
them had no other way to save
themselves from impending ruin.
After Prussia had abandoned the
coalition, and Spain was reduced
to sue for peace, France stood on
the vantage ground, and the chances
were clearly, that no impression
could be made on the French at
that time. Through their policy,
they had disunited their enemies;
and, allowing valour and military
skill to have been equal on both
sides, which was no more than a
reasonable concession, still the events
of war being in their favour, it
would have suited the interests of
Europe to induce them, by means
of a peace, to return to the occu-
pations of civil life, much more
than, by continuing the contest, to
compel them to give themselves up

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intirely

entirely to the profession of arms, for the defence of their own country, and the annoyance of those of others. But this was not the actual situation of the French, and the only means to resist so populous a nation, become so warlike and full of soldiers, was, to arm in the same proportion of numbers they had done, and to convert as many citizens into soldiers as could be spared from every business and vocation. This, doubtless, would involve their neighbours into heavy expences; but they were preferable to a submission to their yoke, which must prove the unavoidable consequence of acting otherwise. When all Europe was under arms, as well as the French, the oppressive weight of so ruinous a situation would be so universally felt, that all parties would gladly embrace the opportunity of ridding themselves of such a burden. They would heartily concur in wishes for peace, and treat of it with sincerity and moderation respecting the terms. Such was the plan recommended by numerous politicians at this critical period.

In the mean time, the spirit of the rulers in France had mounted so high, and their example afforded such encouragement to a lofty and overbearing disposition in their countrymen, that it was become insupportable. Their public agents and ministers in foreign parts assumed an arrogance and stateliness not in the least inferior to that of the ancient Romans, in the height of their grandeur. They spoke to kings with an air of authority that could not fail to excite their indignation, while, from motives of policy, they descended it; they affected a concise and laconic style in their messages and answers; and

their speeches on diplomatications were summary and aerial: like the Romans, lost no opportunity of their contempt for their confidence that the approaching when not a head would exist in Europe.

So sunk and depressed in time were the minds of these, and of the individuals presenting them, and actual authority, that, however hurt by these demonstrations of haughtiness, they judged pass them over unnoticed, manifest a resentment that only have produced more sequences.

While the rulers of the kept sovereigns abroad in of terror, they struck with awe their opponents. Convinced, by repeated the inefficiency of their a overturn the establishment; these submitted to silence, though full of and inward contempt for exercised it.

The people at large, in while, buoyed up with the pellations bestowed on the nation, by the adulatory its governors, beheld the tions as marked by fate. The title of general had lately been conferred by the directory, and presumed in all official documents particularly in all diplomatications with foreign states. This high-sounding name was gratifying to the vain French people, and was calculated to soften the they incessantly experienced in daily affairs of life. Ha

HISTORY OF EUROPE. [99

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me. Hence the warmth

for the restoration of royalty had
cooled in almost all men, but those
who had property to recover by it.
The mass of the nation, wearied
out with civil feuds, wherein the
less they participated the more they
would be prudent, began to with-
draw themselves from the contest
between the monarchy and the re-
public; convinced, that which ever
of the two prevailed, their situation
could not, in the nature of things,
admit of such material changes, as
to warrant the hazarding of their
peace and their lives in order to
obtain them.

The policy of the ruling powers
consisted, therefore, at the present,
in observing the clearest modera-
tion and impartiality towards all
men at home, and in proving, to
the world, that they were desirous
to put an end to the calamities of
war, by not insisting upon severe
conditions of peace. This was the
conduct recommended to them by
their well-wishers. They had no
cause to apprehend insurrections:
the royalists were too discordant in
their schemes, and too jealous of
each other, and their means too cir-
cumscripted, to be formidable. Their
chief danger was from abroad; but
while government acted with lenity
towards its own people, and ab-
stained from arbitrary exertions of
authority, it needed not to appre-
hend its foreign enemies.

The friends to a counter revolu-
tion were, on the other hand, ex-
tremely anxious to inculcate the
most probable methods, in their
opinion, of effecting one. They
were advised cautiously to refrain
from the least insinuation, that the
partition of the French monarchy
entered into the plan of those powers
that were to co-operate in its ac-

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complishment. In order, effectually, to remove such an imputation, they ought, in the most solemn manner, to declare, that they took up arms against the directory alone, and entertained no ideas of vengeance or terror, and that the restoration of the whole kingdom of France to its lawful sovereign, without the least diminution, upon any pretence, was the sole object in their contemplation. A manifesto of this nature appeared to those who counselled it, as fully sufficient to counteract all the proclamations on the part of the directory.

But they were answered, that specious promises to the French, would not lessen the influence of the directory, while it acted within the boundaries of the law, or could make it appear that it had only stretched its authority for a justifiable purpose, to prevent the return of royalty. This being proscribed in France, with what face could any potentates require it to be restored, without running counter to the will of a people, whom they had no right to controul in their choice of a government? Was not this assuming sovereignty over an independent nation; and could they be so weak as to imagine the French would submit to such a claim?

The fact was, they said, that the French had been attacked by a league of crowned heads, eager to replace the diadem on the head of a Bourbon; not out of affection to that family, but fear that such a precedent, as the death of the late king, might influence other nations, were it not to draw down the most signal vengeance upon its authors. Heaven and earth had been appealed to on this occasion, and the

appeal had hitherto been favourable to France. But without alleging their success as any argument of celestial interposition in their half, and leaving it to hypocrites and bigots to introduce supernatural agency in the contentions between men, they had the undeniable right to boast that they had been victorious over all those powers which rashly pleaded they were fighting in the cause of virtue and religion, as either of these could authorise a state to assume a dictatorial superiority over another, and call it to account for deeds transacted within its precincts.

The reply to this answer was that there were deeds, in their nature, so atrocious, that they ought to be considered as crimes committed against mankind, which sunk to the lowest degradation, shewing of what enormities human nature was capable. Men plunged in such guilt were the public enemies of the human race. Unhappily France, no country had, in modern ages, produced, at one time, a combination of men so notorious for the horrors of their public lives, and the depravity of their private characters. Their abilities, however extolled, were all calculated for the perpetration of mischief, for the ruin of individuals, and the destruction of states. After overturning the government of their country, and reducing the inhabitants to misery, they had projected and in part executed, the subversion of every other government in Europe. Should propitious deities arrest their career, long, nevertheless, would society feel the wound they had inflicted upon it, if ever, indeed, it should entirely recover from them,

C H A P. VIII.

Excessive Tyranny of the French in Switzerland.—The new Helvetic Constitution.—The Citizens prevented from presenting Petitions in a corporate Capacity.—Bold Remonstrance against this Act of Tyranny by a Society at Lausanne.—The French Commissioner dictates his Orders to the new Helvetic Republic, and treats Switzerland as a conquered Country.—These violent Measures rescinded, and the Commissioners recalled.—Yet the French Party, in Switzerland, secretly set in Motion, by the French Directory, carries every Question.—The Conduct of the French resented by the whole Swiss Nation.—The Tyranny of the French, in Switzerland, operates as a Warning to other Countries.—Striking Proof of the Rigours exercised on the People of Switzerland.—Alliance, offensive and defensive, between the French and the Helvetic Republic.—Very advantageous to the French in both a commercial and military Light.—The Country of the Grisons coveted both by the Austrians and French.—Approach thereof of the French Army.—The Grisons invite the Protection of the Emperor.—Internal Vicissitudes of the Cisalpine Republic.—Prudent Conduct of Buonaparte.—His greatness and popularity becomes an Object of Jealousy.—Treaties between the French and Cisalpine Republics.—An Audience refused to the Cisalpine Envoy at the Court of Vienna.—Which meditates War against both Republics.—The Cisalpine Envoy ordered, by the Directory, to quit Paris.—Changes introduced into the Cisalpine Republic by the French Government.—Pretexts for these.—Loudly censured and repudiated by Lucien Buonaparte.—Violent Interferences of the French Republic in the Cisalpine.—Unsettled State of the French Government lessens its Authority.—March of the Imperial Troops into the Country of the Grisons.—Conduct of the French towards the Cisalpine and Ligurian Republics.

WHILE the friends and the foes to the revolution were exhaling their mutual rancour, and filling Europe with the most qualified invectives against each other; the French government, irritated at the freedoms taken with them in foreign parts, and at the horrence in which they were held by their enemies, seemed determined, by way of revenge,

to realize the various acts of oppression and tyranny laid to their charge. The country wherein they were accused of having exercised these most was Switzerland. The obstinate resistance they had experienced from several of the cantons, had so fatally exasperated the French troops employed in subduing them, that they had, in their fury, given way to the greatest bar-

barities. Seventeen towns, and upwards of a hundred villages, had been abandoned to pillage, or committed to the flames; and the whole country presented scenes of horror and desolation. It could not be expected that a people, treated in this manner, should look upon their subjugators as other than barbarians. Conscious of their deserving hatred, the French held the conquered in a severe and heavy subjection, not doubting that these would embrace any opportunity of ridding themselves of such cruel invaders.

In order, however, to atone, if it were possible, for these enormities, the framers of the new Helvetic constitution, which was the joint production of the French and their Swiss partisans, endeavoured to render it equally acceptable to all parties. As much of the old was retained as would not impede the operations of the new. The two chief departments of government still remained under their former names, of senate and great council: but their powers were precisely those of the councils of ancients, and of the five hundred. The Swiss did not express any repugnance to this establishment, nor to those that introduced equality of rank and privileges: but great discontent arose, at a law which prohibited citizens, like the law that had been enacted in the Seven United Provinces, from presenting petitions in a corporate capacity. It was explicitly disobeyed by a society at Lausanne, known by the name of friends to liberty, of which the addresses to the constituted authorities were conceived in a style of boldness that drew upon it the severest reprobation of the Helvetic direc-

tory, which denounced them and others, as guilty of ill proceedings, and of hostile to government.

Whether these societies arose from their own motion, or suggestion of others, certain that the French commissariat, encouraged, in a fine and explicit manner, tory disposition towards the Helvetic government. On the 1st of June, three officers, of the forces in Switzerland, under the command of general Schaw, waited formally upon the great and great council, to give notice, that the commissariat considered the country as conquered by the arms of France, and as entitled to direct all military, and financial operations ever should, therefore, to obstruct the measures of the French, for the affairs of Switzerland, view as an enemy, and as of England. He complained the same time, that the executive and legislative had lately admitted of no issued decrees, that provocation of a faction in connection between France and Switzerland, and that it censured the Swiss against them by groundless or trivial against their troops. He said, to repress this faction, in virtue of his call those decrees that the measures adopted by them in Switzerland. Whoever then, by speech or by made complaints, tend to expose the public against them should be arrested, and military tribunal. In the

bers of the Swiss directory, the senate and council, were included, with all publicaries. He also sent peremptors to the directory, that should dismiss two of their y, and two other persons

all these injunctions, the government was obliged y, to the indignation of all ind. The warmest friends of revolution, introduced by the reprobated this conduct of missioner as an act of the relative tyranny, and leadnately to an universal dism of all parties. The government, apprehensive of the consequences of the fermentited by these violent meandited them, and recalled missioner, with assurances, elvetic body, that it should n full possession of the inice, and of the powers, it by the constitution it n.

ctwithstanding these pro, the French party, secretly tion by the directory at : no opportunity of carry- : measure that was agreeance. This complaisance it extremely odious, to of the staunchest adhe- the established system. roached that party with inous subservience to all es of France, to which it iced all those national ob- constituted real indepen- it had basely, and with- resistance which became blicans, yielded implicitly requisitions made by the n matters wherein these : no pretence to interfere,

after declaring that they aimed at no more than the extinction of aristocracy, and the establishment of a republic, founded on democratic principles. This being settled according to their wishes, and cordially acquiesced in by the majority of people in Switzerland, as a better constitution than the former confederacy of the cantons, was it reasonable in the French to demand a resignation of all right to internal arrangements, of the sums raised by fair and equitable taxes for domestic purposes (and treasured up with that intent), of civil regulations congenial to the dispositions of the inhabitants, of the modes of worship to which they were attached, and even of the very calendar in use among them for centuries!

These demands of the French had greatly diminished the good will of their sincerest partisans. They were viewed, not as the requisitions of friends, but the injunctions of masters, impelled, by arrogance and the intoxication of power, to make trial how far the minds of men could be reduced to passive submission to manifest injustice, against their consciousness of the tyranny exercised over them.

This conduct of the French was not only resented by the Swiss nation at large, but even by those who were most deeply concerned in maintaining a connection with France, and in supporting the new constitution. They felt the indignity of such a treatment, and the slavery to which it would lead, were they to remain silent, and abjectly to acquiesce in the ignominious yoke imposed upon them. The Helvetic government itself took up, seriously, the consideration

of the various matters that gave so much offence to the public, and came to a determination to lay them formally before the government of France, in hope of impressing it with the necessity of setting bounds to its pretensions, and of acting with moderation.

Zeltner, the minister-plenipotentiary at Paris, from the republic of Helvetia, was directed to remit a memorial, to this intent, to the French minister for foreign affairs. It was drawn up in a style of manliness and energy, worthy of the nation which he represented, and of the cause for which he pleaded. After describing the irregularities and oppressions of which the French agents had been guilty in Switzerland, he warned the French government to beware of driving to desperation a people not degenerated from the plain and uncorrupted manners of their ancestors, and who were not to be intimidated by harshness, though easily won by lenity: should they be reduced to a situation so wretched, as to have nothing more to lose, they would become terrible through despair, and would renew the dreadful scenes of La Vendée. These were alarming truths, but they ought to be told to the directory, that it might, in time, calm the fermentation excited in the minds of the Swiss by a retrospect of their past sufferings, the continuance of their grievances, and the prospect of the ruin awaiting them. It behoved France, if it valued that liberty and equality for which so much blood had been spilled, to leave them inviolate to the people of Switzerland, who then would have reason to look upon the French as their benefactors. The memorialist con-

cluded, by requesting the restitution, to the republic of Helvetia, of the treasures that had been seized by the agents of France, which were indispensable for the exigencies of the state. It required an exemption from contributions, and the restoration of all the effects and property forcibly wrested from individuals; the contents of all the military magazines should be returned; no more French troops be stationed in Switzerland, than were absolutely necessary; and that it should evacuate it as soon as possible, and, while they remained, considered only as auxiliaries at the disposal of government; that the constitutional government should exercise its powers without interruption; that the agents of France in Switzerland, should consult with the Helvetic directory upon points relating to the country, act in no instance of this kind without its assent, and in its name.

These demands, on the part of the republic established by France in Switzerland, were allowed to be reasonable by those who well knew the temper of the inhabitants, highly irritable when provoked to ill usage, and far removed, in words of the memorialist, from levity of the French in adopting innovations, the suppleness of the Italians in yielding to them, and the apathy of the Dutch in bearing willingly with their admission.

The impolicy of the French in their violent measures respecting Switzerland, had materially injured their interest with the Grisons, the people of Swabia. Rather than submit to the French, after witnessing their treatment of the Swiss, the former had resolved to admit
sovereign

v of the emperor, which long held in abhorrence, consulting at this very a what conditions to put s under his protection. oo, which was meditating dion of a republic, was no red from such an attempt had befallen their neigh- e Swiss, and thought it more to preserve its present situa- n to exchange it for an alli- th such friends and protectors rench.

Switzerland itself, the republi- ty that had called in the almost repented of what done: and their adherence was now positively more t of necessity than choice. ty consisted chiefly of the nts of towns. The pea- rously disapproved the new things, and expressed the resentment at those that had ed it, who for that reason their own safety contained one common cause with the

These, knowing how much y depended upon them for port against the remainder ountrymen, artfully availed s of the jealousies of these, he others in the profoundest n. Thus disunited, they ble to oppose the despotic of the French, who carried with an insolence and con- thole whom they ruled in relive manner: which was s: sensibly felt for the unre- ith which it was manifested. of the rigour exercised on le of Switzerland was an the Helvetic directory, sug- y the partisans of France, the Swiss, in foreign parts, to their country within the

space of a month, in order to take, the civic oath: an obligation to be complied with by all citizens with- out exception between the eleventh of August and the eleventh of Sep- tember. The difficulties that arose at the same time in the negotiations for an alliance between the French and Helvetic republics, fully demon- strated the repugnance of the former to coincide with the views of the latter, and to treat upon that footing of equality which it certainly was entitled to challenge as a free and independent state. It was con- jectured that these difficulties were produced by the unwillingness of the Swiss to comply with the pecu- niary demands of the French, who, straitened themselves for want of funds, had recourse to every exped- ient, in order to procure them, and employed, without scruple, coercive means when others failed, regardless of the dissatisfaction, or the distress to which they reduced those who were not in a capacity to resist their extortions.

The conditions of this treaty, by which all alliance offensive and de- fensive was concluded between the two republics, were not so favour- able to Switzerland as the republi- can party there had endeavoured to make them. The only restitution it could obtain, was of the artillery taken out of its magazines. No mention was made in the treaty of the various other articles specified in the memorial of Zeltner, and the re- stitutions of which he had demanded, as an act of justice.

But the French, in addition to the spoils they had already gained from Switzerland, reaped an advantage of the most important nature in a com- mercial and military light. This was a free passage through the Hel- vetic

valuable territory to Germany, and that the French republicans, in consequence of their own mismanagement, he offered to the emperor, King of France. This treaty was signed at Paris on the twenty-first of August.

The largest part of the territory of Savoy, formerly a constituent of France, had however escaped the views of the directory. A branch of the Alpine mountains remained boundless, a part of which it had long ages formed an integral member, though in a state of independence. This was the country of the Grisons, or Savoyerland, fortified by nature, and inhabited by a brave and hardy people, equally bold of their border, and able to defend it. Both the French and the Austrians were desirous to secure the possession of this country, the situation of which would greatly favour the military operations of either. Could France obtain it, a chain of communication would ensue, of the highest importance, reaching from Basle to the northern extremity of Switzerland, to Ancona, upon the Adriatic sea. Thus the Helvetic and Cisalpine republics would uninterruptedly be connected, and France acquire an additional frontier on the side of Savoy. Piedmont, still in the hands of the king of Sardinia, would thereby be hemmed in, and the passes into the Tyrol thrown open. The mineral productions of the country of the Grisons were also immense, and herein alone it must prove an acquisition of the most essential value.

All these considerations occupied the attention of the directory. Supposing that the intentions of the Imperial court were hostile, the

French government was solicitous to obtain its tacit possession of the Grisons, and to that intent ordered the army under Sauerberg, to be by the military contingent directed to approach the confines of that country, in hope of the Imperial party there being able to influence its favour.

The Imperial troops were drawn into the neighbourhood, and preparing to enter the territory of the Grisons, who had formerly shewn content to an incorporation with the Helvetic republic, invited the emperor to take them under his protection. The French resident at Coira, the capital of the country of the Grison, had busily exerted himself to bribe over as many of them as could prevail upon to join the alliance. He was forming in favour of France the ruling powers; but it was received with the utmost contentment under foot, torn into pieces and flung out of the windows, had given them to understand, that France would not patiently see liberty and independence of Grisons made over to strangers (meaning the Austrians,) by a fact of bigots, and would certainly interfere in behalf of the patriotic party. The reception his letter met with, greatly rejoiced the partisans of France, who were now tified that the indignation French must feel at such treatment would infallibly induce them take the severest vengeance.

During these transactions in Switzerland, in Holland, and at Rome the republic founded in the north of Italy, under the name of Cisalpine, had also experienced some intemperities. Its founder, Buonaparte,

, seemed to interest himself only in its prosperity, beyond any other Italian state; and inhabitants of Lombardy, the ages which chiefly composed it, a particular predilection for

ter concluding the peace of Formio, he thought it proper to make his departure for France, to take a valedictory view of this rich commonwealth, and to

such final arrangements, as to secure its internal tranquillity, and to produce a spirit of concord and union among all classes.

It was at this period in the life of his glory: the courage and conduct he had displayed in the field, and the sagacity and determination with which he had brought to a successful issue, had raised him above all competitors; and what was most remarkable he had not attained his sixtieth year. With such advantages in his favour, it was not surprising that his influence should be great in all matters, and that so much confidence should be placed in his judgement.

His conciliating disposition and his success had won him the attachment of many of the bitterest enemies to the French, and to republican principles. The respect, which he had no occasion of paying to the great and discreet part of the country, had procured him great popularity, and he judiciously took particular care to treat with the highest reverence every individual of that whose character was deservedly revered by the public.

In the letter he wrote to the archbishop of Genoa, some time before he left Italy, did both him and that illustrious equal honour and ser-

vice. That prelate had addressed a pastoral letter to the people of his diocese, conceived in terms of great prudence and moderation. Buonaparte, to whom he had sent a copy of it, returned him an answer, which, as it is strongly characteristic of so celebrated a personage, and displays in a particular manner his sentiments upon subjects of this nature, deserves to be recorded not less than his military feats. His words were as follows: "In reading your pastoral letter, reverend citizen, I thought I recognized one of the apostles. Thus it was that St. Paul wrote. How truly respectable is religion, when enforced by such supporters as you. You are a true apostle, for you preach the gospel, and compel your enemies to esteem you. How happens it that the priests of your diocese are actuated by so different a spirit? Christ sought only to act by conviction, and submitted to death rather than use violence to propagate his doctrine. Wicked priests only can preach the effusion of blood. I hope shortly to be at Genoa, where I shall esteem it a peculiar happiness to converse with a person of your character. Such prelates as Fenecon was, and as the bishops of Milan, Ravenna, and Genoa, are at present, confer the highest lustre upon religion. They not only preach but practise it. A good and virtuous bishop is the best present that heaven can make to a city, and to a whole country."

This epistle did Buonaparte the more credit, that it coincided with the sentiments of the public respecting the three illustrious persons whom he mentioned in such respectful terms. It showed he was neither a bigot, nor an enemy to rational religion.

ligion. The persuasion that this was his real disposition, procured him a number of friends among the judicious and the unprejudiced; who were indeed the only people of whose approbation he appeared desirous; that of the mere vulgar he constantly seemed to look upon with marked indifference.

While thus wisely solicitous to secure the good-will of men of virtue and piety, he gave an equal specimen of his judgment in the methods he used to obtain the friendship and attachment of the opulent, powerful, and noble families of the countries where he had established republican governments. Among the means that he employed to this end, he selected a numerous body of young gentlemen of the most distinguished and reputable parentage, whom he formed into a corps of cavalry, and was peculiarly studious to render complete in discipline and tactics, intending them as a nursery of officers. Two essential objects were compassed by this plan: he trained up to military knowledge, individuals who, being in every respect the choice of the youth of their country, were the most likely to become serviceable to it, and, to retain at the same time those political sentiments and attachments wherein they would be educated; and what was an object of no less importance, he insured the adherence of their respective families to the government in the cause of which they were serving.

Nor should it be forgotten, that in consequence of the influence he had attained over the Imperial ministry, he procured the liberation of La Fayette and his fellow-sufferers, from their long and severe detention in the Austrian prisons.

This was universally acknowledged a proof of his sincere desire to concile all parties, by eximianity towards them all exceptio. From various of this nature, and his averfeness to harsh measures pressed the public with a that, in those which he exercised, he was passive than acting from his own nations.

This did not however him from adopting firm when he judged them ible for the preservation tranquillity. It was upon ciple, that, on ordering the tional circle, a political cl lan, to be shut, he assumed authority which he thought necessary to obviate the eccentric opinions and conduct, of dreaded the consequence yet unable to stand on its and which by dissent easily he deprived of it especially as a party friendly to the former government was zealous in representing it ferable to the present, and the purpose of subverting encourage discontents and ances.

On the twenty-first of (November 12, 1797) he declaration, addressed to the of the Cisalpine republic, among other particulars minded them that they first people recorded in his had attained freedom with tions, revolutions, and that France had given them life it was for them to preserve were the most powerful a commonwealth next to Fr

their position entitled to make a great figure in Europe. To be worthy of this destiny, they should be just and moderate laws, and educate them with strictness and energy, encourage the advancement of knowledge, and respect religious freedom. They should compose a military strength, not of vaunts and disorderly people, but of disciplined men, attached to the republic, and the prosperity of their country. They should acquire and cherish due sentiments of the fortitude and dignity becoming a free man. Divided among themselves, and weighed down by oppression, such a length of time, they must, without the intervention of France, have remained unable to assert their rights: but now they would, in a few years, be capable of maintaining them against any power on earth; and till then, they would be protected by the great nation against the attempts of their neighbours, its political system would be directed with their own. Had the Roman people, he said, made the use of their power as the Romans, the Roman eagles would have stood on the capitol to this day, the human species would not have been disgraced by eighteen centuries of slavery and tyranny. He concluded, with the sole object of rendering them a free and united nation, gone through labours hitherto only by ambition and thirst of power. Though in numerous appointments he had been, intriguers had occasionally preferred, through mistake, to men of probity, still the disadvantages would have been greater, had nomination to places been committed to themselves, before they had been duly organized. This de-

claration was received by the people of the Cisalpine state with a firm persuasion of its propriety, and of the real interest which Buonaparte took in their prosperity.

This address of Buonaparte, by the Cisalpine, was accompanied to another of the same date, to the Ligurian republic, both of them founded and organized on his own plans. In the latter of these addresses, after entering into a variety of details relative to the government of the republic, he proceeds to lay before them his sentiments on divers subjects of general importance. He warned them not to think it enough to abstain from acting against religion, but to protect conscientious people against those who bore them malevolence. To exclude the nobles from all public functions, would, he explicitly told them, prove an intolerable act of injustice. It would be doing precisely what they had done, and deservedly suffered for doing. Those only among them should be sentenced to this exclusion, who had actively contributed to depress the people: but it were equally impolitic and inequitable to deprive the state of the services of those many others that might be useful to it. He reminded them that part of the nobles were the first to encourage the people to assert their rights. It was unjust, therefore, to proscribe them in a body, for the ill conduct of some, or on account of the tyranny they had formerly exercised; such indiscriminate would only justify complaints, and encrease the enemies to the republic. Numbers of the clergy had also declared themselves for liberty, and been the first to assert, that the spirit of the gospel was entirely democratical:

but individuals, paid by the foes to real liberty, had taken occasion of the irregularities of some clergymen, to write against religion itself, and thereby to excite the enmity of the clergy. He warmly exhorted them to beware of those men who confined patriotism to the circles to which they belonged; they spoke the language of popularity but to inflame, and dealt continually in accusations as if they alone were men of integrity. He particularly admonished them never to condemn without a hearing: when furious speeches are the most applauded, when exaggeration and rage are extolled, and moderation held a crime, then, said he, are people hastening to ruin. He concluded his address, by advising them seriously to forbear all disputes and jealousies, while engaged in framing a constitution, if they hoped for a stable one.

These addresses made a profound impression on the public at large, both in France and Italy: they were justly considered as not only penned for this country, but also for the other, where the maxims they inculcated were not less necessary. They were spoken of at Paris as worthy of a Montesquieu, and greatly augmented the popularity of Buonaparte. He was now styled the hero legislator, fit alike to preside in the councils of a nation, and to fight its battles.

But there were numbers, on the other hand, who dreaded his greatness, and thought they perceived, in the enthusiastic admiration of this illustrious character, a motive to set all patriots on their guard against its consequences. Thus it was, they observed, that Cæsar became by his victories the idol of the Ro-

mans, whom he finally crushed. The attachment of the mil Buonaparte was no less a fear alarm; the readiness he had shewn to distinguish and to merit in the very lowest rank soldiery, and the various instances of this kind frequently cited they endeared him to the army, not fail, at the same time, to the jealousies and suspicions as reflected, how often the of nations had been subdued the favourites of armies.

A circumstance that had him several enemies, danger their abilities and influence the decisive manner in which he had, in his address to the Lig reproated the condemnation individuals without hearing their defence. This was so a censure of the events up eighteenth of Fructidor, that perceptible to all men. Those had conducted the business of day, felt deeply the allusion began, from this time, to express apprehensions that he might meditating designs unfavourable to their own.

The royalists and aristocrats their discourses and public lost no opportunity of reproaching him in the most flattering manner, hoping thereby to recommend themselves to his notice and benevolence; and, should he prove inclined to befriend their cause, to counteract that inclination by their presence. Others there were, who, considering the precarious state of politics in France, blamed him, as having neglected the means of taking an active part, by giving up the command of an army so thoroughly voted to him. The triumph he met with every

way to Paris, did not counsel the loss of the power he had unwisely and unseasonably used: he ought not, they said, to have forgotten the fate of Pichegron, whom all his exploits in Flanders and the conquest of Holland, did not preserve from banishment. A ruling party; and he ought to try constantly in his recollection, notwithstanding all he did, for the glory of France, to remember that he was not a Frenchman.

On the departure of Buonaparte, he returned to the French capital, and with so much glory, became a consummate prudence and a well regulated

He received the public salutations, which he could not receive with an air of dignified sensibility: but far from courting them, he, like Monsieur Neckar and Monsieur De la Fayette, he retired from the public eye as much as he could, and lived with his most intimate companions and friends, in a retirement more than ordinary, in an obscure quarter of the city. That some important events had taken place in the town, he did not pretend to know. The present swayed the councils and nation might be learnt from the reception which was given by Buonaparte, to the Parisians who had acted a conspicuous part in the most tumultuary stages of the revolution. There were no more the fish-women of Paris, *les femmes de la halle*, as they were called: who forced themselves into his house, and presented tokens of joy at his glorious return to "Take back, said the general, our nosegays and garlands, I will not accept any such homage.

If to-morrow you should have a king, you would make to him the same tender of respect." Very different was the reply which this despiser of vulgar homage made to the intimation that he was chosen a member of the national institute.

"Citizen president, he says, in a letter to Camus, the votes of those distinguished men who compose the national institute do me honour. I am very sensible, that before I am their equal, I must be a long time their scholar. If I knew of any more expressive mode of expressing my esteem for them, I would adopt it. True conquests, which alone are followed by no regrets, are the conquests made over ignorance. The pursuit, that is of all the most honourable, as well as the most useful to nations, is to contribute to the extension of human knowledge."

The peculiar interest which Buonaparte took in the formation of the government of the Ligurian and Cisalpine republics had given occasion to represent him as much more attached to Italy than to France; but, whatever his internal feelings were, he was acknowledged that he did justice to both countries. He was, indeed, extremely solicitous to place those two republics on a footing of stability that might completely secure their welfare. Considering the Cisalpine as the most exposed of the two, by its position, to the attempts of Austria, in case of a rupture, he strengthened it by the addition of the Valteline, and the territories of Chiavenna and Bormio, of which the inhabitants were desirous to be united to the new commonwealth, in preference to the connection that had hitherto subsisted between them and the Grisons, who vainly endeavoured to prevent this union.

In consequence of the advice of Buonaparte, the number of representatives was fixed at two hundred and forty; eight of whom composed the council of ancients. The selection of these members of the legislature was made with the remarkable endeavours of all classes to share in the representation. Their first meeting was on the twenty-first of November, 1797, and it was enjoyed with much exultation both by them and the public.

One of the first acts of this assembly was, to proclaim to the world the existence of the Citalpine republic, and to congratulate the people, of the countries that composed it, on the obtaining of liberty, after so long a period of slavery. Among the particulars of this proclamation, it contained an acknowledgement of the representatives, that they were no other than agents chosen by the people to execute their will; and that if such a title appeared to aristocrats, oligarchs, and despots, beneath their ridiculous pride, to them it seemed the most honourable of any that a citizen could aspire to. Should the welfare of the public prove an object of difficult attainment, with all their efforts, they requested that this might not be imputed to them, but to the obstacles arising from a long duration of tyranny. One advantage, at least, would result from the change in their government: laws would no longer be the work of the avarice, ambition, or caprice, of an arbitrary individual.

They declared the press entirely freed from all preceding restraints, and ordered a minister to be prosecuted for having obfuscated its freedom. They demanded, at the same

time, a formal decision of the directory's responsibility. A plan proposed for the regulation of public theatres; from when was decreed to exclude persons in a state of mutilation, and to prohibit in future this infamous trade. But that particular which most deserving of notice, in commencement of their legislation, was, the strict injunction laid the executive power, and its agents and ministers, carefully to specify their orders and proclamations identical laws, in virtue where they were issued. This was considered as the most judicious of their enactments, and one ought to be adopted by all legislatures.

Other regulations of an useful popular nature were enacted by assembly: but the unanimity which its session had been open was, in a few days, destroyed the diversity of opinions that began to take place, among the less members, on subjects that required great union and calmness of sentiments. This, however, could hardly be avoided in a meeting made up of individuals differing much from each other in their feelings, and, of course, not in their characters, and ideas of life. There subsisted among them a number of rigid republicans, who violently disapproved of every institution tracing the least image of aristocracy and oligarchy, and thought the council of ancients bore too great a resemblance of the former, that the directory too much approximated the latter. Hence the members of this description, in the council, formed an opposition to the directory, and the ministers pointed by them, that occasioned

discord and retardment in proceedings.

order to put an end to these abuses, the French directory ordered three of the Cisalpine republic, whom they thought intent to their stations, and re-armed them with as many French-incontestable abilities, and nomination they presumed be acceptable on that ac-

The French had several to keep a strict eye on the of this republic: a conspiracy, said, had been formed, by secret partizans of Austria, both the French and the republicans. Journalists, in the pay of the party, were employed to discontent in the public, and to excite insurrections against the Austrian Venetian, who was member of the council of ancients, had planned to deliver Mantua to the republicans, who were not expected to remain much longer in alliance with France. But what offended the French, was, the ignorance of the great council to a treaty of alliance, concluded, between the French and the Cisalpine republics, and the former intimated was necessary to secure the latter from the designs that were meditated by the enemies to both.

General Berthier, who had succeeded Buonaparte in the command of the army of Italy, was occupied in the settlement of peace. He formally demanded satisfaction to be brought the member of the legislature concerned in the affair of Mantua, and the journalists who had been against a connection with the republic to be arrested, and that members of the councils who

had most violently opposed it should be expelled.

These demands were contained in a proclamation, dated the twenty-seventh Ventose, (seventeenth of March) 1798, and in a letter which he addressed to the Cisalpine directory: they were, in truth, orders which it dared not disobey. They accelerated the conclusion of the treaty of alliance, the averseness to which was very strong in those Cisalpinians who were zealous for a total independence of their country on the councils and politics of France.

By this treaty, the Cisalpine republic bound itself to become a party in all the wars wherein the French republic should engage, and to assist it with all its means and forces when so required; but, in case no such requisition should be made, it was to remain in a state of neutrality. France agreed to furnish twenty-five thousand men for the defence and protection of the Cisalpine republic, to be maintained at its expence, and commanded by French generals, as well as its own troops. Half the garrisons of Ferrara, Mantua, and Peschiera, were to consist of French troops. These were the principal articles of this treaty. The others were alike advantageous to the French; who, in return, undertook to guarantee the independence of the Cisalpine republic against all its enemies.

This treaty of alliance was accompanied by another of commerce, the conditions of which were made equally beneficial to both parties. These treaties being reciprocally ratified, Trouvé, a man of abilities, was deputed ambassador to the Cisalpine republic, and had his first audience at Milan, upon the 6th of June. His reception was

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did;

did; and the speeches made on this occasion, by him and the president of the Cisalpine directory were highly applauded.

But notwithstanding these flattering appearances of a permanent establishment of the Cisalpine republic, the envoy it had sent to Vienna found it useless to remain in that capital. The emperor would neither grant him an audience, nor recognize his character. The motives for this refusal were very apparent: the difficulties daily arising in the negotiations at Rastadt, the imperious demands and pretensions of the French plenipotentiaries rising on every concession, the alarms they had occasioned among the German princes, the discontents in Switzerland and Italy at the conduct of the French: these, and the mortification of having received the law from them, at Campo Formio, operated a determination in the court of Vienna, to try afresh its fortune in the field, while Buonaparte was absent with the flower of the republican army.

Exclusive of these dispositions at Vienna, there were causes of dissatisfaction in the Cisalpine republic itself. Its present constitution had been framed by Buonaparte, and the public seemed to have contentedly acquiesced in it: but the French directory, not thinking it sufficiently subservient to its own, had projected an alteration; and its ambassador, Trouvé, was endeavouring to prepare the minds of the people for the changes that were meditated: but the constituted authorities opposed them with great vigour; and ordered the Cisalpine envoy at Paris to remonstrate forcibly against the project in agitation, which was also resolutely opposed by Lucian

Buonaparte, the general a member of the council hundred. Lucian was opposed by the directorial party, and Lahoz, the Cisalpine envoy, notably patronized by Buonaparte, was, in consequence of representations, ordered to depart, and the territory of the

The papers, under the name of government, treated in the same time, with great advantage gave the Cisalpines to understand that the constitution, to which they adhered so pertinaciously, was the best, but a hasty fabrication of Buonaparte, put in the midst of interruption from war and politics. They only, therefore, began to provide, notwithstanding his great efforts, for the numerous emergencies.

This conduct of the government proved extremely disagreeable to the Cisalpines. They demanded those changes which had occasioned so many disturbances in the Helvetic and Batavian republics, and were necessarily inimical to domestic tranquillity. These views were presented in various parts, against the intentions: they were deprecatory of the variety of publications; meetings of the people, they insisted that the present constitution should remain unaltered.

But the French directory was bent on these changes, and commissioned general Brune to execute them. His punctual and prompt discharge of the directory in Switzerland, pointed out a fit instrument to carry execution in the Cisalpine. He arrived at Milan about the middle of August, 1798, with great pomp, and great lamentation, caused by the

tations of the French government; was at its height, and had the public with the deepest scorn for its possible conferences.

The party that favoured the innovations, fearing that their antagonists would proceed to an active course, was preparing to use force; and the French government, seeing the partizans of Austria, that they would be supported by power, hastened to send reinforcements to their troops, and supplies of ammunition to them, and other places of the north.

In the mean while, Trévise, the ambassador, was concerting with General Brune, in what manner to operate the projected alterations.

As soon as they thought the measures duly prepared, the emperor laid before the Cisalpine States an address, containing much in agitation, and the ready executing it. He explicitly told them, that the present administration of their affairs was weak and ill-contrived; their finances were in the worst order, their military excessively expensive, and of no utility; their republican institutions, no education; insubordination every where, with the utter dilapidations and irregularities committed with impunity the republic was in a state of anarchy.

Presenting them with this view of their situation, the French emperor, he said, could not behold without alarm, and had, through pressed its earnest desire that they would themselves provide a remedy for those evils, of which

they acknowledged the reality, but were, at the same time, fearful and backward to attempt the cure. He felt himself, therefore, obligated to undertake it in their default, not with the least intent of violating their independence, but of placing it on a firmer basis, by improving their constitution. He then observed, that their representation was too numerous for the extent and population of the state: it exceeded in a double proportion that of the French republic. It ought, in reason, therefore, to be diminished one half, which would lessen, in the same degree, the expences of maintaining it. In consequence of this reasoning, he reduced the representatives from two hundred and forty to one hundred and twenty.

The constitutional act, he observed, being rather a military than a civil ordinance, not sanctioned by a formal acceptance of the nation; and found defective in various instances, the French government had thought it necessary to substitute another, founded on the same principles, and admitting the same distribution of powers, but accompanied with more vigour and stability in the administration.

The principal changes it introduced, were that the right of citizenship was limited to natives, and to those only that paid a stated contribution. Elections were rendered less frequent, and more power was assigned to the directory: the former took place only once in two years for the choosing of one-third of the councils, and the latter were reduced to three: they were authorized to limit the freedom of the press, and first to propose every law: the finances were at their disposal,

disbanded, and they nominated all officers in the army, from a captain upwards; on the expiration of their office, they became perpetual members of the council of ancients: their salaries, and those of the national deputies, were augmented.

Such were the alterations executed by general Le Brune and the ambassador, Trouvé, upon the fifteenth Fructidor (first September, 1798). They were carried with a high hand, and enforced by the severest coercion. Domestical visits, and the arrests of more than four hundred individuals accompanied them, and terror was truly the order of the day on which they were submitted to, with the manifest repugnance and indignation of all classes.

One of the pretences, on which the partisans of France grounded these alterations, was, that the system of the Cisalpine republic, as framed by Buonaparte, was precisely that of France in 1793, which had been set aside for its jacobin principles. But numbers of people, in France, strongly disapproved this treatment of the Cisalpinos, as authorizing the enemies of the republic to accuse the French of preserving no respect for the rights of man, and of treating all people, connected with them, like slaves, under the denomination of allies; erecting governments among them, and subverting them at their pleasure, in order, one would think, to accustom mankind to look upon them as the sole lawgivers of society. Thus it was that France, after having so loudly proclaimed the sovereignty of the people in all countries, violated it without the least scruple of shame in every

country that fell under its power or influence.

The speech of Buonaparte's then, upon this memorable occasion, did him great credit with the impartial public. He explicitly rebated, in the severest terms, bad faith on those who author or countenanced such infractions of national compacts. He stigmatised the innovations in the Cisa constitution, as tending, barely, to abridge popular liberty, the excessive power they conferred upon the directory, especially exclusive prerogative of prop laws. After a variety of pertinent observations, he concluded by dictating, that nations, disguised with the vain and empty of liberty, which France was ceaselessly founding in their ears with the constitutions given to one day, and taken from on the morrow, would finally receive a detestation for the republic and prefer their former subjection to a sovereign.

These changes, which were the words of the French directory and its partisans, to ensure their independence and stabilize the Cisalpine republic, were followed, in less than two months after, by other alterations equally unexpected, and surprizing to the political world. Trouvé, the operator with Le Brune, had it seems, conducted himself in business of the first of September entirely to the satisfaction of the directory. He was for this recalled, and a member of the convention, Fauché, replaced him. But neither did he come up to expectations of his constituents, thought him too cordially connected with the Cisalpine directory.

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to give an account of the
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instead of being ameliorated,
had been promised, was
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laces, that they preferred
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u that of France, and would
cooperate in restoring it.
s dispositions were greatly
ened by the march of the
troops into the country of

the Grisons, their near neighbours;
and by the manifesto published in
the name of the emperor, wherein
he bound himself to act merely as
an ally against the French, who
were threatening to invade their
country, and revolutionize their go-
vernment. Hoping that the house
of Austria, admonished by past mis-
fortunes, would exercise a gentler
sway, the people of Lombardy were
secretly pleased at the prospect of
a renewal of hostilities with the
French, which might eventually, by
compelling these to evacuate the
countries they had conquered, de-
liver them from a people whom ex-
perience had proved the worst of
inmates, and the most oppressive
and intolerable of conquerors.

By the constitution drawn up by
Buonaparte, the council of juniors
was composed of sixty members;
that of elders, of thirty; and the
directory of five. The clergy and
the nobles were excluded, during
the first nine years, from the direc-
tory and the legislature; and, after
their expiration, the clergy was
only admissible to the councils of
juniors; with an exclusion, how-
ever, even from this, to rectors
of parishes, and priests entrusted
with official duties that obliged
them to reside on a particular spot.
People of property, that had emi-
grated, were summoned to return
to Genoa, within the space of thirty
days, if in Italy; and of three
months, if in a foreign country.
Non-observers of this order, were
sentenced to pay twenty per cent.
of their property, one-fourth of
which was appropriated to the
maintenance of the poor, another to
the expence of hospitals, and the
two remaining fourths to the use of
the state. By this edict, nobles

were also forbidden to borrow money on their estates, for any other purpose than making payments to the public treasury.

In other respects, Buonaparte treated them with lenity. Numbers of them, confined as hostages, for the peaceable behaviour of the rest, were set at liberty, and very few of them were detained in prison. Of the many chiefs of insurrections that had taken place, twenty were selected, of whom it was thought necessary to make a public example, as the most guilty and accessory to the outrages that had been committed. They were shot, and a priest, their accomplice, though out of respect to his cloth, reprieved him from execution, was condemned to forty years imprisonment in irons.

An alliance, offensive and defensive, was concluded with the Ligurian republic, and a body of their

best military, chosen by Buonaparte, were sent to reinforce the army in Italy. All these arrangements, which were terminated towards the close of December, proved very acceptable to the people, and those who approved of them were tempted to express their dissatisfaction.

The Ligurian republic was permitted to remain upon this till the period when the alteration took place in the Cisalpine French directory thought fit time to lessen the legislative by expelling fifteen members were accused of impeding the measures of government, and proposing the new order of and to make other alterations Ligurian, in the same spirit with the same intent, that the innovations in the Cisalpine public,

CHAP. IX.

*mortifying Situation of the King of Sardinia.—Various Pre-
a Revolution in his Dominions.—Insurgents in Piedmont encour-
d supported by the Genoese.—And the French.—Who seize the
Turin. Thus seating themselves on the Throne of Sardinia.—
Naples.—French Ambassador there.—The Neapolitans prepare, in
ion with the Austrians, to oppose the common Enemy.—The
n the other Hand, augment the Number of their Forces at Rome.—
ations of the French Ambassador, against the hostile Preparations
Court of Naples.—Firmness of that Court.—Fortified by a
ver the French Fleet, on the Coast of Egypt.—Other Consequences
reat Achievement.—Insurrection of the People against the French
of Malta.—Rejoicings and Exultations throughout the Kingdom
s, on Account of Admiral Nelson's Victory.—Causes which re-
open Hostility of France towards Naples.—The King of Naples,
ead of his Army, marches into the Roman Territory.—This made
, by the French, for seizing the Dominions of Sardinia.—And
his Royal Family, with its Adherents, to the Island of Sardinia.—
between the Neapolitan and French Armies.—Victories of the*

IF these various events, power exercised by the
er the countries and states
he and organized on their
was heavily felt by the
rdinia, whose dominions,
in the midst of all their
were, though not nomi-
in reality subject to them
e than to him. Their
vere in fact commands
did not dare to disobey,
nedy was now left him,
t with patience and re-
to his fate, for some of
of fortune, which con-
seldom fail soon or late to
s. In this passive and mor-
tation, he had remained
he pacification he had been

forced to conclude with them in the
summer of 1796. On the conclu-
sion of the peace of Campo Formio
he was deprived of all hope of
emerging from this state of subser-
viency, which daily became more
ignominious and intolerable. He
was continually assailed with de-
mands and requisitions, which he
could not refuse, and compelled to
suffer indignities he had not power
to resent. He was now enjoined
to allow no refuge in his domini-
ons to French emigrants or exiles,
on the ground, that, being linked
in amity with France, it were
inconsistent in him to afford
the least countenance to its ene-
mies, or unfaithful or refractory sub-
jects.

The king experienced, about this time, a mortification, of which both he and his court were deeply sensible. Buonaparte, on his return to France, passed through Turin, his capital, without paying his respects to this unhappy monarch; who felt this neglect the more, that his treatment of the general, upon this occasion, was remarkably respectful and generous.*

His territories were now become a line of march or passage to the French troops, without any other formality, than to give him notice of the time at which they were to be expected, of their numbers, and of the necessaries they would need, and which he was to provide for them.

These various circumstances, together with the discourses and insinuations of the Cisalpines and Ligurians, both under the immediate influence and direction of France, and who openly spoke of an approaching revolution in his dominions, were sufficient admonitions, that he was to prepare for the certain loss of his crown, as soon as the plan for that purpose was brought to maturity.

In addition to this alarming state, he was compelled, by his necessities, to exact large contributions from his subjects, and to burthen them with taxes and pecuniary regulations that excited great discontents, and lost him in a considerable degree their former attachment. The agents of France were not tardy in availing themselves of his distresses. Guinguen , the French ambassador, had the presumption to take under the protection of the great nation, as he expressed himself, the insurgents of Piedmont,

and to insist on their being. He was seconded by general. But their joint remonstrances not effect that blind as they had expected from on other occasions; and them to understand, the treaty with France he main master in his own

This insurrection had at Carosio, a place belong province of Piedmont, by the territory of Genoa ber of deserters from the troops, many of them Piedmont, repaired to and joined the insurgents was necessary to traverse ese territory, to arrive the king ordered his troops march thither, to shew respect due to the territory ly and independent power Genoa's government consent to his forces traverse territory, though he offered full compensation for as they might commit. at the same time, his right, which was that vereigns, to claim a part a neutral territory, to his dominions lying within cincts.

But all his solicitations and remonstrances were vain, probably by the French and general, the Genoa in their refusal, and a king of having violated tory, in ordering his troops to Carosio, against the They even proceeded to all the property belonging they could lay their drove his subjects out of

* The king sent him some very valuable presents.

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to the republic.

Genoa would not, in all
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the instigation of the agents
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y bondage, the representa-
le Ligurian commonwealth,
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of their constituents, took
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as far as circumstances
rmit them. A proclama-
nished by the Ligurian di-
on the tenth of June,
they signified, in the most
tory terms, their indigna-
e averments of the court of

Turin, to listen to their supplications
from an amnesty to the insurgents,
and their determination to take hos-
tile measures in their fullest extent.

The inveteracy of the Genoa
to the house of Savoy, broke out
upon this occasion with remarkable
violence in both the councils. In
that of the ancients, the king of Sar-
dinia was stigmatized with the ap-
pellation of the little tyrant of the
Alps; and every odious insinuation
was brought forward to exasperate
the public against the court of
Turin.

What principally animated them,
was the certainty of being tho-
roughly supported by France in the
exertions they were preparing to
make against that enfeebled power,
and the strong expectation now cur-
rent every where, that the fate of
that unfortunate monarch was al-
ready decided in the councils of the
French directory. That expecta-
tion was well founded. The insur-
rection of the malcontents of Pied-
mont, at Carosio, was, in the ge-
neral opinion, if not directly insti-
gated by France, occasioned by the
revolutionary principles dissemi-
nated in all places by its emissaries,
under the strongest assurances of be-
ing effectually seconded, held out to
those who adopted and acted upon
them. These assurances were punc-
tually fulfilled. The French envoy,
at the court of Turin, formally in-
terposed in behalf of the insurgents,
for whom he demanded, in the name
of the French directory, an absolute
oblivion of the past, on condition of
laying down their arms. This in-
terposition was, for some time, re-
futed; but the Sardinian ministry,
conscious of the impracticability of
any effectual opposition to France,
judged it safest to comply with its
requestion.

requisition. This did not, however, satisfy the French directory. Irritated at the delay and reluctance to comply with his mediation, or glad probably of such an occasion to execute the projects resolved on, it required the immediate cession of the citadel of Turin, as a security for the conciliatory dispositions of that court, and its first performance of the promises made to the insurgents. This cession was agreed to the twenty-seventh of June, 1798, and a body of French troops took possession of the citadel on the third of July ensuing.

In this manner was a decisive blow given to the power and importance of the king of Sardinia. His troops had, during the hostilities with the Ligurian republic, obtained so many advantages, and displayed so much courage and military skill, that, at the period when the king was obliged to yield to the compulsory solicitations of the French ambassador, and agree to the terms of peace imposed upon him between the insurgents and the Ligurians, he was master of seventeen places large and small, belonging to these, and would, in all likelihood, had hostilities continued, have reduced them to the greatest distress.

By taking possession of the citadel of Turin, the French might be said to have seated themselves on the throne of Sardinia. It was esteemed the master-piece of the celebrated Vauban, the greatest engineer of the age of Lewis XIV. It had proved the bulwark of Piedmont, in the war for the Spanish succession, at the commencement of this century. It had stood, in 1706, that famous siege, which, by its length and obstinacy, enabled Victor

Amadeus, and prince Eugene, to come in time to its relief, and gain that great victory, upon which walls, over the vast army that besieged it, which totally frustrated the designs of the French, expelled them from Italy.

The cession of this fortress, reputed impregnable, but ill secured by treachery, accident, or favour, to the king of Sardinia, wholly changed the hands of the French. He now became their prisoner in respect. He was guarded at all times, and his very personal movements were continually under their surveillance and cognizance.

In consequence of the severe restraints laid upon him by this situation, he became very passive in whatever related to French and their adherents. He was compelled him to rescind all proceedings at law instituted against the framers of plots and rebellions against his authority, to remodel his government entirely according to their will and suggestions. They loaded his ministers and officers, civil and military, with accusations, false or exaggerated, and intitled on their dismissal from office and employment, and banishment from the court and country. They forced him to reduce his army to the lowest establishment, and to deliver up the most important posts he had taken from the Genoese in this manner did the French, by the denomination of friends and allies, station themselves in the midst of his dominions, and govern them with absolute sway. Excluding the citadel of Turin, they were masters of several of the strongest towns and fortresses in his dominions. Thus it was, that for he refused, through unseasonable

trust some of his fortifications, the Imperial generals, by their experience and bravery, had effectively stopped the French, and preserved

Italy, this ill-advised king was finally constrained to abandon his capital, the strongest of his hands, and thereby to sacrifice the sovereignty of the kingdom.

The north of Italy was thus exposed to the consequences of the French, they were busily preparing the means of their conquests to the king, who strongly professing himself averse to aggressive measures, was only desirous to procure security.

The kingdom of Naples, so famed as the paradise of Italy, was now, by its distance from France, considered as placed out of reach of revolutionary

connected, however, by natural ties, with the house of Bourbon, it had, in the campaign of 1797, been filled with troops and

was compelled, by the success of the Neapolitans, to withdraw and conclude a treaty of neutrality.

The pacific Campo Formio, in which the ministers, the marquis de Castiglione, an active and successful negotiator, seemed to have removed all notions of being again involved in a contest with France. The situation of affairs appeared so precarious, that the ministry judged it necessary to prepare for the worst that might happen, especially as the difficulties between France and Rome, which had appeared in appearance, by the death of Pius VI., had left a spirit of discontent among the people of

the ecclesiastical states. The city of Rome in particular, that foreboded disturbances of a revolutionary nature, and of which the French would probably avail themselves, as they had done elsewhere. In this case they would become such near and dangerous neighbours, that altercations with them would hardly be avoidable.

On this presumption, which events justified, an edict was published at Naples, granting a pardon to all deserters from the Neapolitan armies, on condition of their immediately returning to their colours. This was done with the double view of recruiting the army, and of withdrawing a number of Neapolitans from the Cisalpine service, wherein they might imbibe republican notions.

These precautions were taken during the two last months of 1797. The revolution that happened in Rome the following months raised such an alarm in the councils of Naples, that thirty thousand of its troops were stationed on the frontiers; and the roads from the Roman territories were furnished with cannon as if an invasion was expected from that quarter.

Unwilling to create fresh causes of terror in a power, which, though not formidable in itself, might be rendered so by the junction of others, the directory appointed an ambassador to the Neapolitan monarch, with instructions to impress him with the persuasion, that the politics of France respecting him, were friendly and pacific.

The person chosen for this purpose, was Garrat, a man of capacity and learning, who had been one of the convention that converted France into a republic, in 1792. In his first audience, which was on the

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solved, therefore, to arm the royal
authority with all the power that
could be collected at home, and
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interested, from motives no less co-
gent than its own, to arrest the pro-
gress of a party that seemed deter-
mined to stop at nothing for the
compassing of its ends; and without
the total extermination of which no
monarch could be safe on his throne.

Under this conviction, the court
of Naples saw no other method
of securing its existence, than by
renewing, without farther delay,
its alliance with Austria, which
now stood, though with more ex-
tensive means of defence, much in
a similar situation. The French
government, not ignorant of the se-
cret intentions of both these powers,
and hoping to strike with fresh ter-
ror that which it deemed most sus-
ceptible of fear, and thereby to pre-
vent his junction with the other,
gave formal notice to the Neapoli-
tan ministry, that it expected a
punctual observance of that article
of the treaty subsisting between
them, by which only four English
ships of war were admissible at a
time into any or all its harbours;
without which restriction the Eng-
lish might fill with their ships of
war all the ports of Naples and
Sicily.

But the Neapolitan ministry had
now resolved to listen neither to its
threats nor promises. It was too
deeply alarmed at the expedition
under the command of Buonaparte,
the destination of which was not
yet ascertained, but who had seized
on and was thought to me-
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ding

the eighth of May, 1798, he addressed the king, in a speech replete with eloquence and virtuous sentiments. But the insincerity of the professions of amity and good will, so elegantly expressed by its ministers to foreign princes, was too much suspected in the mouth of Garat, a violent republican, to make any impression in favour of the directory. The consciousness of the mortification his presence occasioned to the queen of Naples, sister to the unfortunate Antoinette, consort to Lewis XVI. induced him shortly to renounce his embassy, after having vainly tried to palliate the enormities of the revolution.

In the mean time, the disturbances in the country of the Grisons, that followed, and were caused by the revolution in Switzerland, had entirely altered the situation of things between France and Austria. As it was not expected that the latter would acquiesce peaceably in a change so materially detrimental to its interest, as the union of the Helvetic body with the French republic, so it was not doubted but the favourable opportunity of alluring the protection of the Grisons on their own consent and invitation, against the projected usurpations of France, would be readily embraced by the court of Vienna. As the French, on the other hand, would not desist from their pretensions, a renewal of hostilities was evidently unavoidable; in which case the intimate connection subsisting between Naples and Vienna would necessarily induce them to make a common cause against that formidable enemy.

Such being the relative situation of those two courts, that of Naples immediately proceeded, on the

prospect of what must open, to make as large as its army, and to raise a able supplies of money a sibly he procured by all and exertions it was able to, in a crisis which it loo infallibly decisive of its tinv.

Nevertheless all due taken to obviate compla part of France. Pri were issued, enjoining th tans to consider the Frei friends, and to treat the and particularly to avoi sions of quarrel and alte tween individuals of th tions, as tending to usua serious feuds.

It was remarkable, t present emergency, the called upon, in a peculi to supply the necessities. An enumeration was n the convents, both of n men, in the kingdom, a possessions and revenues, portion to these they w the maintenance of a every five conventuals. men, possessing benefices find ducats yearly, v charged with the exp man. The danger, to v felt their professions exp ciled the clergy and th orders to this tax, to w bly they would not oth submitted. These assesi tained, it was said, twel men. The barons of were, in like manner, r raise and pay a considera cavalry. In order, at time, to provide sufficien for the large army that set on foot, every fifth m

arms, was enrolled for the ser-

The ways and means, employed to find money for the support of these numerous forces, were very productive. The requisition upon plate alone produced fifty millions of ducats.

In the midst of these vast preparations, the terror inspired by the victory of the French armies, and their invincible influence over the Neapolitan councils. Garrat, the Neapolitan ambassador, had, before his departure, demanded the liberation and confinement of all individuals detained for their political opinions, whom he styled the unfriendly friends of France, making it a condition of his amity, and of its security, that Naples should be secured against any attack from the Italian republics.

The court was highly irritated at this demand; but, after a multiplicity of ineffectual endeavours to elude it, was obliged to comply. The numerous individuals set at liberty, in consequence of this interference of France, were so considerable as to enfeeble the state; but they were of noted character and influence. In that light their removal from prison was viewed as a circumstance highly injurious to the honour and account of the liberties which could take in exposing its subjects to them as oppressive and tyrannical, and of their endeavours to induce the people to shake off the yoke of a government that exercised tyranny, and to use their arms for the obtaining another antient and free.

It was clear, that without assistance with Austria, the reactionary opinions, daily gaining in the kingdom of Naples, in the capital, would, after passing through all classes, excite

commotions that might prove finally too strong to be resisted. It was resolved, therefore, to arm the royal authority with all the power that could be collected at home, and with all the strength that could be derived from a potent ally abroad, interested, from motives no less cogent than its own, to arrest the progress of a party that seemed determined to stop at nothing for the compassing of its ends; and without the total extermination of which no monarch could be safe on his throne.

Under this conviction, the court of Naples saw no other method of securing its existence, than by renewing, without farther delay, its alliance with Austria, which now stood, though with more extensive means of defence, much in a similar situation. The French government, not ignorant of the secret intentions of both these powers, and hoping to strike with fresh terror that which it deemed most susceptible of fear, and thereby to prevent his junction with the other, gave formal notice to the Neapolitan ministry, that it expected a punctual observance of that article of the treaty subsisting between them, by which only four English ships of war were admissible at a time into any or all its harbours; without which restriction the English might fill with their ships of war all the ports of Naples and Sicily.

But the Neapolitan ministry had now resolved to listen neither to its threats nor promises. It was too deeply alarmed at the expedition under the command of Buonaparte, the destination of which was not yet ascertained, but who had seized on Malta, and was thought to menace other islands. Little consid-

dering

ding in the good faith of the French, it did not think itself bound in prudence to conform literally to the words of a treaty, while France, by daily extending its acquisitions under insidious pretences, was breaking through the spirit of all treaties, and authorising all states to consult their security and defence by all the means they could possibly devise.

In the mean-while, the French were augmenting the number of their forces at Rome, and evidently making preparations for hostile measures; which report concurred from all quarters to direct against Naples. It was time, therefore, to make counter-preparations, though at the expence of incurring their displeasure. Additional levies of men were made, and every measure taken to put the kingdom in a posture of defence.

Heavy complaints, as it had been foreseen, were laid before the Neapolitan ministry, which was menaced with the severest resentment of France, at this manifestation of inimical designs. It was explicitly warned not to place too much dependence on a power so distant as Austria, and to recollect what forces France had at Rome, and how soon they could be at Naples before it could possibly receive assistance from abroad. It was reminded, at the same time, of the numbers of malcontents that would join the French on their arrival, and with what a spirit of revenge they were animated for the severities that had been exercised upon them.

These threatening remonstrances did not however produce the effect intended. The court, on the contrary, apprehending the intrigues of those whom it had freed from confinement, through the inter-

ference of Garrat, remanded to prison, and menaced with like treatment every person who should endeavour to stir up dissent or sedition, or profess an abettor of the French or of its principles.

The aspect of affairs began this period, to prove less favourable to this restless nation. A treaty concluded between the emperor and the king of Naples, by which the latter was to be aided with a powerful army. The former occupied countries adjacent to Switzerland with numerous forces, and hostilities were avowedly taken up by the Grisons against the well known projects of the French, which failed in their endeavours to induce that people to join the army, and admit a French army into their country, notwithstanding the intrigues and the menaces of the direct-

Irritated at the firmness which the court of Naples had refused to accede to arm in its own defence, and to suppress the malcontents in its dominions, the French government filled all the papers in France with complaints and denunciations of its vengeance. La Condamine, the ambassador at Naples, in the room of Garrat, was ordered to insist in the most positive terms on its desisting from the hostile measures it had taken, and laying aside its warlike appearance it had assumed, under pain of incurring the indignation of France, and the consequences that would follow.

It was now verging towards the close of September, and Europe was filled with the news of a victory obtained by an English fleet, under admiral Nelson, over a French fleet, on the coast of Egypt.

roduced every where, by at event (as will, by and ear), were astonishing. — missive and adulatory style, the dread of the French had y spread, vanished at once th speech and writing, and boldly expressed their real its. In Italy especially, the excited by their disrespect ion, roused the multitude st every part of that spantry, and plainly proved r alone had hitherto premen from manifesting the nce in which they held In all those places which t kept in awe, by the immerror of their arms and pre spirit of hatred and in y started up, that united all in a determination to co-in their expulsion.

kingdom of Naples, which erto remained unattempted, v hoped that all dangers of ture were at an end, testi-loudest joy at this deliver-and the most zealous readi-second the enemies of the , in driving them out of Italy. not only for the insults they uilty of to the religion of the , but for their insupportable iness, that all degrees so ously concurred in viewing ith malevolence. Among istances of tyrannical pride, Macdonald, who command-ome, had lately deposed the of that republic, and subli-thers in their places: the pro-on issued upon this occasion, ed with these remarkable “Such is the will of the tion, and it must be obeyed.” irrogance and pretensions ot fail to expose them to ge-lum.

The people of Malta were the first to set the example of an insurrection against them. Buonaparte, on his departure, had left a garrison of about three thousand men, in that island. They remained some time at peace with the inhabitants; but proceeded gradually to make so many requisitions, particularly of the plate belonging to the churches and hospitals, that a universal rising took place on the twenty-sixth of August: the people, whose patience was exhausted by their insolence and their extortions, attacked them with such fury, that they were obliged to take refuge in the forts, where the inhabitants kept them closely confined. The French government attributed this insurrection to the court of Naples, as it did every occurrence in Italy unfavorable to them.

But the Neapolitan ministry, no longer intimidated by the continual effusions of anger proceeding from the directory, continued its operations with the utmost vigour. It placed general Provere, who had so much signalized himself in the campaigns against Buonaparte, at the head of the army, which was kept in a continual state of exercise, and officered by as many expert individuals as could be procured, and to whom the greatest encouragement was given.

It was with reason that the king of Naples made all these preparations. The wrath of the French was kindled to the highest pitch, at the unfeigned exultation he had, in common with his people, displayed at the success of the English. He had gone out to sea, to meet admiral Nelson, and had received him with undissembled joy. His victory over the French, and the destruction of their fleet, were celebrated at Naples, as triumphs in which the whole kingdom

kingdom was deeply interested: the English cockade was worn by multitudes, who expressed, without disguise, their confidence, that the time was come for the utter downfall of the French.

These, however, held the Neapolitans, and their attempts to form an army capable of facing them, in absolute derision. The troops they had at Rome, and in the northern parts of Italy, were, in their opinion, fully sufficient to crush all the efforts of the emperor and the king of Naples. What, through the pusillanimity produced by bigotry, or by a long subjection to strangers, they looked upon the natives of his dominions as lost to all national spirit, and wholly unfit for soldiers. The only men among them to be relied upon were those who had imbibed republican principles, and these were the declared enemies to his government. As to the emperor, his armies, when composed of the bravest veterans, had been invariably defeated, and were now so thoroughly destroyed, that they consisted almost entirely of new levies, forced from their homes into the service; and the majority were well known to fight against the French, much against their own inclinations.

These notions being partly true, though greatly exaggerated by the French, prevented them from being dispirited at the disasters that had befallen them at sea, and kept up their hopes of being able shortly to balance them by successes at land. In the mean while, their ambassador at Naples, on his arrival, which was the middle of October, endeavoured, in the speech he made to the king at his first audience, to inculcate the necessity of his preserving the goodwill of France: but that prince was

convinced that his real interest required him to take a stand against it. His army, being numerous and well equipped, amounting to four score thousand men, one-fourth cavalry, and with a number of good officers, the head of whom was Mack, sent from Germany at the king's request.

In expectation of having the emperor to encounter, and assisted by the treasures of Sicily, would bring immense forces into the field, the directory, though boasting, was extremely alarmed at the accession of so powerful an ally to him, that might necessitate a division of the strength possessed in Italy, and which was desirous to employ with effect. They knew that to be successful in the attempt, their footing would be lost, and he would have all they had taken. They would once give a final blow to the revolutionary establishment in that quarter. The loss of England and of Russia, in possession of the Mediterranean, would quickly master the trade in that sea, and shut the trade and navigation against, so prodigious a source of wealth to France. It bent, therefore, upon every motive, to collect every force they could possibly produce, to decide a contest, and avoid the giving any ground that might occasion a disadvantage in his favour.

This was the real motive that strained them from indulging in rancour at the court of Vienna, the manifestations of its hostility to their enemies, though to cloak their forbearance.

ment of respect for the emperor, and of a deference for the king of Spain, their ally, and so nearly related to the Neapolitan monarch. The fact was, that France, though unwilling to make such an acknowledgement, had been so forcibly impressed by the destruction of its fleet, at the battle of the Nile (of which an account will be given presently), that it was become less unwilling to admit of pacific ideas, and would gladly have granted more favourable terms to the emperor, in order to detach him from his connection with England: this being an object, to attain which, it would readily have consented to great sacrifices.

But there were also other causes that retarded the designs of France against Naples and the emperor, both of whom, as embarked in the same bottom, it was resolved to involve in the same treatment, whenever an opportunity arrived. These causes were the pecuniary embarrassments of the republic, and the difficulty of extorting money from its allies, exhausted like itself, by its merciless requisitions. Insurrections had also broken out in the Belgic provinces, and were daily becoming more extensive and serious. Till these were suppressed, the directory did not think it safe to undertake operations abroad, which would have required those troops that were wanted to effect this suppression. The levies of men in France, in consequence of the requisition made by the directory of less than two hundred thousand, were not yet completed, and it would take time, after they were furnished, to discipline and fit them for the field, and then to march them to the frontiers. As soon as these

various embarrassments were removed, no doubt was entertained that France would proceed to active operations, in order to replace itself by fresh successes on that footing of terror to its enemies, which it stood upon previously to the battle of the Nile, and without which it hoped for no peace on advantageous conditions, or even upon terms of security.

The necessity of recovering this position inspired the directory with the determination of employing every method either of solicitation or of coercion that appeared most convenient or most practicable for the effecting of this purpose. The Helvetic republic was called upon to put in requisition all individuals from sixteen to forty-five years of age. The king of Sardinia, against whom the most inimical designs were secretly formed, was compelled to advance a large sum of money, and to hold in readiness the contingent of troops he was bound to furnish by the treaty of alliance with France. The Cisalpine commonwealth was required to contribute twenty-four millions as a loan, and to prepare the stipulated proportion of troops. At Rome, a heavy tax was imposed, for the service of France; and, in order to facilitate its payment, assignats were created on the confiscated property of the emigrants and clergy.

These onerous demands and requisitions proved, however, that the necessities of France were pressing. This consideration did not escape the court of Naples, the only power in Italy still at liberty to act for itself, and convinced that the present was as favourable a season for action as any it could expect. In addition to those pressures, others

of a more calamitous nature afflicted the interior provinces.— Towns, formerly populous and full of business, had lost their inhabitants, together with the means of employing them. All occupations were at a stand, excepting those relating to war and to the indispensable intercourses of society.

A circumstance peculiarly encouraging to attack the French in Italy, was, that the flower of that army, which had done such great things in that country, had been carried away by Buonaparte, in his expedition to Egypt, from whence it was probable that few of them would ever return. Thus a variety of motives concurred to render an attempt upon the French, in Italy, highly advisable.

Actuated by these inducements, the court of Naples resolved to enter immediately upon the execution of the plan proposed. The king put himself at the head of his army, accompanied by general Mack, and marched into the territory of the Roman republic, upon the twenty-third of November. His sudden and unexpected appearance so much disconcerted the French and their partisans, that they hastily withdrew from Rome, which was left open and defenceless to the Neapolitan troops.

In order to second these operations, by causing a diversion of the French forces in those parts, a British squadron, with a large body of troops on board, sailed to Leghorn, of which it took possession on the twenty-eight of November. The duke of Tuscany and his family had taken refuge there in consequence of a requisition to prepare quarters at Florence, his capital, for five thousand Frenchmen.

This entrance of the Neapolitan army, on the Roman territory, furnished a pretext to the French to seize upon the king of Sardinia's dominions. Ever since the occupation of the citadel of Mantua, continual altercations had subsisted between the French garrison and the inhabitants of the city, who felt indignantly the treatment of their sovereign, and their own voluntary subjection to foreigners. It was resolved, therefore, in a council held by the French generals in Italy, to proceed in a total seizure of Piedmont, resting upon that prince and his subjects as inimical to their cause. It was determined upon the first opportunity to shake off their yoke, and assist their enemies. Attack was made on the king of Naples on the 10th, and in daily expectation of being assailed by the emperor's army, they did not hesitate formally to the maxims of convenience, the only maxim consulted, to possess themselves of that country that would, if they were obliged to give way to either of those persons, afford them a retreat, and secure their communication both with France and Switzerland.

They executed their design between the sixth and the tenth of December. Conscious of their inability to resist them, and aware of the shedding of blood to no purpose, the Sardinian monarch submitted passively to all their demands, surrendered his towns and fortifications, his troops, people, and count the hands of the French, who not permit him to remain longer in his abdicated dominion. On the morrow after they had extorted these concessions from

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 andport himself to the inland
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 to follow his fortunes.

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 ollected the various bodies
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 itory, he resolutely marched
 the enemy, notwithstanding

his vast superiority. The first action
 was at Porto Fermo, where the
 Neapolitans, who were, it is said,
 eighteen thousand strong, were de-
 feated by general Ruffa, at the
 head of less than four thousand;
 with the loss of their cannon, camp,
 and baggage, and a great number
 slain or taken. At Monterosi, ge-
 neral Kellermann, with hardly two
 thousand men, encountered eight
 thousand, of whom two thousand
 were made prisoners, with their
 artillery, tents, and equipage, and
 several hundreds killed. The re-
 mainder of this vanquished body
 retired to Civita Castellana, where
 it was joined by ten thousand men,
 commanded by general Mack, who
 surrounded himself with strong en-
 trenchments: but they were at-
 tacked and carried by the generals
 Macdonald and Mathieu: five thou-
 sand men were taken, of whom
 one hundred and twenty were offi-
 cers, besides the numbers that fell.
 Several other engagements took
 place, in every one of which the
 French were victorious; and, in the
 space of three weeks, from his in-
 vasion of the Roman territory, ge-
 neral Mack was obliged to retire to
 Naples, and put himself on the
 defensive, with a shattered and
 dispirited army, on which it now
 appeared that little reliance could
 be placed, notwithstanding the
 pains that had been taken to form
 it to discipline and tactics. The
 only hope, now remaining to the
 court of Naples, was in the speedy
 assistance of the emperor, whose
 forces were advancing, with all
 expedition, on the northern con-
 fines of Italy. But this was a dis-
 tant aid, and, before it could
 arrive, great apprehensions were
 entertained that much mischief
 might be done.

C H A P. X.

Vast and unbounded Ambition of the French Republic.—A formidable .ment sails from Toulon.—Conjectures concerning its Destination. tacks and reduces the Island of Malta.—Reaches and makes a Desl the Coast of Egypt.—Proceedings of the English Fleet in the M ranean, under Admiral Nelson.—Signal Victory of the English o French Fleet at Anchor in the Bay of Aboukir.—The French Fleet all taken or destroyed.—The Effects of this instantaneous and great over all Europe.—Buonaparte makes himself Master of Alexana And of Grand Cairo.—The French in Possession of all Egypt: occupied in organizing a Government there, on their usual Pla

THE coincident manœuvres of the directory, to overthrow the ancient constitution of Switzerland, to march their conquering legions across the Appenine mountains, and to dictate to the congress of Rastadt (of the progress and issue of which we shall give some account in our subsequent volume), were declared by themselves, and appeared in reality, to be only subsidiary to their grand design of an attack on this country; without humbling which, their scheme of universal influence and domination must ever suffer interruption. There they meant to plunder the continent of Europe. Here they meant to conquer the world.

But the mighty preparations of France, notwithstanding the distractions and insurrections in Ireland, were beheld in Great Britain without dismay, and with an elevated courage, which even sought to encounter the enemy. From Caithness, to Kent and Cornwall,

the united nations were in Internal conspiracies were qu and all hearts and hands were in defiance of the French: the est fear was, lest they shou carry their threats of invasic execution, but pursue the lir mode of exhausting and cut off by a consumption. Wh British navy watched and cut seized, the ships and squad the enemy, gun-boats were out in the British creeks ai bours. The invaders cou land any where, without greatly crippled. In addi all these circumstances, the of opposition, though they l often predicted the dang distress to be apprehende entering into and persevere the war (even after an oppr had offered for an honourabl fication), magnanimously de ed, at the present crisis, to the government: burying, time, all past disputes in o

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By this formidable front, that invasion which had been so long in preparation, and so loudly threatened, was, for the present, averted.

The directory, having laid aside the project against England, thought it necessary to substitute another in its place, which might seem no less conspicuous, and balance the disappointment of the public, when it found its expectations from that project frustrated. They concerted with Buonaparte, whom they had destined for the command of what they called the army of England, but who had never entered warmly, if he at all approved, their design of invading this country, * a project which (to make use of the language of the French) was to strike all Europe with astonishment.

The preparations, for an invasion of England, were apparently continued for a considerable time after the design was laid aside, that, under the veil of those preparations, their real design might be the better concealed and accomplished. While certain bodies of troops, and stores, were drawn towards the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, others were collected at Toulon: from whence the armament, destined for the secret expedition, set sail, under the orders of Buonaparte, on the

twentieth of May. It consisted of thirteen ships of the line, of which one carried a hundred and two guns, three eighty, and nine seven four, seven frigates of forty guns besides smaller vessels, making altogether forty and four sail. The transports amounted to nearly a hundred, carrying about two thousand men, regular troops, and a proportionable number of horse and artillery, and immense quantities of provisions and military stores. This fleet carried also a number of artists of all denominations, viz. astronomers, geometers, chymists, mineralogists, botanists, physicians versant in ancient and modern languages, and, in a word, whatever might conduce to the improvement of the colony in view, and advancement of knowledge.

A variety of conjectures were formed with regard to the destination of this formidable armament, the largest that had ever been equipped in France for any distant expedition. Malta and Egypt were generally pointed out as its principal objects; which they proved accordingly. The riches of the mer were deemed a sufficient temptation for France to seize them in its present need of resources, exclusive of the abundant supply

* It has been said that Buonaparte refused to take the command of the army of land, unless he should be at full liberty to use all that moral artillery which he had exercised with so much success in other quarters; not only to make war, but also at his discretion to make peace: and that it was his wish to settle the affairs of Great Britain as well as those of all the rest of Europe, at Rastadt, on the basis of the treaty, and particularly the famous fourteenth article of the treaty of Campo Formio. The director was actuated by jealousy and envy. The degree of respect he had shown to property, religion, and to sovereign princes, though less than what would have been satistfying to the friends of monarchy, was greater than what accorded with a spirit of Jacobinism, fraternization, and destruction. But what was of the greatest importance of all, the power of peace, as well as war, been lodged in the hands of Buonaparte, they have been deprived of those personal advantages to which, it now plainly appeared, looked in all their negotiations with foreign powers.

except the harbours, it is drawn from what there were the French to possess it. The latter appeared as a quadruple, the highest intelligence of the world, and it was not possible to intercept and ruin the trade of England. It was one of the principal sources of its opulence and naval grandeur.

The French fleet arrived off the island of Malta the ninth of June. A protest was wanting for permission to enter the harbour; but it was demanded for the procuring of water. Such a request, so soon after leaving Toulon, excited the suspicion of the grand master. Unwilling, however, to appear inimical, he consented, on condition that only two ships should enter at a time. This being construed into a refusal, the French prepared to attack the place; which they did on the next morning, at every point that was found accessible. The defence of the Maltese was so spiritless and feeble, that the French effected the landing of as many troops as were necessary to invest the city of Valletta on every side; and a capitulation took place on the eleventh, by which the knights surrendered the island to France. It had, at this time, a garrison of seven thousand men; the shores were defended by ten fortresses of uncommon strength, and the city itself was reputed almost impregnable. Two centuries before, it had been besieged by the celebrated Solymán, the Turkish emperor, at the head of two hundred thousand men, who was obliged to withdraw, after a prodigious slaughter of his army. These particulars induced all Europe to believe that it fell into the hands of the French

as much through treachery as force. The advantage to the invaders, from the loss of Malta, were certain. They found there, two thousand frigates, and one six hundred cannon, more than a gazette of millions.

The possession of it was of the highest importance, for it was the best and safest the freights; command navigation between the Asiatic, and African, and the Mediterranean, and every convenience for the and construction of ships.

This conquest filled the commander and his army with the brightest hopes: leaving force to guard it, Buonaparte hence on the 15 June, 1798, and reached destination, the coast of the first day of July. The final projects of the government, or rather of ordinary genius who command extraordinary expeditions doubtful at this day. However, the most plausible on this subject quite foreign to the describing the relative states and kingdoms, and the views to naturally gives birth.

Bonaparte who, to naturally lofty, and fertile talents, had added all the of a learned and liberal, military education, vie on a grand scale, and a variety of relations, armed by the contempt of times to a love of had often expressed in c

for several years before, his plan, that there could not be a enterprise, or one more conducive to the interests of the human race, than to relieve India from the domination of the English, to open the richest commerce to the whole world. His plans, therefore, exalting France on the ruins of England, were tinged with somewhat sublime and general what might be expected to elicit the grateful affection as the admiration of the

As he could not take India, at spring of British wealth and power in London, he had the design of shutting it out of England, by the possession of it: whether by making that so singularly and happily only a stepping-stone to the island of Malabar,† where he was joined by Tippoo: or by making it a permanent colony; by colonizing it, improving it, and raising all those provisions in which it is so fertile, which are proper to countries in that latitude in different parts of the world; by uniting the Indian trade to that emporium, by means of harbours, and forts, on the Sea; and, on the whole, by a course of harassments, to turn the tide of force against England. The whole projects, to go directly though romantic and full of risk, was generally held to be congruous both to the policy of Buonaparte, and the

French nation. The last, which was the most natural and solid, is that which appears to have been embraced by Buonaparte.

But this, however great an apprehensive, it is fair to presume, from measures previously taken by this daring chief, as well as his character, impatient of repose, and enjoying tranquillity only in action, was not his only object. There were other collateral plans which he had in contemplation, the execution of which might go hand in hand with his designs on Egypt and India, if these should be favoured by fortune and crowned with success. Corsica, with other islands, Malta, and Egypt, while they would open, on the one hand, outposts for undermining the power of England in the east, would open also, on the other, various avenues for exciting insurrection and revolt in ancient Greece and other parts of the Turkish empire; republican ideas might be cherished in Hungary, and the southern provinces of Austria; and political independence with civil freedom restored to Poland. Such, probably, were the animating views, and such the wide and splendid theatre of action, that were originally in the contemplation, or would certainly have been opened by success to the ardent and aspiring genius of Buonaparte.

The project of seizing and colonizing Egypt, had been suggested, by the count Vergennes, to the French government during the monarchy; and, at one period, it had

was happily denominated, by Augustus Cæsar, “the key of the land and

which navigation, a sufficient quantity of shipping might be furnished by the ports on the coasts of Malabar and Arabia.

been very seriously thought of. There were some circumstances which not only pointed out the present time as very opportune for carrying it into execution, but which seemed to threaten danger to the French republic if this should be much longer delayed. The power of the Ottomans over the pachas, and other officers, had now become more nominal than real. Passiawan Oglou, of Widdin, was in open rebellion, and not only maintained his independence but threatened to advance to the gates of Constantinople. The Greeks, in the two last wars between Russia and the Porte, had shewn a spirit worthy of liberty, and capable, with a due proportion of foreign aid, to assert it. They would unquestionably, in the present juncture, be ready to join any foreign power that promised and was likely to afford them protection; they might, if neglected by France, become the friends, allies, and, in some measure, the dependents of Russia, of Austria, or of Great Britain. The Turkish empire, verging fast to a dissolution, was precisely in the situation of the Mogul empire, when the authority of the emperor had ceased, and was assumed by the governors of the different provinces. It was soon, therefore, should not interfere, to be divided among the three great allied powers, Russia, England, and Austria, lately become a maritime power, by the acquisition of Venice and a large tract of coast on the Adriatic. The commerce with India was about to fall back into its ancient channel. The bulky commodities of that country might still be carried round by the Cape of Good Hope; but the lighter and

more precious articles of trade would find their way by Syria, Egypt, and the Mediterranean. Succession of travellers had lately shewn there were different routes from Bombay to Leghorn, and London, much shorter than had been imagined. In 1779, private trade in India had risked a caravan the way of Egypt, to the value of several millions sterling. That caravan was, indeed, plundered by the Arabs; instigated by the English East-India company and government: but still it was a proof of the facilities for commerce, presented by the isthmus of Suez. That channel is natural, that is shut up by the intrigues of monopolists, the power of governments. Egypt and the Red-Sea should be occupied by France, they would be occupied by England, to whom, while the coalition should be held together, and Russia, &c. commercial arrangements would be made for the mutual advantage of all the contracting parties. The whole, if the imbecility of the Turkish empire should not be proved to the advantage of France and freedom, its approaching ruin must become the means of strengthening the hands of despotism.

Bassoparte, in the midst of proceedings in Italy, found me to carry on a correspondence with the Greeks, under the veil of commerce, through the agency of several individuals of that nation attached to his person and cause pecuniary gratifications. Pamphlets, poems, songs, in ancient and modern Greek, with fabricated gazettes had been in circulation for years, throughout Macedonia, Epirus, Albania, the Morea, and the islands

the Archipelago, rousing the Greeks to an emulation of their ancestors, under the auspices and protection of the great nation. There was an aged Greek, named Dino, who had taken refuge, for a long series of years, from Turkish intolerance and oppression, with his family, in the island of Corfica, where he became acquainted with Buonaparte. Him the general sent for, and dispatched, with a letter, to the patriarch of the Mainotes, Christians of the Greek church, and descendants of the ancient Lacedemonians, who had maintained, in a very considerable degree, the independence of their ancestors; the whole tribe, or nation, being constantly armed, from the first irruption of the Turks in Europe to the present moment. To the letter of Buonaparte, fraught with sentiments of respect and benevolence, to the patriarch, the Mainotes, and all the Greeks, the reverend father sent an answer, pointing out many circumstances in the present state of the Greek nation, and the Turkish government, which invited the co-operation of the French republic, for the emancipation of the former, and the chastisement of the latter. "Through the weakness of the Ottomans, he said, and their inability to maintain subordination and peace, the Greeks in Albania and Epirus had been under the necessity, and even allowed by the Porte, to take up arms in defence of their property. Bands, from two to five and six hundred men, had, for a long period of time, occasionally scoured the country, and laid the villages

under the heaviest contributions besides other acts of an insolent and enormous nature. Those maraudings, and the necessity of resisting them, had come to even a unusual height, during the course of the last war with Russia; since which time the Greeks had become inured to arms and military exertions, that they were able and well-disposed to face a Turkish army, if any foreign power should obtain a footing in Greece: without which, they were sensible that the Turkish force must ultimately prevail over all their efforts. The Turkish empire, the patriarch observed, hastened to the last stage of its fall. The public treasury was not replenished by the wonted supplies of the provinces. A great number of pachas, not less than fifteen, had declared themselves independent of the grand seignior and divan of Constantinople. Nor were they satisfied with detaining in their own hands the customary contributions; but would not suffer caravans with contributions to the Porte, from other provinces to pass through their district. Passawan Ogloo having set out from Widdin, in Bulgaria, with only a small army, on his way to Constantinople, had found it increased the number of forty thousand the time he arrived at Adrianople from whence he had sent a messenger to the grand seignior, in a haughty and imperious tone, charging him with the introduction of various European customs and violations of the law of Mahomed.* In the vicinity of Burfa, there was another

* It does not fall within the design of this sketch of the History of Europe to give a detailed account of the rebellion of a Turkish pacha. It may be a satisfaction to read

pacha, at the head of a strong army, who intercepted the revenue of the Porte from that quarter. So that, on the whole, Greece, at the present moment, belonged to any power that would deliver the Greeks from the yoke imposed on them by the Turks.

So sensible, the patriarch continued, were the Russians of the imbecility of the Turkish government, and of what might be effected by the Greeks if duly supported, that a prince of the Imperial family had been baptized, by the name of Constantius, as the legitimate heir of the throne of Constantinople; and received a Grecian education. He spoke no other language than Greek; he had few besides Grecian chiefs about his person; and evidently aspired to the Grecian empire." But he declared, in conclusion, that the Greeks, being more attached to a free government than aristocracy, would prefer the protection of France to that of any other country whatever; and, above all, if Buonaparte should be its principal organ!" This letter, written in Greek, was signed Trephanopoli.

Without charging the patriarch with aught of the *Græcia mendax*, or of voluntary exaggeration, it may be observed, that his statement is not exactly accurate, and that he has probably given ear, as is very natural, to every report that favour-

ed his wishes. Yet it is, on the whole, in conformity with the authentic accounts of the conditions of the Greeks, and the actual state of the Ottoman empire.

The letter of Trephanopoli, together with an account of the mischances, which rendered their supply of money necessary, farther correspondence with the Greeks, was carried, by Dima Buonaparte, who said, "I will take this report with all the interest I have taken in those you already sent me: I will take of all that you mention." As retired, the general said, "In ten days I shall want to see you." From this moment, Dima said no more. On the fourth day Buonaparte set out for Toulon: Dima concluded that it was an interval of those four days that the expedition to Egypt was resolved on.

Besides this secret correspondence, Buonaparte, when in the island, endeavoured to encourage a general revolt among the Greeks by open declarations. The letter lately acquired by the French public, in the Ionian Sea, divided into three departments, Corcyra, Ithaca, and the Peloponnesus. By the orders of Buonaparte a manifesto was published in the administration of the central government of those islands, which that of Corcyra, proclaimed

readers, just to observe, that Passawan Oglou is, by birth, a Greek; that he was, at twelve years of age, taken into a corps of Janissaries, submitting to the rules of the median faith, of which he is, or pretends to be, a zealous votary: yet he is a friend to the Greeks, and condemns the injurious and brutal treatment of them by the Turks, as a gross contempt of the law of the prophet. Before he declared his own independence, and ventured on hostilities against the grand signior, he had been at war and obtained an ascendancy over his neighbouring pachas. He is distinguished by an inflexible perseverance in his resolutions.

whole Greek nation the reduction of Malta, inviting the Greeks to the general cry of liberty, resounding from shore to shore; and holding out to them the best hopes, from the victories and losses of the French in the Mediterranean. By the orders of Buonaparte, too, emissaries of sedition sent abroad, into every quarry all the French consuls in the pelago.

The French squadron, under the command of admiral de Brueys (who left Toulon, with a numerous fleet of transports, having on board the power of that army which had rapidly over-run Italy, and under the orders of their celebrated general, Buonaparte), excite considerable apprehension, with anxiety, respecting their destination.

That the British ministry had formed a tolerably correct conjecture thereof, but were not positive, may be ascertained by various circumstances which the British squadron made in quest of them.

The command of this squadron was vested in rear-admiral sir Horatio Nelson, by private recommendation, from the first lord of admiralty to the commander-in-chief, off Cadiz.

The rear-admiral had been previously detached into the Mediterranean, with his flag, on board the Vanguard; accompanied by the Ajax, Alexander, and some smaller ships and vessels: these, except Orion and Alexander, were detached from him by a gale of wind, in which the Vanguard's fore-mast was carried away. He retired to Corsica, in Sardinia, and was afterwards jury-mast in the best manner.

During that period, the earl St. Vincent, who was off Cadiz, blockading that port, had visualled, and otherwise prepared, ten ships of the line, to be detached into the Mediterranean; so soon as a reinforcement from the channel-fleet, under the command of rear-admiral sir Roger Curtis, should join, and thereby enable him to spare such a detachment, and still maintain the blockade.

The expected squadron was no sooner announced to be in sight of the look-out ships in the N.W. quarter, than the noble admiral made signal for the others to weigh and proceed under the orders of the senior captain, Trowbridge, of the Culloden, to whom he had previously given his instructions. The whole of that fleet, and these ships, were habitually alert in their movements. They were soon all under sail, and, steering for the Mediterranean, were actually out of sight in their course before the squadron from the channel, under sir Roger Curtis, had anchored.

The passage of this select squadron was somewhat tedious, before they effected a junction with the rear-admiral Nelson, who was by that time refitted, and again cruising; but had not been rejoined by any of the frigates who had before separated.

The squadron, together, now were,

		(Rear-admiral sir
Vanguard 74	—	H. Nelson.
		(Capt. Berry.
Orion . . . 74	—	—
Culloden 74	—	—
Alexander 74	—	—
Zetland . . 74	—	—
Goliath . . 74	—	—
		Bellerophon.

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Bellerophon . 74 Capt. Darby.
 Minotaur . 74 ——— Louis.
 Defence . 74 ——— J. Peyton.
 Audacious . 74 ——— Gould.
 Majestic . 74 ——— Westcott.
 Swiftsure . 74 ——— Hallawell.
 Thebans . 74 ——— Miller.
 Leander . 50 ——— Thompson.

And Mutiny, brig, Hardy.

No time was lost after the junction, of proceeding in search of the enemy, and arranging the squadron in an established order of battle;* which the rear-admiral divided into two divisions, placing his own ship in the centre of the van and the

Orion, captain Sir James Sa in a similar station of th the next senior captain, Trou in the Culloden, to lead the the starboard tack;† and t senior captain, Darby, in th rophon, to lead on the l tack. By that arrange rear-admiral conformed to fashion, of paying a compli seniority, shewing a co which their acknowledged e merited, and thereby avoide for dissatisfaction among th commanders, by a partial sele junior officers to lead in the

* ORDER OF BATTLE.

Ship Name.	Gun.
1 Culloden	74
2 Thebans	74
3 Alexander	74
4 Vanguard	74
5 Minotaur	74
6 Leander	50
7 Swiftsure	74
8 Audacious	74
9 Defence	74
10 Fearless	74
11 Orion	74
12 Colman	74
13 Mutiny	74
14 Bellerophon	74

Total \$ 48

Commander Name.
Captain T. Troubridge.
—— P. W. Miller.
—— J. A. Ball.
{ Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson
{ Captain Edward Berr.
Captain I. Lewis.
—— J. B. Thompson.
—— D. Gould.
—— J. Peyton.
—— S. Westcott.
—— Sir James Saumarez, bart.
—— J. Hallawell.
—— G. W. Miller.
—— H. S. Darby.

* The order of battle was arranged by the rear-admiral, who was assisted by the senior captain, Troubridge, and the next senior captain, Darby, in the Culloden, to lead the van, and the starboard tack;† and the senior captain, Darby, in the Bellerophon, to lead on the larboard tack. By that arrangement the rear-admiral conformed to the usual fashion, of paying a compliment to seniority, shewing a respect which their acknowledged merits merited, and thereby avoided for dissatisfaction among the commanders, by a partial selection of junior officers to lead in the

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which, in some instances
present war, had been

duty which the rear-admiral
ad to perform was of the
important nature to his coun-
d many of the other states
: world. The enemy had
with a great armament, and
urpose remained yet unknown
, but those of their private
il, and the commander of the
ition. Whatever it was, cer-
e may be, that the orders of
itish admiral were, to frustrate
attempts. To effect these, he
have viewed with high satis-
: the squadron which was
l under his command: on
he might with confidence
n all being done that hu-
xertion could accomplish with
force.

: captains were men of un-
onable zeal and professional
, assisted by officers who high-
ited their respective stations;
else were supported by crews
ad been long practised in the
of all that appertains to
war.

e greater part of the ships had
a share in some of the dis-
shed actions which had pre-
y taken place during the war;
he others were partly filled
officers and men who had been
ed in much real service.

th this squadron, the admiral
aded toward Naples, in quest
enemy, and detached captain
bridge in the *Mutine-bug* for
gence: none being obtained

he bent his course toward
where he was informed the
s that had been seen :
Thither he pressed all sail,
n arrival was informed, they

had departed from thence a few
days before, and steered to the
south-eastward. Concluding they
were bound to Egypt, he steered
direct thither; but, on arrival off
Alexandria, had the mortification
to find that not a ship had made
its appearance there. That disap-
pointment was severe to the hopes
of the whole squadron, who were
anxious for a meeting, fearless of
the consequences, and confident of
the result terminating favourably,
whatever their strength might be.
Conjecture was much strained to
guess whither the enemy had gone:
no time was lost in continuing the
search. The British squadron was
led to Rhodes, where the enemy
had not appeared, nor been heard
of: from thence the squadron plied
westwards, by Candia, to Sicily,
and entering the bay of Syracuse,
by great exertions completed their
water and wood in a few days, and,
taking on board a considerable stock
of live cattle, proceeded again to
the eastward, in quest of the
enemy.

When off the south coast of the
Morea, captain Trowbridge, who
was detached to Coron for intelli-
gence, learned from the Turkish
governor that the enemy had been
heard of being off Candia a month
before, and had gone towards Alex-
andria. Thither the British ad-
miral pressed all sail which the
Culloden could keep company with,
her rate of sailing being somewhat
lessened by the incumbrance of a
small vessel laden with vine, in tow,
which had been lately taken: in-
dependent of this, the rate of sail-
ing of the whole squadron were
nearly equal; a circumstance of
great importance when any evolu-
tion was required to be performed.

It was the first of August before the Pharos of Alexandria was got sight of by the squadron, who were then steering direct for it towards the S. S. E. and as they approached discovered a wood of masts in the harbour. The advanced ships (the *Alexander* and *Leander* about two leagues a head) made signal for having discovered ships of war to eastward. The admiral, who, with the bulk of the squadron, was in close order of sailing, being thus directed to a view of the long fought-for fight, immediately altered his course accordingly, and made signal to recall those on the look-out. The *Culloden* was then about two leagues to the eastward of the admiral, and, after some time and signals exchanged, obtained leave to cast off the vessel towed from off *Coron*. The *Alexander* and *Leander*, who had run in nearer Alexandria, were thereby obliged to haul more to the wind than between N. N. W. and N. W. in order to round the point off Aboukir; which threw them considerably later than the main body; who sailing with a free wind reached about, or soon after five o'clock, the point; which having rounded and got the bay fairly open, the admiral hauled up on the larboard tack, under an easy sail, probably for the purpose of viewing the situation of the enemy, or more likely for giving time for those of his own squadron to close; the *Culloden* being still about two leagues distant in the N. W. quarter. While the *Alexander* and *Leander* were still farther distant in the W. S. W. the squadron of the enemy, which shewed 13 sail of the line of battle, were but a few miles off, bearing from S. W. to south, and anchored in a line extending nearly N. W. and

S. E. with their admiral's 1 board a three deck ship in the fore, and four frigates, with gun-vessels, dispersed inside to the van and rear.

The squadron did not long with their heads from enemy. The admiral speed terminated on what plan of was to be adopted. He gave orders, by signal, to prepare to by the stern, and wore with whole squadron together by That manœuvre at once changing situation of the squadron, by the lead to those, who were, their heads were to the offing ping a-stern to join their file in the rear, in the order of 1 or, as some have alleged, 1 a-stern from an unwillingness drawn off even a few hundred from the enemy. If such sentiments of any, they were indulged by the admiral bearing toward the van of the enemy making the signal to form to of battle a-head, or most convenient; that is, for each ship to as their situation at the time suited, without regard to the established order of battle.

On that occasion, there such displays of emulation by ship to gain an advanced position to attack, as must have tended to inspire each other with an invincible confidence. But so alert were the whole, that no one ship could get the point of getting a-head of the other, who had the advantage in turning their heads towards the enemy. The admiral, as they were directed into a form of battle, made a signal to attack the enemy's van centre: and soon after, added signal for a close engagement, was kept flying.

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nd, which was between
l N. N. W. had been a
gallant fail breeze, and,
derated as the day drew
close, still swelled out the
ls. Before the Goliah
(g ship) had approached
sile of the enemy's van
commenced a brisk can-
nib their starboard guns,
batteries at the castle of
and the gun-vessels, which
British Squadron much as
d. But the situation of
y's anchorage, and the
s of the water around,
t impossible to evade that
s. It was therefore borne
nnels worthy of their cha-
he period was but short
came theirs to return the
s. The gallant leader*
liah, on that occasion dis-
conduct which shewed
hy of the post he had
ceping his ship under all
t working fail, he kept as
e edge of the bank as the
water would permit, and
head of the enemy's van
Guerrier, poured into her
iructive fire; and bearing
shortened fail,† and an-
the stern inside of the se-
ie enemy's line, Le Con-
zealous followed in the
ie Goliah, but not so far,

having dropped her stern anchor,
so as to preserve a situation on
the inside bow of Le Guerrier,
whom she handled in the severest
manner, without being exposed to
annoyance in return. The Orion
next followed, and passing to wind-
ward of the Zealous, and round
her, plying her larboard guns on
Le Guerrier, while they bore, con-
tinued on a S. E. course, and passed
the inside of the Goliah: when,
being annoyed by a frigate's fire,
she yawed as much as was necessary
to bring her starboard guns to bear,
and gave her so complete a dose as
to silence her for ever. Then
hawling round toward the enemy's
line, she dropped the starboard
bower anchor inside between the
third and fourth ships from their
van, and with some exertions, by
spreading all her after-fail, (prob-
ably to force her keel over the
ground, which it most likely touch-
ed) got her swung round abreast of
L'Aquilon, who had, without an-
noyance, suffered the Orion to
place herself in this situation. The
Theseus, who followed the Orion,
passed between the Zealous and
Le Guerrier, so close to the latter,
(whose foremast was by this time
over the side) only preserving suf-
ficient distance to avoid entangling
her rigging with the jib-tboom of
the enemy's ship, and when abreast
of her bow, poured in a broadside,

issing around the bow of the enemy's van and inside of their line appears to
ied with the leader, captain Foley, as no signal was made to direct such a
and the suggestion, so apropos, was highly worthy of a seaman, inviting ready
as of what appertained to his profession. The example was followed by
n those who composed the van, and the advantage which was derived from
re may be best calculated by a reference to the result.
and had become so moderate that it was not necessary to furl the sails, that
may hold; they were only hauled as close up as was possible, which circum-
sted the men to remain at their quarters on the principal batteries.

until

until then reserved. the effect of which on the enemy was instantaneous. The main and mizen-masts were also brought down. Thus, in less than fifteen minutes was the van ship of this line reduced to a mere hulk, incumbered with the wreck of her own masts and yards, and doubtless the crew much mutilated. That destructive broadside was given just as the sun dipped in the horizon; after which the Theseus passed on the outside of the Goliath, and dropped her stern-anchor a-head of her; and thus was placed inside of the third ship of the enemy, Le Spartiate, and had commenced the cannonade about the time or before her leader, the Orion, was got completely placed, from the little interruptions before-mentioned.

The Audacious followed next, and passing between Le Guerrier and Conquerant, increased the misfortunes of those ill-fated ships, by a destructive fire, and afterwards dropped her stern-anchor, so as to preserve her station inside bow of the latter, over whom the Goliath had already got a decided superiority, by the comparative fire maintained. The breeze by this time (as above observed) had lessened as the day closed: most probably too, it had been lulled the more by the effect of the cannonade, which had for some time been maintained: hence the ships which were in the rear of the British squadron were not enabled to close with the celerity suitable to their ardour on that occasion.

The Vanguard was the follower

of the Audacious; but the five who had pressed the enemy's line: the admiral (whose flag it gave him a privilege from the example of whose manœuvres were by his direction: she by the stern on the close to the third ship Le Spartiate. Her spectively passed on a leader, anchoring by they came up on the admiral had done. Taur, Defence, and S position a-breast of the and sixth ships from which arrangement it the Bellerophon to French admiral's ship, three decks: * nor was taking struck from, but apparent inequality of the Bellerophon's tier dropped on the outside L'Orient, whose collected batteries was reserved closing. The effect of best judged of by the the list of killed and the hardy assailants; in enrolled the names of officer of that ship. the day was so much obscure from general conduct of each ship; passed towards the centre, witnessed with the cloud blown thither from the light breeze which yet. Under these circumstances, who followed Bellerophon, had to grope for:

* The difference of force between L'Orient and Bellerophon, or any other, by estimating the weight of ball fired from one broadside of each to three, and the weight of ball from L'Orient's lower deck alone exceed whole broadside of the Bellerophon.

ing which, it is said, she
her jib-boom had entered the
tugging of one of the enemy's
sides of their admiral; by
she was most severely
while thus entangled; but,
time, she swung clear,
venge herself completely
her of the enemy farther

ing thus got all the ships into
that had formed the body
quadron, the Culloxden, who
en detained by the towing
wine-vessel, may now be
after; also the Alexander
under, who had been thrown
on, by their having been on
out towards Alexandria.

with extreme mortification
before the day had closed,
former had run a-ground on
which was found to extend
on the point on which the
ad. It may be better
than described what were
s of the gallant com-
and crew of that ship, to
sied in their passage to the
ion of the fatigues and
the combat then depend-
e loss of the assistance of
on so important occasion
have excited emotion, of
et among those engaged,
them had witnessed, on an
and splendid occasion in
ling year, how eminently
under the command of
dicer, and with the same
l been distinguished.—
the loss of this ship's ad-
is, it yielded some consola-
include, that her running
served as a beacon to in-
vo ships (Alexander and
hen to the westward of
I more out to the other

than they might otherwise have
done, from an anxiety to be as soon
as possible up to the assistance of
their companions; in which case
the assistance of two ships would
have been lost instead of the Cullo-
den. The Mutine brig made to-
wards her, and remained to render
her assistance in getting off the
ground; and the Leander, in passing,
had communication to know if she
could render her effectual aid: that
being judged impracticable, she fol-
lowed her companion, the Alexan-
der, who, having rounded the end of
the fiscal, was then steering for the
centre of the enemy, under all sail:
nor did she shorten any, until
closed with the French admiral's
ship, whom she passed and anchored
in a most judicious position inside of
that tremendous ship, whom she at-
tacked with a brilliancy, and main-
tained with such vivacity, as indi-
cated the impatience of the crew in
having been thrown out so long
from entering into the action.
Without pretending to minute ac-
curacy with regard to time, this
may be dated to have taken place
about, or soon after eight o'clock.
Soon after, the Leander ran in under
the stern of the British admiral's
ship, took a position whereby
she could, with impunity, direct her
guns to one side in the rear of
Le Peuple's Sovereign, and those of
the other side into the bows of
La Franklin. It is unnecessary to
remark on what must have been
the effect of this active and taking
fire, even from a ship of the Lean-
der's small force.

Thus did each of the British
ships enter into action. The result
shows the manner in which each
performed its duty. By the time the
last-mentioned ships got placed in
[L.] their

their respective positions, those which formed the van of the enemy were likewise, and some had struck. Their subaution had extended as far as the fourth ship, about nine o'clock. And, soon after, l'Orient, in their centre, was discovered to be on fire, which spread with such rapidity that she was soon in a general blaze, and precluded even a shadow of hope for her preservation. The cannonade was, in the mean time, maintained with equal brilliancy by the British ships, whose opponents had not yet surrendered, while some of them, very much sickened, were barely able to maintain resistance.

While the flames were consuming l'Orient, great were the exertions made by the *Alexander* to remove to such distance as her captain judged necessary to save her from danger of being covered with the wreck of her unfortunate antagonist. About ten o'clock, the fire had reached l'Orient's magazine, when she blew up with a most tremendous explosion, by which fragments of her wreck were thrown to a considerable distance on every side; and those ships, who were nearest to the place of the explosion, were for some time completely obscured, by the thick column of smoke which spread around. The cannonade at that moment ceased, and a silence ensued, strongly expressive of the awe with which the minds of the combatants were impressed by that dreadful event.

That impression, as effaced, by the realisation that there was still duty to be performed; for, in about an hour after, the cannonade around the fleet was exploded, and in a way maintained with little intermission till after midnight, when it slackened, with some indication of the exhausted combatants, by the 1st of the day, but the intirely cease until the

Thursday morning August.—When the how different was that which the peace had closed! The great ships, which formed the French line, disappeared! Not a vessel but the *Sérieuse*, which had silenced the *ping*, now sunk! It was observed several eastward along shore massed. Some of those which had attacked the van, now shifted the rear, and others to complete the enemy's ships. In led to a recommenced cannonade, in the of a frigate (*l'Artémise*) displayed a conduct worthy of the squad was attached. After

* As an instance of the fatigue, it may here be noted, that one of the ships of the van, and had finished her duty there, did in 14 hours before day-light, weigh her stern anchor, for the purpose of rearing, to attack the enemy there; and, as the men undipped the capstern lay down among them, being so much overcome with fatigue as withstanding that they must have known the anchor was got up, a moving toward the enemy, to begin a fresh campaign.

the struck; but, before she was sent to, by any of the British ships, was observed to be on fire, and the crew making for the shore in their boats, where they were so ill received by the natives, that a number of them were slain in return, and trust to the generosity of their enemy, whom they had so recently offended, by a flagrant breach of the laws of war.

Without entering into any farther detail of the whole, after the commodore had been long maintained, with some intermissions, it was closed with the surrender of *Meneux* and *Mercure*, and disarming of *le Tonnant*. The two new ships, *le Guillaume Tell* and *Genereux*, observing all their companions either surrendered, or in a disabled state, prepared to get under sail, which they did, without interruption, before two o'clock, and were accompanied by *la Diane* and *Justice* frigates, neither of whom had been annoyed. *Le Timoleon* made an attempt to follow, but, casting with her head into the bay, and not being alertly managed (probably, not in a manageable state), her head was not got out to the offing, but run ashore at a little distance from whence she had laid, in the south-east part of the bay, where they set her on fire. The *Zealous*, who was under sail when the rear ships of the enemy left the bay, stood after them; but, as there was not any other then under sail, to accompany and support her, she was called in by the admiral.

There yet remained, to be taken possession of, *le Tonnant*, intirely disabled, but who had not struck, and had thrust a considerable distance, to leeward, from her original

position. In that state, incapable of moving or helping herself, a message was sent, to demand her surrender, which the captain refused, without the condition of vessels being furnished to carry him and his crew (which he stated to be then 1,500) to France. This requisition was communicated to admiral Nelson, who desired him to be informed, that the surrender must be unconditional, else force would be employed, against which resistance would not avail. These communications were not exchanged till late in the evening of the second, owing to the distance.

Friday morning, the third of August, the French flag was observed to be still displayed on the stump of *le Tonnant's* main-mast. The admiral made signals to the *Thefeus* and *Leander*, to attack her. It appeared they had, in some measure, recovered from their late fatigues, by the alertness of their movements. They were soon under the necessary sail: and, on the *Thefeus* approaching her rear, the flag of truce was hoisted. An officer was then sent from the *Thefeus*, to desire the colours to be struck unconditionally, which was complied with. Thus was the close put to that distinguished battle.

Whether a retrospect is had to the unremitting perseverance in continuing the search after the enemy, to the promptness of decision in attacking them when found, or to the skill and intrepidity with which the attack was executed, it is difficult to decide which has the highest claim to admiration. The renown of this action has reached to every part of the globe, and been re-echoed back with the high praises so justly merited.

The thanks of the houses of parliament, in both kingdoms, were voted to the whole. Distinguished notice was taken of the commander under whom that celebrated action was achieved, by his majesty's advancing him to the dignity of a peer of the realm; and the parliament of the sister kingdom, also the East-India company, voted liberal annuities to support that dignity, as a recompense for his services. The captains were honoured with a gold medal, as a testimony of his majesty's approbation of their conduct. The oldest officer of the marines, captain Oldfield, was promoted to the rank of major in the army; and the first-lieutenants of each ship of the line were promoted, by the lords of the admiralty, to the rank of commanders. There, immediate distinction and reward rested. The remaining thousands were left, for the time, to the enjoyment which an inward consciousness must produce, of having done their duty. The high satisfaction which that redemption must produce, cannot be confined to any rank. Even the humblest survivor must feel an honest pride, that he was one who contributed his aid toward that glorious achievement. The bounty of individuals was great and general, too, on this occasion: liberal subscriptions were collected, and impartially distributed, under the direction of some patriotic men, among the wounded, and widows and orphans of the slain.

With the admiral, Bruyes, who commanded the French fleet, and who was esteemed as brave and expert a seaman as any in France, fell two other admirals, and three captains. The French fleet, at the

commencement of the action consisted of thirteen sail of and four frigates, carrying hundred guns, and from ten thousand men. Nine line were taken, two were and two escaped. Of the one was sunk, another but two escaped. The loss of calculated at nearly eight but the prisoners and were all restored, on cor not failing against England exchanged.—The British consisting, as already stated, of the line and a ship, carried a thousand eight thousand men. Of the ship, the slain and wounded nine hundred. Among them was captain Westcott, of the ship, who fell greatly. He was an officer of great abilities, and had raised himself by his merit.

The roaring of the cannon, the lightning of the lightnings, interrupted only by short intervals of suspense, shook the Egyptian for many leagues around, the alarmed and trembling, both strangers and with unspeakable agitation French transports in the and garrison in Alexandria in suspense for their performance as well as the fate of the navy. Even as far as Ramleh, about thirty miles from the battle, by the aid was seen by French officers its minarets and towers confusedly. And the exultation of the Orient was accompanied by the shaking of the earth, and that distance. Bodies drawn to the shore by the sight and sound, and le

ir invaders, felt their reindignation awakened
 pe of revenge on their
 They lighted up fires on
 in testimony of their joy
 tion at the successful brave
 English. They gave
 , but, on the contrary,
 every outrage on parties
 quished who made their
 villages, for safety, from
 ked and burning ships.
 rrupted the communica-
 French, for some time,
 ne bay and neighbouring
 til Buonaparte made ar-
 s for their security by sit-
 2.

lory was the most signal
 graced the British navy
 days of the Spanish ar-
 effects were surprizing
 taneous over all Europe.
 es of France every where
 from the despondency
 in, previously to this
 it; and an evident re-
 took place in all their
 which were now occupied
 means of improving a suc-
 much importance.

the intention of Buona-
 alleged in his dispatches
 ectory, that the French
 on as possible after the
 the troops, should sail
 Corfu, if they should fail
 racticable, by the shallow-
 water, to take shelter in
 it of Alexandria. It has
 ted, on the contrary, b-
 French officers of rank and
 that admiral Bruyes was
 in the bay of Aboukir by
 s orders of the com-
 and, who was unwilling to
 himself of the means of
 until he should have reason

to think that he had obtained a firm
 footing in Egypt. Buonaparte ac-
 knowledges that he sent orders to
 the admiral not to put to sea, at one
 period. But this was after the
 lapse of several weeks after the de-
 barkation, and after the English
 fleet were cruising on the coast of
 Syria and Egypt. Yet the general
 imputes no blame to the brave ad-
 miral, on whom he bestows merited
 praise. He had probably discov-
 ered a passage, he says for the heav-
 iest ships, into the old port of
 Alexandria, where he wished to se-
 cure them, rather than in Corfu or
 any other distant port, that they
 might be in a situation for co-ope-
 rating, on any emergency, with the
 army. Reluctant to give credit to
 so small a breadth, in so splendid a
 character as Buonaparte, we leave
 the decision of the point in question,
 between him and Bruyes, to the de-
 velopement of time and future in-
 quiry.

In the mean time, Buonaparte,
 who arrived on the coast of Egypt,
 and effected a landing, had made
 himself master of Alexandria, which
 he took by storm, with the loss
 of about three hundred of his men,
 killed or wounded. The inhabi-
 tants of this and other places in the
 neighbourhood, finding themselves
 unable to resist the French, submit-
 ted to them. Buonaparte, in order
 to obtain their good will, and en-
 gage their fidelity, published a ce-
 culation, to inform them, that the
 French were the friends and allies
 of the good tegnior; that they
 were come to chastise the boys,
 who were his enemies; and would
 pay every respect to their laws and
 religion, and provide and pay re-
 gularly the due tribute to the sub-
 lime porte.

[L. 3]

Having

Having provided for the security of his acquisitions on the west side, Bonaparte, on the evening of July 18, left his camp on the Canal, defended by Murad Bey, a distinguished chief of the mamelukes, who were in great force, and the number of his best soldiers of the foot, the horse, and the light cavalry. The mamelukes, however, being in a defensive charge on the French, who had no infantry. The dispositions of the French were so skilful, that Murad Bey, after losing three hundred of his best men, was obliged to retire towards Cairo, and from thence afterwards to the Upper Egypt.

At Cairo, he assembled the whole of his forces, and advanced into that vast plain, where stand the pyramids. He was at the head of a numerous army, commanded, under him, by three interior beys, all men of determined bravery, but used, like their soldiers, to fight only on horseback. They were all mounted on the finest horses, provided with the most splendid arms, and, along with these, rich purses of gold: it being the custom of the mamelukes to carry along with them what they deem most valuable. Being excellent horsemen, well acquainted with the deserts and contour of the country, and of intrepid courage and resolution, though barbarians, they were no contemptible enemies. They attacked the French with much courage and impetuosity, endeavouring to surround them, or at least to make an impression upon their flanks and rear, but were every where repulsed with such a slaughter that they were compelled to fly on all sides, leaving two thousand killed or wounded on the field. An entrenchment, which they threw

up to protect their camp, was carried, together with fifty pieces of cannon that defended it, and their baggage. Many of the beys were killed or wounded. Cairo, situated in the night, was taken possession of by the French the morning. This decisive action took place on the twenty-first of July.

At this time, master of the capital of Egypt, proclaimed peace to the inhabitants, with the full enjoyment of their law and religion. He secured its authority to the Turkish government, and confirmed his undertaking to make good the receipt of the usual revenue. After establishing a divan, or council, consisting of the chief priests and notables of Cairo, for the administration of the police, he set out in pursuit of Ibrahim, the next power to Murad Bey, who was treating towards Syria. He overtook the bey on the confines of Egypt, when he attacked, defeated him, and took part of his baggage. Ibrahim defended himself valiantly and was wounded in the engagement. It was with difficulty he continued his march. His troops were in want of water, which was their principal, and other provisions, and had an extensive desert to traverse, in their way to Gizeh, the place to which they directed their retreat. Murad Bey, at the defeat at Cairo, had retired, already mentioned, along the Nile to the upper parts of the country. But his forces were so reduced that he did not attempt to act the defensive: while the French were preparing to follow him, in order to destroy the remains of his army.

The French were now in possession of all Lower Egypt,

occupy

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occupied in the organization of that country, upon the usual plan.

But, notwithstanding these successes, their whole fleet of transports, together with some frigates, lay blocked up at Alexandria: their communication with France and Europe was entirely cut off, and all hopes of relief and reinforcement to their army completely inter-

cepted. Their invasion of Egypt had converted the Turks, so long their well-wishers, into decided enemies. The divan at Constantinople had formally declared war against France, and was preparing a fleet and numerous army to drive them out of its Egyptian dominions.

C H A P. XI.

Ireland.—State of Catholic and Protestant Parties.—Innovations proposed for a Parliamentary Reform.—Rejected.—United Irish Orange Men.—Defenders.—French Mission to Ireland.—Plan of Invasion for the Purpose of facilitating a French Invasion.—A Organization in several of the Provinces.—Military Law proposed.—Minister sent to France from the Chiefs of the Irish Association.—of the Designs of France on Ireland.—Military Committee of Irishmen.—Fourteen of the Delegates apprehended.—Insurrectionary forces defeated in various Encounters.—Yet proceeded in very good Force against Wexford.—Which they reduce.—Other Proceedings of the Insurgents.—The Insurrection in the South of Ireland suppressed in the North.—Lord Camden succeeded in the Viceroyalty of Ireland.—the Marquis Cornwallis.

WHILE Buonaparte was employed in his expedition to Egypt, of his success wherein the French entertained little doubt, particularly after the capture of Malta, the directory had turned its attention to an object of more importance, and nearer home, in which, were fortune to favour them, the impression thereby made on the capital enemy of France, would be truly great and decisive.

This object was the kingdom of Ireland, which France had a century before attempted to dismember from England; and to erect into a separate dominion, under the expelled house of Stuart. The political expediency of such a measure, to the interest of the French monarchy, was no less obvious at that epoch, than the severing of that island from its connection with Great Britain, would essentially forward the form of the French republic at the present day.

Since the breaking out of the war between England and France, at the beginning of 1793, the French held the places of government soon perceived the probable exciting disturbances in a so full of discontented people, and of which not above eighth of the inhabitants had been reputed cordially to the English; few, but more the church of England, but considered as well affected country.

During the space that elapsed between the American and the French revolution, the British taught by the fatal experience of the colonies to renounce the use of coercion, had adopted a liberal measures in Ireland, had, in the hopes of the people inclined, put an end to a great dissension. The penal laws against the Roman catholic had been repealed; they held t

on the like terms with the protestants; they enjoyed, in short, every right and franchise in common with the former, saving only the offices of state, and the privilege of sitting in parliament.

These exceptions, however, were viewed in the light of persecutions for difference of religion; and, as a boundless liberty of conscience began at this time to be the favourite maxim of the European world, the Irish catholics deemed themselves injured by the restrictions laid, or to speak more properly, continued upon them, through the united severity and bigotry of intolerant ages.

But the protestants, dreading the consequences of putting themselves in the power of the Roman catholics, whose disposition they still considered as unaltered, maintained the propriety of those restrictions. Without these it was affirmed the whole authority of the state must be lodged in the hands of the catholics. Their numbers would overpower them in parliament. Supported and stimulated by the vast superiority and zeal of their adherents, they would hardly refrain, when invested with authority, from treating the protestants with harshness, and availing themselves of the opportunities now afforded them to retaliate for the injuries they had suffered, and to do themselves what they might imagine was no more than strict justice, by claiming and recovering the possessions of their ancestors, as alienated from them through force, and detained through manifest usurpation.

These being the sentiments of the protestant party, they were extremely tenacious of those privileges, on the exclusive exercise of which

they depended for the security of their estates, resolved on no account to permit a participation in the power they enjoyed, to men who undignifiedly stigmatized them as intruders, whom they were entitled by the clearest equity to eject from their ill-gotten lands, and to call account for damages and dilapidations.

Such being the relative situation of the protestants and the Roman catholics, no real confidence or cordiality could subsist between them. The rancour of the lower classes the latter was particularly violent and was scandalously encouraged by the Romish clergy, who, with few exceptions, were mortal foes to the protestants, and excited the mass of the people to hold them in utter a horror.

It was the sincere desire of the British ministry to extinguish religious inveteracy; but it was strongly connected with political considerations, that no remedy appeared fully adequate. The Roman catholics asserted that they were the lawful owners of the property held by the protestants, whom for this reason, they hated as plunderers, as much as they detested them for being heretics: which these motives excited the most antipathy, may not easily be determined, when the excessive ignorance and bigotry of the common people, and the influence of the priests, are jointly considered.

From the commencement of the French revolution, innovations had been projected in Ireland, by the who expected that some would take place in England, thinking probable the apprehension of exasperating the great body of the English nation, by the refusal of a demand

they had so perseveringly insisted on for more than two years, would induce the assembly to listen to the petitions for a parliamentary reform, in order to prevent the people at large from taking that business into their own hands, as the French had already done: a precedent which at this time was frequently held up as an admonition to government, to beware of imitating that of France, lest a similar fate should attend it.

When these extraordinary events happened, on the tenth of August, 1792, which overturned the French monarchy, the hopes of the reforming parties, both in England and Ireland, were equally elated. They now thought their wishes would infallibly be accomplished, and that the dread of the people would operate so powerfully upon their rulers, that these would hardly venture any longer to reject their demands, with such terrifying consequences before their eyes, of the king of France's opposition to popular requisitions.

It was with deep felt resentment that these parties still experienced as firm a denial as ever. That in England continued with unabated perseverance to act on the plan of uniting gradually the people in every part of the kingdom to an unanimity of sentiments on this matter; confident that in time, the majority would become so numerous and powerful, as to bear down all opposers, and convince them of the inefficacy of resisting the national will, when clearly and resolutely expressed.

But the people of Ireland proceeded with more celerity. They had in the foregoing year instituted a society to which they gave the name of United Irishmen. Its in-

terest was to connect the whole nation firmly together, for the purpose of obtaining, not only a redress of parliament, but an entire deliverance for the Roman catholics from all the restrictions laid on their religious accounts, and of placing them on a parity with the protestants in every respect. This intention was projected and organ-ized by the celebrated Wolfe Tone gentleman well-known for his abilities and unhappy end. The independence of his country was an object he had long had in contemplation, and the tempestuousness of times appeared favourable to an attempt, through the vigour and daring dispositions, and the prospect of success held out in the example of those who had succeeded in the most extraordinary enterprises.

The plan of union and of association drawn up by Wolfe Tone, was exceedingly simple and judicious. It formed a concatenation of agents, and a system of design, that combined at once order, expedition, and secrecy. The more effectual concealment no meeting consisted of more than twelve persons: five of these meetings were represented by five members in a committee, vested with the management of all their affairs; which were styled baronial, a deputy attended in a superior committee, that presided over all of the barony or district: on two deputies from each of these superior committees, composed for the whole county, and three from every county committee composed a provincial committee. The provincial committees chose in their turn five persons to superin-

side business of the union: were elected by ballot, and down to the secretaries of the local committees, who were by the scrutineers. Thus, their power was great, their was invisible, and they obeyed without being seen or

as been a matter of doubt, or the designs of this great assembly terminated, as given out, form of parliament, and the on of the Roman catholics to rights they claimed, or whe- like the jacobins in France, revealed their ultimate ideas, g them for disclosure and ex- opportunities arose. Cer- is that the shrewdest mem- the Irish parliament, con- the real object of those who led for a parliamentary red a catholic emancipation, ally an entire disjunction -sister kingdoms. On this on the zealous friends to manent union, firmly per- that its only security de- on supporting the protes- se uninjured, and upon its ed footing of superiority, into formal associations here for this purpose. They the name of Orange-men, in and remembrance of king , to whom the protestants acknowledged themselves d for their deliverance from reliction of the Roman catho-

object proposed by these as- was, to disarm the Roman s: they began the execution plan in the county of Ar- but carried it beyond its or- sentation, burning the houses atholics, and expelling them

from the country. Irritated by this usage, the catholics also associ- ated for their defence, whence they were called Defenders. They re- taliated upon the Orange-men, plun- dering their habitations, and com- mitting the same outrages that had been exercised upon themselves.

These disturbances were accom- panied at the same time by a bold and turbulent spirit in the metropo- lis, that threatened, if not speedily suppressed, to involve the kingdom into still greater confusion. As it was hostile to government in the extreme, the legislature passed an act to suppress the assembling of people for political discussions and other purposes of the like nature, without permission from a justice of peace. This was looked upon as the prelude to those similar prohibitions in England, known by the name of Pitt and Grenville acts.

The feuds and hostilities between the Orange-men and the Defenders, had filled various parts of Ireland with great confusions. The latter acted with such rancour and in-veteracy, that many of the former heartily repented that any occasion had ever been given for such deeds of desperacy and revenge as were daily taking place, to the reciprocal terror of each party. The Defend- ers, it was said, became at last the more active and formidable of the two. Their incursions and depredations were conducted with the utmost fierceness and animosity. They had bound themselves to each other, by the strongest oaths of fidelity and secrecy, and they were inces- santly laying schemes to circumvent their adversaries, who were obliged to remain continually on the watch: so quick and sudden were their motions.

As their numbers increased and occasioned considerable alarm, an act was made to prohibit them from administering those oaths; and such as committed irregularities were punished with the extremest rigour of the law. But this did not deter them from prosecuting their plans of vengeance with the more eagerness, but they thought themselves justified in flowing no money to those whom they considered as the primary aggressors.

These intestine broils did not escape the notice of those at the helm in France. They were at this period in the full career of their victories, and grasping at every plan that could humble or distress their enemies. None could be more acceptable to them, than one that seemed to point out an invasion of this kingdom, the ancient and most dangerous enemy of their country. Hither one of their emissaries was dispatched in the course of the year 1794, to the intent of reconnoitring the situation of parties in England, and to encourage the disaffected, with the hope of meeting with ample support from the French republic. This emissary, whose name was Jackson, was a native of Ireland, and had been a clergyman of the church of England. On his arrival here, not finding matters in that state he had expected, he thought it more advisable to make a trial in Ireland, where he knew that the discontents of his countrymen would afford him a much more extensive field of action. He had, in the meanwhile, in an evil hour for himself, entrusted the secrets of his errand to a person in whom he reposed entire confidence, but who disclosed them to the British ministry, by

whom he was directed to keep a vigilant eye upon Jackson. Jackson, on coming to Ireland, in connection with Hamilton, Wolfe Tone, and some of his associates, to whom he communicated the purport of his mission from France, and proposed a plan of insurrection at home, in order to facilitate a French invasion. While thus occupied, he was upon the information of the person whom he had trusted, brought to trial, and the charge of high treason clearly proved against him. To die by the hand of the executioner, he put an end to his poison. Hamilton, Rowan, Tone, and others implicated in this business, found means to escape, and it was suspended for no more than a twelvemonth.

In the year 1795, the ministry placed Lord Fitzwilliam at the head of affairs in Ireland, as he was commissioned, as he came to terminate all disputes in the country, by making the concessions demanded by the Roman Catholics. Such was the general persuasion, but as it was frustrated, an Fitzwilliam recalled, the discontent became greater than ever.

From this time the united men proceeded with more determination and decision in their arrangement of a military organization took in the several provinces; arms were procured, and pikes fabricated; every preparation made to upon the execution of the scheme they had in view.

The indifference however accorded to the character of those concerned in them. The chiefs, and their superior abilities and weight had now joined the associates, tended nothing less than a rebellion.

n, and an abolition of all establishments; while the people fought principally charged from the payment and ecclesiastical dues to a scanty clergy; in order to which, it was easy to permit, that a total change of government was necessary. The of those who guided these measures was indefatigable; their influence, the mass of nation was gradually and organized in the manner

: mean time, those members of the association who had d, on the discovery of Jackson, and had since taken refuge, were busied in setting communication between themselves and the French government. A proposal was made, by assist the Irish with a considerable body of forces, to enable them to throw off their connection with England, and to form themselves into a republic. The offer was accepted, and Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Mr. Arthur O'Connell were appointed to settle the treaty. To this purpose, they went over to France, and were met by General Hoche, with whom the business was arranged, the time and manner of the invasion agreed upon. The invasion took place about the end of 1796, and in November following, the heads of the association were informed that their army were in readiness according to agreement: intelligence was, to their regret, shortly after countermanded, and they were told, that, being to attack Great Britain in the ensuing spring, the

attempt upon Ireland would be made at the same time, when it would be more likely to succeed, from the necessity of keeping the strength of England at home for its own defence. Hence it happened, that, when the French armament arrived on the coast of Ireland, towards the close of the year, the Irish that were to second them, being wholly unapprised of their coming, were in no state of preparation; and the determined spirit of loyalty displayed by the friends to government was such, that their adversaries were kept in awe; and the French, perceiving no signs of insurrection in their favour, and that forces had been collected to oppose their descent, did not think proper to attempt one, but returned immediately to France.

The cause of this inaction, on the part of the Irish, was, doubtless, the false information they received of the intended proceedings of the French; but whence this information came has never transpired. Some have thought it a deception, fabricated by some secret partizan of the English; by others, it has been attributed to the French themselves, with the view of lulling their friends and foes into general tranquillity, thereby to effect their designs without either opposition or interference.

It ought, however, to be noticed, that the vigor exerted by government, sometime previously to the appearance of the French armament, had essentially contributed to strike the disaffected with terror. On the first rumour that an expedition was preparing at Brest, the uncertainty of its destination was a sufficient warning to put every part of the British dominions in a posture of

of defence. The Irish Roman Catholics, who had long testified the highest discontent, were of course observed with the strictest vigilance. An act had been passed, in March preceding, to authorize magistrates to proclaim military law, in case of imminent danger: it was resorted to upon this occasion, and had been duly put in force a whole month before the arrival of the French. This accounts in no small degree for the inactivity of one party, and the resolute exertions of the other.

The disappointment of the united Irishmen, and of the French government, from whatever cause it proceeded, did not discourage either of them from prosecuting with the greatest ardour the plans they had in contemplation. In hopes that the year 1797 would prove more auspicious than the antecedent, a minister was sent to France, from the chiefs of the Irish association, invested with fuller powers than any before. This was Doctor McNevin, a man of abilities, and of the highest consequence in his party: he laid a project before the French government for an attack upon Ireland, informing them, for their encouragement, that the numbers ready for insurrection were immense: in Ulster alone, they amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand. He demanded a supply of arms and money, and particularly recommended that the French plenipotentiaries, then treating at Lille with lord Malmesbury, should be instructed to make the dismemberment of Ireland from England a condition of the peace. He obtained all his requests, that for money excepted; notwithstanding a solemn assurance, on the part of the association, that all the advances made,

for the services required, and all the expenses incurred, should be repaid as soon as its affairs were its independence secured. The scarcity of money was in France and Spain, the same as in Ireland; they were in a condition, though for the accomplishment of an object they both felt to desire.

In the meanwhile, the conspiracy had hitherto proceeded on with profound secrecy. The Irish government suspected that machinations were on foot, but had procured no information either of the measures, or of the persons concerned. It was not till the month of April in that year, that certain persons, retained in the transactions that were to take place in so many parts of the kingdom, were discovered. They were in the month of the fourteenth, a notorious people were to be seen in the house in Belfast: on the fourteenth, it was entered by the military, and two committees were found sitting; their papers were seized, and sufficient documents to bring at once to light the nature and extent of the plot. This important discovery, and the others in various places, showed the danger and magnitude of the conspiracy were clearly at the conviction of all men.

Precautions of every kind were immediately taken by the government, and wherever it appeared, additions were made to the military, and search was made for which large quantities of arms and heavy complaints against the military employed on

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guilty of many barbarities it was retorted, on the part of the united Irishmen, for example, by breaking the windows, and pillaging them; murdering the inoffensive

peace of these confusions and the spread of consternation among the moderate party in the house of commons, consisted of some of the most able and popular characters of the age, endeavoured to put an end to them, by moving for a parliamentary reform; which they would prove conciliatory to the warring parties; but the motion was negatived, by one hundred and seventeen against only thirty who supported it. It was the opinion of the majority, that the state of the times was unfavourable to such concessions as were demanded: the party that were for them would not be satisfied with them alone; they would have others, and if not gratified remain as discontented as before.

Foiled in this attempt, the tory, or whig, party withdrew from parliament. This secession was final, took place in the month of July.

It was, at this period, in the most deplorable situation: the business of the usual occupations of civil life had been deserted, and the people intent every where on arms for war. Those who were peacefully disposed could promise themselves no security; they were persecuted by the malcontents, who effected in numerous and cruel outrages, and committed every kind of outrage and devastation. Proclamations were issued, threatening severe punishments to the of-

fenders; but they were as little regarded as the offers of pardon to those that forsook the rebellious associations, and which were extended to all that were not guilty of murder, burglary, or house-burning.

The military were now in motion throughout every part of the kingdom; the malcontents mustered in such force, that every effort was become necessary to resist them. They had projected, about this time, a general insurrection, which would have taken place had the promised assistance from France been at hand, to second them. After waiting for it, with impatient expectation, during the months of June and July, they were apprised, at last, by their agents at Paris, that two armaments were fitting out for the attack of Ireland, one in the ports of France, the other in those of Holland; but the latter was the only one that ever appeared at sea: nor was it completely ready till October, when it received orders to proceed on the intended expedition; but had no sooner ventured out of the Texel, than it was attacked by the English fleet, under admiral Duncan, who defeated and took the greater part of it as already recorded.

This was the more fatal a blow to the united Irish, that they began to entertain little hope from the naval strength of the French. As these had made no attempt to join the Dutch squadron with any of their own, it was inferred, that either they had none in readiness, or that it was too feeble to hazard an engagement: these inferences were just. France now relied entirely upon the maritime exertions of Holland and Spain; but both these had been so unfortunate, that it was not expected that either of them

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preparing for insurrection. wholly destitute of arms and accoutrements. They had on the importation of these French, and were now reduced to a forlorn condition, by the want of them. Nevertheless so enthusiastic was their spirit that they crowded every town to the summons of their agents. In the course of February and March, they had gathered themselves over many southern districts, and had effected an extensive correspondence with those of the north. Their behaviour was so merciless towards their adversaries, that the loyal inhabitants fled from them to the garrison towns; places where they could find safety.

Parliament was sitting, efforts were made to bring about a pacification between the insurgents and the government, by several members in the House of Peers. In that of peers, lord Clarendon pronounced a very pointed and energetic speech, on the nine-
[February:—the purport of it was to expose the cruelties which had been committed upon many individuals, and all forms of law. Houses, had been burned, with the property of the owner, upon the pretext of excitation; people had been tortured, to extort from them charges against their neighbours. Such were his words. He then described the miseries of Ireland to the House of the British administration, and urged the necessity of conciliatory measures, in the present circumstances of the country. He did not deny the existence of conspiracies, and the commission of enormities; but insisted upon the infliction of punishment.

ments upon the whole community, for the transgressions of its members. He explicitly declared for the concessions claimed by the Roman Catholics, and was of opinion, that if the general wishes were for a parliamentary reform, they ought to be complied with, for the sake of national tranquillity.

It was replied to lord Moira, that the united Irishmen were, in reality, the promoters of the calamities of their country, by their machinations against government. Their enmity was so determined, that, during the negotiations at Lille, they had agents there, who made it their business to persuade the French plenipotentiaries to refuse their assent to all pacific proposals. Their publications were positive incitements to rebellion; and their insurrections had undeniably been attended with every kind of outrages, and, in several instances, with the most inhuman murders. Such were the affirmations of lord Clarendon.

It was asserted by the lord-chancellor, that government had proceeded upon the system of conciliation with the Irish malcontents, but had found it utterly ineffectual: the object of the united Irish was to subvert the existing government, and to dissolve the connection between the sister kingdoms. He acknowledged that enormities had been committed by the adherents to government, but they were unavoidable, amidst tumults and confusions. He affirmed, that the hostile disposition of the malcontents was such, that they would treat with lord Moira no more than with himself.

Other lords spoke on the same subject, and recriminations passed
[M] on

on both sides. But the motion of lord Moira, for endeavours to effect a conciliatory, by concessions, was rejected by a great majority.

The fact was, that, had concessions been offered, they would no longer have been accepted. On the very day that lord Moira made his motion, the Irish committees took a formal resolution to pay no attention to any offers from either house of parliament, and that nothing should be deemed satisfactory but a total emancipation of their country.

Still, however, these resolves, and the authors of them, remained undiscovered. The existence of the conspiracy had been ascertained, but the heads and principal conductors lay hidden, together with their transactions. They were detected at last by one of their own people: his name was Reynolds: he had formerly been an eminent manufacturer in Dublin, but had retired from business, and settled in the county of Kildare: after becoming an united Irishman, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and employed in trusts of importance. Struck with remorse at what he had done, he opened himself to a person with whom he lived on terms of intimacy, and who prevailed upon him to make a full disclosure of the business to government. In consequence of his informations, fourteen of the chief delegates were seized at the house of Mr. Oliver Bond, in Dublin, together with himself and several others, on the twelfth of March. Lord Edward Fitzgerald was included in the warrant of arrest, but made his escape. On discovering the place of his concealment, which was not till two months after, five

ral persons were sent him; but he stood on and wounded two of them. He was, however, wounded himself, and died a few days after.

The death of a man of courage, zeal, and with the apprehension of their chiefs, decided measure, the fate of the party. Their places were filled by fresh elections, but the officers were equally unfit for the office. The name of Armstrong, however, seemed to be the only one, with the intimation at their designs, and to the government. He was the more readily, then, anxious to procure additional military, of whom there was a particular need at the time, proposing to attack the town of Drogheda, which was situated in the vicinity of the town. He was introduced to the party, who hoped, by his means, to gain over him as an officer of trust.

A general insurrection was resolved on. The plan was, in one night, to seize the arsenals, and the places were to have been at the same time. But in many particulars this plan, each adhering to his own opinion, led to perturbation; the one dissuaded, the other with a denunciation of government, unless he would take such measures. But it was not till the capture of the captain Armstrong, and Sheares, of Dublin, N

and several other chiefs, were on the twenty-third of and the metropolis was put a state of perfect security in any attempt.

appointed in this unexpected, they still were determined execute their project of a general insurrection, though deprived of leaders in whom they chiefly relied, and scantily provided with arms and necessaries for an enterprise of such a nature. They began their operations on the twenty-first of May, by attacking Naas, fifteen miles distant from Dublin; but they were forced to retreat by Lord Gostard, the troops of whose command slew and took two hundred.

Many of them had, the same day, taken possession of the heights of Malinbeg; but they were defeated by general Dundas, and between one and two hundred were killed and taken. On the other side, a detachment of the army surprised at a place called Carrigrohane, and another at Clare; and suffered considerably.

hundreds of the insurgents died, on the twenty-fifth, at Drogheda, but were attacked by the British, at the head of some

They were totally routed, numbers killed and made prisoners. Among these, were the two brothers, Edgeworth and Keough, who were sentenced to die, by a court-martial, though acting, as volunteers, in their defence, by order of the government.

Another party of them was, on the following day, defeated on its march to Dublin, near Tallaght, between three and four hundred slain, with their commander, who was a French officer.

The town of Carlow had been attempted by them on the twenty-fourth, the first day of the insurrection; but, by the skilful dispositions of major Dennis, they were repulsed, with the loss of four hundred men. Sir James Duff encountered them on the twenty-ninth, at Kildare, which they were obliged to abandon, with the loss of two hundred men.

They proceeded against Wexford on the twenty-fifth, about fifteen thousand strong. Part of the garrison marched out, to give them battle; but they were surrounded, and entirely defeated. The commanding officer, colonel Foote, and two soldiers, were all that escaped. Three days after, the insurgents marched to Enniscorthy, which they took, with the help of the catholic inhabitants, but with the loss of nearly five hundred men.

The town of Wexford, being no longer tenable, in the reduced state of the garrison, surrendered to the insurgents on the thirtieth of May. Some of the protestant inhabitants escaped, with the remains of the garrison, to Duncannon fort, near Waterford, but the majority were left behind; and the insurgents, on taking possession of the town, plundered their houses, and threw most of them into prison.

Here the insurgents found several gentlemen of their party, who had been arrested, and whom they delivered from confinement. Among these was Mr. Bagenal Harvey, a man of large property, whom they placed at their head. They now advanced against New Ross, a town lying upon the confines of Kilkenny, and guarded by a strong division of the army under major-general Johnson: on the fifth of June they at-

tacked it with much fury and ob-
stinacy, but were driven back with
a very great loss of men: nearly
three hundred of the army fell upon
this occasion: lord Mountjoy, colo-
nel of the Dublin militia, was one.
A cruel act of vengeance, for this
defeat, was perpetrated by the in-
surgents upon their protestant pri-
soners at Wexford, of whom up-
wards of a hundred were massacred
in cold blood.

On the first of this month, a strong
body of the insurgents made an at-
tempt upon Newtown Barry, from
which they compelled colonel Le-
tstrange to withdraw; but being re-
inforced, he returned to the charge,
and expelled them from the town,
with the slaughter of five hundred
men; a larger number than that
under the colonel's command. A
reverse was experienced on the
fourth: colonel Walpole was slain
in the attack of a strong post of the
insurgents, and his party defeated
and obliged to fall back upon Ark-
low. They were followed by the
enemy, who, after collecting a large
force, made a fierce attack upon the
place: general Needham, who
commanded there, received them
with such a fire of cannon and mus-
ketry, that, notwithstanding their
repeated efforts, they could make
no impression, and were totally dis-
comfited, sustaining a heavy loss of
their best men.

As the insurgents were masters
of several strong holds in the south-
ern counties, it was necessary, for
the re-establishment of tranquillity,
and the protection of the loyal inhabi-
tants, to reduce them with all
speed: as soon therefore as the
force requisite for this purpose was
in readiness, general Lake advanced
with it, to attack the principal sta-

tion of the insurgent
on a strong ground c
hill, in the neighbor
niscorthy. He made
with great skill, and
surrounded the enemy
on the twenty-first of
sistance was vigour
time, but, fearing to
every side, he at last
fled: the victory w
the multitudes that fe
battle and the pursuit,
ened and dishearten
party. The insurgent
hopeless of retaining
capitulate upon term
their lives and prop
conditions offered in
general pardon to the
provided they returne
grace and delivered
To this last conditio
mously refused (and t
not to be condemned
was not insisted on: :
was evacuated on
second, and entered
without any opposit

Thus the rebellion
suppressed in the south
the defeat of the
Vinegar-hill put an e
all their hopes; the
various directions, a
whole of those multi
joined so eagerly in t
retired quietly to th
occupations, happy to
would be permitted
molested in their d
the enormities of w
been guilty. Some
obstinate still continu
and occasionally a
towns and villages t
upon their defence,
those parts where the

at with plunder; but they, too, in a short space, compelled to flee from those vagrant hostilities, were glad at last to shelter themselves, from punishment, under amnesty that was proffered to insurgents, with a very few exceptions, who returned, within a time, to their allegiance.

During these transactions in the north of Ireland had also considerably in the rebellion, the counties of Down and were joined in this insurrection; having mustered a numerous force ventured to oppose the troops were sent against them: But, on the twelfth of June, after an engagement near Ballinahally they were at length totally de-

feated, lord Camden was removed from the lieutenancy of Ireland succeeded by lord Cornwallis who brought over with him a full pardon to all that submitted with a very small number of exceptions. The two Sheares, and Byrne, conspicuous in the conspiracy, were brought up and executed. Mr. Bond had been tried and condemned; was given to understand, would be spared, provided an unreserved disclosure of every respecting the conspiracy this he consented, on condition no information from him should reach the lives of his fellow-rebels. A commutation of death in lieu of punishment was next proffered on their making the like submission: the only restraint put upon them was, that they should remain in the place of their country at war with Britain. It was stipulated, at the same time, that all prosecutions, to the conspiracy and the rebels, should cease, and that the only punishment should be

Attempts were still made, by the French, to re-animate the expiring flame of rebellion; but these were neither well-timed, nor of any considerable magnitude, nor, what sometimes sheds an interest and importance even on ill-concerted projects, successful. About 800 men, under the command of general Humbert, landed at Killala, on the twenty-second of August, and proceeded, without a moment's loss of time, to Castle-Bar, being joined, on their march, by a few of the country people. They repulsed a force, more than thrice their number, under general Lake, whom they forced to retreat, with the loss of six pieces of cannon. They continued to advance towards Tuam, but, after displaying the most resolute courage, were overpowered, by the superiority of numbers, led on to receive them, by the marquis Cornwallis, and forced to lay down their arms.

A French squadron, of one ship of the line, the *Hoche*, and eight frigates, with troops and ammunition on board, destined for Ireland, was, on the eleventh of October, taken or dispersed, by a British squadron, under sir John Borlase Warren. The whole French squadron, with the exception of two frigates, fell ultimately into the hands of the English. Among the prisoners taken in the *Hoche*, was Wolf Tone, who, being tried and condemned, hastened out of life by a violent death. The famous chieftain, Holt, surrendered himself to the British government: no other leader remained to be subdued: and thus, through the vigilance, sagacity, and seasonable vigour, of the British administration, of whom it is but justice to say, that their moderation and humanity, on this unfortunate occasion, were equal to their activity and abilities, an end was put to the rebellion.

CHAP.

C H A P. XII.

Meeting of Parliament.—His Majesty's Speech.—Debates on the Address in Answer to it in the House of Lords.—And in the House of Commons. Documents relating to the Negotiation at Lisle.—Debates thereon in the House of Lords.—And in that of the Commons.

THE British parliament assembled on Thursday, the second of November, 1797. The speech from the throne touched on the inefficacy of the measures that had been taken by his Majesty for the restoration of peace; the flourishing state of our revenue, national industry, and commerce; the public spirit of his people; the successes of his navy, and particularly of his fleet under admiral lord Duncan; and the necessity of continuing the most spirited exertions in defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit should prevail on the part of the enemy.

In the house of lords, an address to his majesty, in answer to his speech from the throne, was moved by the earl of Glasgow. The speech, he said, proved to him, and certainly also to their lordships, that the confidence of government in the object of the present great contest, their resources to carry it on with vigor, and the prospect of bringing it to an honourable conclusion, was in no respect diminished from what it originally was. For his majesty's ministers, in the centre of intelligence and power, at one glance, the whole complex machinery of our domestic and foreign politics. And

this being the case, the people of England could not but rejoice that their situation was not worse. They repose themselves contented with the government thus enlightened, well as happily disposed to do nothing for the best. Our victories, particularly that obtained by admiral lord Duncan, (which perfectly annihilated the enemy's fleet) substantiated our complaints to extort from the French more eligible terms than they seemed inclined to grant. We never been successful on any occasion since the commencement of hostilities, which ought to encourage our perseverance. From these and other considerations, urged by lord Glasgow, he trusted that their lordships were prepared to strengthen the hands of government, and accordingly agree with him in moving an address, in answer to his majesty's most gracious speech.

Lord Gwyder esteemed it his duty, which he owed their lordships and the public, to declare the principles which had hitherto governed his public conduct. He had supported the war from its commencement, every act of the enemy, every step of the war, every consequence that had followed, had served to

in the opinion he had at first held. Thrice had his majesty's officers gone every length that peace and honour permitted to abate the miseries of war in ; nay, perhaps, farther than hope permitted; honour, which was at the only rational ground for

A dispute about lands or territorial possessions might be easily promised; but the honour of country once gone, it would from its present rank among us into derision and contempt. Lordship proceeded to speak of unprincipled ambition, infatuation, and fury of France, and the loss of faith, the resources, and spirit, of England. "Those," said his lordship, who, in France, supported the public opinion, wished for peace on fair and honourable terms, have

seized and transported like madmen; and with them, all assistance of liberty and justice have been lost also. The jacobin delirium is now at its height: let the nations of Europe, which still retain their independence, look well to their explosion." He concluded by urging on their lordships for their part of the motion.

The earl Fitzwilliam said, that concurrence with the address should not be withheld, on condition of allowing a trivial alteration in a few words. The same last universal empire, which poisoned debased the old French government, seemed the only principle distinguished the new. Disorganization, in all its extent, had not only succeeded every establishment it had been able to overthrow, the French had, indeed, but one master, which discriminated them from the beginning of the revolution; and which had never since changed; and

in all probability never would; an incompatibility of coexisting with any other power whatever. Whenever they penetrated, by art or arms, the revolutionary mania followed them in its full effects. Had not the object for which, as advanced by his majesty, in a former speech, we fought, (order, morality, and religion), the same value in their estimation, and the same claim on their decision or exertion as ever? His lordship concluded by moving, as an amendment, to leave out that part of the address which respected "his majesty's endeavours, to procure for his people the blessings of peace," which, in his lordship's opinion, went to acknowledge the justice and legality of the French government.

Lord Grenville by no means intended to offer any sentiments in opposition to the well-grounded doctrines thrown out by lord Fitzwilliam with respect to the conduct of the French. It was only by a vigorous resistance of their principles, a manly disregard of their threats, and a zealous maintenance of our own principles, that we could secure to ourselves the blessings of our established government: but, acting on these ideas, and trusting to our own genuine vigour, he differed from the noble earl so far as to believe that even with the French republic, as now constituted, peace on these terms might be both practicable and permanent.

The marquis of Lansdown lamented to see the house detected by so many noble peers; which, though it did not surprise, afflicted his heart. He did not, however, know whether their detection was not even a wise, salutary, and patriotic measure. It was a measure

on which he had himself often contemplated with seriousness, and which he had more than once thought of adopting. For what availed it for a few men, unsupported by public opinion, to spend their breath against a system not to be assailed by wisdom, nor moved by patriotism; which reposes itself on other bases than discussion, experience, and truth? If, said he, I come down thus single, it is not from any motive of self-conceit, but because I think the times themselves demand from every man exertion in every way in which it is possible. It is this, my lords, that induces me yet to trouble you with my faint, perhaps my unavailing voice. The declaration, he said, published by order of his majesty on the twenty-fifth of October,* had made a most serious impression upon him. That the French directory have no intention to make peace with us was a most serious and important matter: for then the question came to be, what are we to do in such a predicament? The noble earl says, continue the war? I ask how you are to continue it? I leave all that has been said about Geneva and Genoa, and the other states which have suffered from the conduct of France, to men better acquainted with the circumstances. We have nothing to do with those details. Our case is not parallel. Great Britain is not to be put on a footing with the petty states, which the drunkenness of the French revolution has disturbed, and we ought not to be diverted from the contemplation of our own case by such references. I leave them with all the speeches, books, and pamphlets predicting the ruin

that must follow the want of assigns and means, the impossibility of the French continuing their system, which will long and fatally delude us. We are now at a point when we are determined by ourselves, and I trust by your lordships, that the whole of this business, the invariable principle which who have carried on this war we could not make an ally. Lord Lansdowne insisted much on this as an inefficiency of our naval force, the purpose of humbling the purpose of humbling and the strong and mention into which we have country, said, "I profess but one means and for safety: I see but no reserve left to the nation is a change of ministry of France could any confidence in the our present administration for peace. If I upon what line and I ought to be concluded only say, that, provided concluded in the spirit he would not be very specify the condition not think our colonial East Indian or West Indian sufficient argument for ceasing war: not even Trinc Let us come to our system ought to be pure a defensive war is not to this country compared which we have been endured. But let us, at gain the good opinion

* See State Papers, vol. XXXIX. p. 223.

which good opinion we had lost by our intemperance, our pride, and caprice. Let us proclaim freedom of commerce to neutral nations. We shall be forced to do it, and that with an ill grace. The present is the moment favourable to emancipation. If thus we recognize the commercial freedom of the world, we shall be the first to profit from the grand and generous system. On the subject of Ireland, he saw no means of restoring the people to the security of property, and the satisfaction of repose, but by making peace with that mighty people, who, in the enthusiasm of liberty, added all the resources of a nation yet before them." The marquis said, that he had had some intentions of putting some words into the shape of amendment, but he knew it was useless. He had now, for forty years, seen the fate of amendments in parliament. He looked to a better quarter for our remedy. We sit on the throne, a prince of experience, who had friends capable of giving him serious and sound advice. It was, perhaps, come to a critical moment when, acting through their counsel, he might yet rescue us from the fate that impends over our heads. May God grant, said, that we may still owe to his royal care the national safety. Lord Mulgrave said, it was indeed true, that originally, and early in the contest, the varied and powerful efforts of the common enemy; their publicly declared hostility to the religion, the government, the crown, and the venerable establishments of Europe, had awfully provoked a gigantic coalition against them: but time had cooled the passions which had given birth to those enormities, and

the coalition against them had gradually vanished. The necessity that then existed for our not carrying on war without an ally had ceased, and we were to seek, in the dignity, the courage, and the resources of the country, the means of repelling or treating with the common enemy. As to a change of ministers, his lordship was very far from imagining that greater talents, more virtue, or more wisdom could be collected and formed into any administration, from the most distinguished classes of society, than were to be met with among the present ministry.

The duke of Norfolk said, that he would not have attended the house that night had not his hereditary situation (that of the earl Marshal) imposed it on him as a duty; yet as this had been the case, he would make one or two remarks on what had been advanced by lord Mulgrave. He could not concur with the noble lord, in attributing to his majesty's ministers either great talents or great virtues. After a victory the most brilliant but desperate that ever adorned our annals, ministers seemed not to possess the calm and settled passions of lovers of peace, but the stormy turbulent passions of minds projecting war. His grace, after some observations on certain passages in the late declaration above quoted, complained that this piece was unaccompanied with those documents which are things necessary to sustain facts.

Lord Grenville, after a satisfactory apology on this point, assured the house, that he should, tomorrow, lay before the house such of the papers referred to in his majesty's speech, as his majesty might deem it prudent to communicate.

The

The question on the address to his majesty, re-echoing as usual the speech from the throne, was then put and carried. But, on the day following, the earl Fitzwilliam, entered in the journals of the house a protest against the address, for the following among other reasons: "Because, the amendment, which had been rejected, appeared to him to be necessary to save the honour of the house from being implicated in approving a negotiation of which they knew little more than that it had drawn down new calamities and indignities, new injuries and outrages on his majesty and people. Because the sacrifices which his majesty had been lately advised to offer, and to declare himself still ready to make, could not now have the same object which the same or similar offers had on a former occasion: when they were anxious, by the cession of our own acquisitions, to redeem the most important part of the ancient established system of Europe, in which a breach had been made, and which was menaced with still farther danger. And because, the pecuniary distress and embarrassments of the enemy had increased so as to have been a pretence for some of the late violent proceedings in France, while, on the contrary, the inquiries of their committees had long since prepared the house to anticipate the pleasing assurance of his majesty, " that we possess means and resources proportionate to the objects which are at stake: that our revenue has continued highly productive, our national industry extended, and our commerce surpassed its former limits."

The address, in answer to the speech from the throne, was moved

for in the house of commons by Mr. Wilbraham Boodle. Restoration of tranquillity, an interrupted commerce, were objects of as much importance to the sovereign, as to the subjects of a commercial country. The sincerity with which the negotiators at Lisle had been entered into the part of the British government was, therefore, not to be doubted. Since the revolution of last year, the executive direction had taken no pains to conceal intentions of continuing hostilities in order to remove the possibility of doubt upon this subject, though it had no sooner taken place than they took the negotiation on their hands to which it had been committed, and sent creatures of Lisle, charged with professions, but with express intent to break off the negotiation, least to advance propositions which had been before rejected and which they could not be accepted. It was evident that the restoration of peace could not be attained by a relaxation of efforts on our part, and as the continuance of calamities of war seemed to be time unavoidable, we should consider the situation in which we stood at present, with respect to means of carrying it on. Looking only to the ever increasing number of subjects of triumph and gratification. We had swelled our prizes to a degree unknown in former wars. We had increased our navy, and crippled the navy of France. We had kept the sea against three formidable powers. We had defeated them, while superio-

ing in inaction within them. At last, the menaces and cries of their indigent counsels forced them reluctantly, the result had invariably that we had expected.—the innumerable good arising from the late victory, by the fleet under the command of the late admiral lord Duncan—one of more real importance and valuable advantage than any that our arms had hitherto brought off; it had tended to restore the confidence of the nation, after from whence it had been withheld; it had shewn the world, that, though the British seamen might have been directed to improper and misled by the artifices of cunning men, yet when required, and their duty to their exertions, it would be ten-fold vengeance on the enemies of their country. Mr. B. in conclusion, trusted that he would be unanimous in the vote of that day. It was of great consequence in the eyes of our friends and of foreign powers, and should be so.—The motion the address was seconded by William Drummond, who, in a variety of considerations with great perspicuity and energy, observed, that it was a violation to Englishmen, if a state of war must still continue, or treasures must yet be expended, and if more blood must yet be shed, the blame was not imputable to the British, but solely to the insatiable ambition of their enemies—enemies who had often and so often professed the love of peace; who had, nevertheless, so uniformly and so systematically

persevered in the practice of war. If this enemy, continuing their exorbitant demands, and denying the respect which we have always claimed, and always received from other nations, refuse to grant us peace on fair terms, let us not be wanting to ourselves; let our union be the signal to our foes, that we will resist their aggression on our national independence, with all the zeal, all the energy, and all the perseverance, which the love of justice, the love of liberty, and the love of our country, can inspire.

Mr. Bryan Edwards cordially assented to that part of the address which related to the late glorious victory obtained by our fleet, under the command of the gallant admiral lord Duncan, over that of Holland. But how feeble the consolation that a single victory can supply? the triumph of an hour: a triumph dearly bought: a triumph which may, perhaps, have disconcerted a hostile expedition, but has certainly thinned the ranks of our gallant defenders. Amidst the rejoicing for such a display of our naval superiority, what sort of heart must that be which reflects, without sorrow on the havoc of that day? which, without regret and horror, reads the bloody detail in the gazette?—that register of a slaughter-house—that muster-roll of death. Two hundred millions of money have been the waste of four years, and two hundred thousand the number of lives lost. And now, at the end of this frightful, irreparable loss, what does the king's speech hold out to us? Does it hold out the effectual relief of our burdens? No! Does it hold out the promise of indemnity for the past, and security for the future? No! Does it hold out peace? No, in such

such thing, but the reverse. It promises a renewal of the waste and devastation we all lament, or have cause to lament. It menaces us with more carnage and slaughter, with new scenes of blood, with more tears, more sighs, more, and perhaps, deeper groans of widows and orphans. But some gentlemen will say, "Why this mournful recital? What useful end can it serve to draw this gloomy picture? Have not efforts been made to obtain a peace?" To this, sir, I shall answer, that I am sure efforts suitable to the occasion have not been made; efforts founded in sincerity and breathing a true spirit of peace. The terms which the French would have granted, on the first mission of lord Malmesbury to Paris, and which the minister then refused, were such as he would now gladly accept, but which they now decline to give. The French would have granted peace on condition of holding what they then had: but the minister would be contented with nothing short of the restitution of Belgium; and the safety of England was sacrificed to the interest of the emperor. Mr. Edwards, for his part, was persuaded that it would have been a happy circumstance if lord Malmesbury had been empowered, at the outset, to make the restitution desired by France. It had been stated by the French Baring, whose acquaintance with the British interests in India was undoubted, that the Cape of Good Hope, instead of being an advantage, would be a burden he had offered to sell, and Mr. Edwards was persuaded that he should not have been the first to let it go, in October, 1797, at the expense of our possession

unless we become master whole of that island; an utterly hopeless. And, the West Indies, if it was to our power to capture the the French islands, so far from productive or advantageous would either be untenable in the holding.

Mr. Edwards, in an enumeration of the various circumstances threatened various imminence mentioned "the disgrace peerage, by the introduction without abilities or praiseworthy services, to entitle them to distinction." The last resource wretched, Mr. E. observed, the conclusion of a very warm pathetic speech, was, the hope when things are at the worst would mend. But, he said, consolation seems to be denied us: for the right honourable gentleman, who has so long, such distinguished ability in the opinions of this side of the house, I am sorry to perceive retired from the contest. The advice of that right honourable gentleman, whose talents are his smallest property, been attended to, we should at this day, have to mourn calamities of our country. retired, I fear, wearied and less, in prophetic and silent And when he despairs, valour, eloquence, and firmness, which once, in spite of minority majorities, saved us from a ruinous war. Russia, are withdrawn, in fact, and what remains of our error endowments, I think, to retire from the field, and to leave the secret over the

they cannot prevent, and silently expect the dissolution which awaits this unhappy kingdom.

Mr. Wilberforce, with regard to what had been alleged concerning the merit and the retirement of Mr. Fox, said, that, for his own part, he knew of no good reason why the right honourable gentleman should refuse his aid and advice to the great council of the nation now, any more than upon any former occasions: nor should he be at all surprised to see him immediately enter the door, and walk up to his seat, as he was wont to do in the preceding session. As to the melancholy and lent anguish ascribed to him, it appeared from a public newspaper of the eleventh of October, that his melancholy was merely of a temporary nature: for although the right honourable gentleman had been, from the beginning of the day of his arrival, festivity with regret and lamentations for the hopeless condition of his country, the same vehemence of intelligence had informed us, that after several toasts were drank, to the great applause, the convivium of the evening was heightened by some jovial songs. Respecting the efficacy of Mr. Fox's proposition, which Mr. Edwards had deemed unlikely, he not only entertained doubts but absolute disbelief. He was not, therefore, at all regret the silence of the right honourable gentleman, because he did not think his counsel worth the acceptance. He was willing to make any sacrifices that might be deemed necessary: not to the Hollanders, nor to the Spaniards, nor to the French, but to his country. Nay, he would go farther than the honourable member in this surrender, to put a period to the war: for he would not

only make a surrender of all our conquests, but make a sacrifice of all things, of every kind, which, as an individual, he either possessed or valued. Nothing then remained but to call on the country to submit cheerfully to the sad alternative to which it was reduced, to join in returning thanks to providence for the signal victory which had improved their condition, and to unite zealously and firmly to save the country from the destructive hatred and immoderate ambition of the enemy.

Sir Horace Mann, having spoken in vindication of the sincerity of both lord Malmesbury and ministry, in the late negotiation at Lisse, and of the hostile spirit of the French rulers, who had banished the two directors who had betrayed a disposition to peace, proceeded also to vindicate the character of the new peers from the aspersions of Mr. Bryan Edwards, and particularly that of his noble relation, the late master, now lord Powis. They were gentlemen, he said, who had uniformly served their country with ardour and fidelity. As to the address, he perfectly agreed with the honourable gentleman by whom it had been moved and seconded.

Mr. Ellford put it to the honourable gentleman, Mr. Edwards, whether or no it was fair or just to say any thing that might tend to do away any part of the effect of the glorious victory over the Dutch fleet. He had brought into a prominent point of view that unhappy circumstance which was not peculiarly characteristic of this particular action, but the necessary concomitant of all splendid victories; because the severity of the contest was one source of their celebrity.

Mr.

the conduct of the enemy : commencement of the negotiation, the insinuations put out against the character of Calnebury, the unexampled candour and frankness of his minister, in giving almost, in the interview between the plenipotentiaries, a full and detailed statement of the terms on which they were willing to make peace, &c. Calnebury, after a long statement of what he would not do, left to the great point on which the failure of the negotiation depended. Although, at the close of the negotiation this demand had been abandoned, they renewed the proposal which they declared inadmissible, viz. the complete renunciation of every right which had been taken during the war from them or their allies. They would not enter into any discussion of the *projet* delivered by Calnebury, nor did they consider whether the terms proposed to this country would admit of modification by mutual and equal mutual compensation. They demanded, as a preliminary condition, all that we had to ask, and declared all that we had to ask.

The motives, by which any of the directors were in the course which they it would not be difficult to

It would easily be re-
in what circumstances,
at violence, the confinu-
1795, overthrown by the
n of the fourth of Sep-
1797, was established. In
was any freedom of election
I till about the middle of
, when a very considerable
n the temper of the coun-
sell as the people at large,
arent. A majority in the

legislative bodies seemed disposed to put an end to the miseries under which the French nation groaned; and to oppose the progress of that revolutionary principle which the directory endeavoured, with too much success, to spread over Europe. They were desirous of enjoying the blessings of peace. These views, however, ill suited with the schemes of a majority of the directory. They wished to spread confusion over Europe, on jacobin principles and by jacobin means. Had the majority of the directory, by whose influence the whole of the proceedings at Lille were conducted, chosen to break off the negotiation on the terms which this country offered, they would have put the councils on their guard, they would have made all France and Europe judges of their conduct, and they would have anticipated that event which the directory were preparing. Again, had they brought forward another *projet* of their own, they must have disappointed the object they had in view; that of breaking off the negotiation without specifying any terms. At the very moment, however, when they were practising every evasion, creating every delay, constantly refusing to deliver in a *counter-projet*, they held a language directly opposite in their messages to the council. In these they threw the charge of delay on the coalesced powers; and to whom could this insinuation apply, but to this country in conjunction with its ally? At this very moment their plenipotentiaries were daily apologizing for the extraordinary delays which took place. In these circumstances, does it not most plainly appear, that delay was their object; that they wished to gain time till their plot was ready to be executed.

executed, and till it would be safe to throw off the mask? In their views they unhappily succeeded, by the weakness of their enemies, and the frail fabric of the constitution of 1795 was overturned. Had they broke off the negotiation abruptly before this period, they would have defeated their own object. It was clear to every man who watched the progress of events, and of opinion in France, that it was not at Lille, but at Paris, that the result of the conferences would be determined. It was obvious that it must depend upon the result of the disputes which agitated the councils of the government. It depended upon the decision of the struggle, and if the majority of the directory succeeded, every man was prepared for what followed. Perhaps, indeed, this forms the only excuse which his majesty's ministers could urge for having so long submitted to the delays and evasions of the enemy. They could only be justified by their desire to wait an event which might promise a favourable result to the negotiation, and facilitate the attainment of peace. This consideration alone shields them from the reproach of having so long endured the trifling and the evasion of the enemy, and contributed to aid the fatal deception which the directory wished to pass upon the people of France, by keeping up the appearance of negotiation, and cherishing the hope of peace.

When at last the fourth revolution of September arrived, the directory immediately changed their system, and avowed their objects. They immediately recalled the men whom they had formerly instructed to support their views, and whom they had authorized to make propositions which they no longer meant

to perform. Every thing which had been done was retracted, demands required which they before had been abandoning; it is needless to enter into exposition of their conduct, present avowed objects except former chicanery. They now without concealment, the for which the disguise had been assumed. They now declare it is our constitution, our law, religion, with which they wish is the whole system of glory, and of our private life that they wish to overthrow; they avow that the government of this country, and that of France be co-existent. They offer peace with this country, utter annihilation of our government, and the destruction of the whole scheme of our politics.

With such avowals Lord Grenville confessed himself at a loss to conceive in what manner conduct of the enemy could be excused or palliated. On the other hand, with regard to our conduct and situation, this was a moment to despair. The interests of this country were powerful; and hitherto there had been no pressure to call them all their vigour into action. Lord Grenville, in the present moment, had the fullest confidence in the power and determined disposition of the people of this country. I ask my lords, I only ask that they persevere in the sentiments expressed, and in the course they have pursued. I ask you to the foot of the throne to say that I have drawn up, and lay before you. His lordship moved, "That an humble petition be presented to his majesty

t they had taken into their
ious consideration the pa-
rich had been laid on the
elative to the negotiation
e; that, in the steps which
n taken, they had recog-
e pacific disposition evinced
ajesty throughout the whole
rogress, and observed the
te hostility of the enemy;
ile, on the one hand, his
had given an example of the
moderation, the enemy on
er have abandoned every
lposition; that they enter-
most determined hatred and
ty to the constitution, laws,
rties of this country; that
raction of our constitution
ernment was the object at
they aimed; that the lords
at great exertions were ne-
but that they were prepared
olved to stand or fall with
stitution, laws, and liberties,
hich the happiness of every
the community essentially
ed."

a few words in support of
motion, by lord Darnley,
o took occasion to bestow
raise on lord Malmesbury,
ompliment lord Duncan on
brilliant and decisive vic-
: address, being read by the
or, was unanimously agreed
at this act might be ren-
is solemn as possible, lord
le wished that it might be
d to his majesty as the joint
of the two houses of parlia-
For this end, a conference
eld with the commons:
r. Dundas, on the tenth
ember, moved, that the
is do concur with their lord-
that address: to which an
ent was proposed by
XL.

Sir John Sinclair. He confessed
himself perfectly astonished at the
mean and degrading manner in
which ministers had carried on the
negociation. When the renewal of
overtures for peace was first talked
of, he had meant to move, that no plan
should be delivered to the French
government until the latter should
have preferred their counter-plan.
That he had refrained from making
that motion afforded him now much
regret. For ministers, being left to
themselves, had carried on the ne-
gociation in the most disgraceful
manner. It was begun against the
customs and usages established in
the intercourses of different nations.
It was carried on when every idea
of moderation and justice, on the
part of the enemy, had been aban-
doned. What must be the effect of
this? Must not such a mode of con-
duct tend to the debasement of the
country? And would it be easy to
revive the spirit of the nation after
it had been so humbled? To the de-
claration of the twenty-fifth of Oc-
tober he objected, as full of rash and
violent invective, and as intended
for the express purpose of establish-
ing between the two countries in-
veterate and lasting animosity. To
justify this inveteracy, government
brought various charges against
France, which they had by no
means been able to make out. If,
indeed, it were the wish of the peo-
ple of France to overturn the go-
vernment of this country, he frankly
confessed that he should give his as-
sent to the address. But the fact,
he believed, was, that if the French
were inveterate against this coun-
try, it was because this country had
been inveterate against them. If
they wished to overturn our consti-
tution, it was because ministers had
evinced

evinced a desire to overturn theirs. The French people, he really thought, would be glad to let us alone, and to be at peace and in amity with us. On these grounds he moved an amended address, expressing the firmest resolution to maintain the honour and dignity of the crown, and independence of the nation, but avoiding any thing that might seem to imply animosity; and, in the spirit of conciliation, the concluding paragraph of the amended address proposed was as follows: "We trust that the two nations will see the wisdom and policy of speedily renewing a negotiation so favourable to the interests of humanity, and of concluding the war in terms just in themselves, and honourable to the parties interested, the only true foundation on which a lasting pacification can be expected. But if unfortunately such hopes should not be realized, your majesty may be assured of the firm and unalterable support of your faithful commons, in making every exertion that circumstances may render necessary for procuring a safe and honourable peace." This amendment, or rather amended address, was seconded by Mr. Bryan Edwards, but opposed by the earl Temple, in his first speech in parliament, in which he deemed it not only improper but impossible for him, in the relations in which he stood to give a silent vote that night, on the subject before them. He reviewed the conduct of the French since the revolution, and particularly in the late negotiation on the one part, and that of his majesty's ministers on the other, to whom he thought the warmest thanks were due for the manly manner in which the nego-

ciation had been conducted which he rejoiced had proved successful. He was convinced there was a great antipathy in this country. The ment he decidedly opposed honourable baronet, who before forward, asserted every thing proved nothing. Lord thought, that if it passed the country would be on a lower pitch of degradation ever.

Mr. Pitt confessed himself in some degree disappointed by the speech of his noble friend (much as he rejoiced in the reason he had given of his and still more by the speech of the honourable baronet, and the ment he had moved. We not to rejoice that the negotiation for peace had not proved successful. Nor was this negotiation concluded by his majesty's ministers, if they had any, in their persisting, in every to conduct that negotiation to a pacific termination, as long as enemies had left them not perfect but the chance of a consistent with their honour, and safety. As to the ment proposed by the honourable baronet, who had left every out of it that was honourable the character of his own was it possible that such an amendment could be proposed by the same gentleman, who had the same breath, brought a motion against his majesty's ministers having even commenced a negotiation in the manner as the circumstances in which did commence it?—and persevering in it, after

s and practice had been in-
n, in the earliest stage of it?
re discover that the French
ment, whom they had ac-
of insincerity, had been sin-
the beginning to the end
negociation? The charges
honourable baronet were suf-
y refuted by his own speech.
explains much of the declara-
order of his majesty, on the
of the negociation, as tend-
perpetuate animosities be-
two nations which must one
at peace. But what does
claration express on the sub-
His majesty's language is
y this: "While this deter-
n continues to prevail, on
rt of his enemies, his ma-
earnest wishes and endea-
to restore peace to his sub-
must be fruitless: but his sen-
remain unaltered; he looks
nxious expectation to the
t, when the government of
may shew a temper and spi-
sponding with his own."—
t proceeded at great length,
h his usual perspicuity and
to illustrate the sincerity of
lish government, in the late
tion, and the studied eva-

sions and arrogant and repulsive
demands of the French directory.

The amendment proposed by *Mr. John Sinclair* was highly disap-
proved by *Mr. Pollen*, *Mr. Martin*,
Mr. Gerard Noel Edwards, *Mr. John Lloyd*, *Mr. Tyrwhit*, *Doctor*
French Lawrence, who spoke much
against our either allowing the free-
dom of the seas, or his majesty's
renouncing the title of king of
France,* and who rejoiced, with
lord Temple, that the negociation
had proved unsuccessful. It was
also opposed by *Mr. Wilberforce*,
who regretted that doctor Law-
rence, at the same time that he stren-
uously recommended unanimity,
had made use of language very
likely to produce a contrary effect.
He was sorry that this learned gen-
tleman had not followed the exam-
ple of his right honourable friend,
the chancellor of the exchequer,
who had purposely waved the sub-
ject introduced by the former, and
had said expressly, that whether his
majesty's ministers had gone too far
in concessions, or not, was a ques-
tion on which he would not give
an opinion: to introduce that ques-
tion, and make it a subject of dis-
cussion, at a time when all should be

doctor, who was a political pupil and enthusiastic admirer of *Mr. Burke*, on
tion, said, that "he could not bring himself, with *Mr. Pitt*, to regard
ly's title, of king of France, as a harmless feather: should that feather go,
bers, closely connected with it, and which borrow from it their chief support,
also, and share the same fate. He recommended to the contemplation and
of this country, certain precedents in the history of the wars of *Edward III.*
ported by his parliament, invaded France, conquered the French, and brought
g a prisoner to England. The same result, the doctor said, might perhaps
: present contest, did the same springs of action animate and direct our efforts,
ated and directed those of our ancestors!" There would, doubtless, be even
ry, in bringing Buonaparte a prisoner to England, than there was in bringing
g of France, captive thither, by the prince of Wales, in the reign of *Ed-*

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unanimity and harmony, was, in his mind, exceedingly improper; and, therefore, he protested against what had fallen from that learned gentleman, who, in endeavouring to interpret his right honourable friend, had but too fully spoken for himself.

Sir John Sinclair said, that he

had not proposed the amendment without due consideration. But was not insensible to the display of eloquence he had just heard. Therefore, withdrew his motion in compliance with the earnest intreaties of all the members who spoken on the subject.

HISTORY OF EUROPE. [181

CHAP. XIII.

*of Finance.—Restriction on the Bank, from Payments in Cash, &c.—Army Estimates, and Supplies for 1798.—Treble Assessment—Debates thereon in both Houses of Parliament.—Land Tax Re-
vision Bill.—Debates thereon.—Farther Supplies.—New Duties.*

inquiries and discussions concerning the negotiations, broken off at Lisle, were followed by others relating to the ways and means for carrying on our government, and on the war. On the fifth of November, 1797, Mr. Pitt, then secretary of the treasury, moved a committee of inquiry into the expediency of continuing the restriction upon the bank, which had been introduced in the preceding session, and, intitled, "An Act for regulating and continuing, for a limited time, the restriction contained in the act of the 14th of February, 1797;" and he said, which the avowed policy of our enemy, and other circumstances, rendered necessary. — By this bill, the restriction was to be continued during the intermediate period, to repayments in cash, by communicating its intentions to the house of commons, giving one month's notice. It was to shew to the enemy, that the country was prepared to the efforts of desperation; and did not follow that the restriction would be continued during the war. The bill went

through the several stages, in both houses, with little opposition, and was passed into a law.

On the twentieth of November, 1797, the secretary of war moved, in the house of commons, the usual resolutions on the army estimates. In the estimate of the present, compared with that of last year, there appeared to be a saving of one million. The whole of the regular force, Mr. Windham stated, would amount to 78,627 men. Regulars and irregulars (these last constituting the militia and fencible regiments, infantry and cavalry), amounted, together, to the number of 140,829 men. The regular force in Ireland and the East Indies, amounting to 30,018 men, was not, in this account, included. On this occasion, general Fitzpatrick suggested a material alteration in the mode of recruiting the army. It had often been observed, he said, that in this country, where we boasted of so high a degree of liberty, the condition of the soldier was worse than in any other part of Europe. In this country, the soldier was bound to serve for life. In other parts of Europe, the term of service was limited. He urged several reasons why the period of service should be limited; but the principal of these

these was humanity. It was well known that men were too frequently entrapped into the service. The idea of fixing the period of service was not new. He had, twenty years ago, voted for such a measure, when it was brought forward by colonel Barré; and when that period was proposed to be fixed for six years. If colonel Barré's bill had passed, the nation would at this moment feel an additional security, in knowing that there were spread over the country a large body of men accustomed to the use of arms. Mr. Windham said, that, previous to his coming into office, the measure now suggested, or something like it, had often been in contemplation: but it had always been found to be attended with obstacles which it was not easy to surmount, and particularly in time of war. However motives of humanity, and considerations of policy, might incline him to such a measure, he was not prepared, for the present, to say any thing, one way or other. He, therefore, proceeded on the business which he had opened; and a great number of resolutions, as usual, were moved and carried.

The house again formed itself into a committee of supply on the twenty-second of November, when the

chancellor of the exchequer and carried a series of relief bills for various miscellaneous purposes for our civil establishments at Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the island of St. John's, Breton, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahama Islands, Dominica, New South Wales. For the relief of these establishments there was a demand of 32,246*l.* that were or might become the settlement of New South Wales there was a farther requirement of 36,000*l.* For the suffering and loyalty of France, 168,000*l.* for pensions and allowances to American loyalists, 44,000*l.* for secret service abroad, 150,000*l.* for maintaining convicts at 33,325*l.* For bills on the Bank of England, 2,500*l.*

On the twenty-fourth of
ber, Mr. Pitt stated in the
commons, the general out-
the measures proposed as the
dation for raising the supply
for meeting the exigencies of
ensuing year. He stated
the usual heads, the amount
supplies which would be re-
and from the whole of which
made it to appear, that the
to be provided for, was
twenty-five millions and
The navy estimates for the

* We cannot help remarking, that so small a sum, for such a purpose, is worthy the humanity and munificence of the British nation.

+ Navy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Army	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordinance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reduction of national debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deficiency of grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

had been made out in a new plan, intended, with more correctness than formerly, to present a full view of the expence that would be necessary. Instead of the for-allowance, for the service of navy, of 4*l.* per month, which was found to be inadequate, the expence was taken into view. Even in the present state, the rates were not to be considered so accurate as to exclude the possibility of any excess. Besides, the above-mentioned sum, there was a debt, owing to the excess of the preceding year above the estimate, amounting to three millions. There were other incumbrances, as were mentioned, to the amount of other three millions.—Six millions, however, formed part of the expence for which it was necessary to make a cash-provision. The sum of 12,539,000*l.* of that entered into the account of naval supplies for the ensuing year. Supposing the state of the army and navy to be the same, there would be a reduction, in the other branches, to the extent of millions and a half: and, in consequence of the reduction on the head of the ordinarities, the savings on the whole amounted to the sum of 1,000,000*l.* But, notwithstanding this, there still remained the deficit of 25,500,000*l.* provided for, as the supplies for the ensuing year.

Pitt then proceeded to state the annual articles which composed the annual ways and means. These were the growing produce of the consolidated fund, and the land tax. The former he took, at 750,000*l.*; with the lottery, at 750,000*l.*; with the land and malt duties, a sum of three millions and a

half. There then remained the sum of twenty-two millions to be supplied by some other means. The bank would agree to advance on exchequer-bills, to be repaid at short periods, the sum of three millions. According to the received system of our finances, the ordinary mode of proceeding, for the remaining nineteen millions of the supplies, would be a loan. But, in lieu of a part of this, he would propose a new mode; namely, that of raising, by a general tax, seven millions of this sum within the year. This plan was, an augmentation of the assessed taxes.

Those who contributed to the assessed taxes, he said, composed a number of about seven or eight hundred thousand house-keepers and masters of families, including a population of nearly four millions, on whom the sum proposed would be raised. The number of those who were not included at all, on account of their poverty, he estimated at five hundred thousand house-keepers and masters of families, covering a population of from two to three millions. The assessed taxes amounted, as far as could be ascertained, to 2,700,000*l.* The additional assessment, on the whole sum of the assessed taxes, would amount to something less than a treble contribution. The greatest contribution, he calculated, would not exceed a tenth part of the income of the highest class of those by whom it was to be paid. To prevent evasion, not future but past assessments were to be made the basis of the new contribution: because the most impartial evidence that could be obtained of the ability of each individual to contribute to the exigencies of the state, was the

shortly be repaid, and the *cedules hypothécaires*, assignats, and depreciated millions and milliards of the French government? As to the personal objection of Mr. Tierney to the minister, Mr. Pitt asked why was not he and his colleagues equal to the task of concluding a peace? Because they had not the confidence of the enemy. This argument of Mr. Tierney's, Mr. Pitt, with much felicity turned to his own account, and against its author, at whose expence there was raised, on one side of the house, great laughter. It had also been objected to the minister, that he had not the confidence of the other powers of Europe. On this subject he could not express himself better than by using the very words of Mr. Tierney: who had complained "that these powers had deserted us, had deceived us, had failed in the payment of every debt due to us, and, after all this, they had lost confidence in the English government." Why? because the English government had uniformly performed every one of its engagements to its allies, and had met with no reciprocity on their part. If any other claims to confidence were required, than the fulfilment of engagements, neither he, nor his colleagues, could hope for the confidence of the enemies of Great Britain, nor that of Europe, nor that of the honourable gentleman. On the great point, which was the subject of this night's debate, he had heard nothing new. It had not been contended by Mr. Tierney, that a less supply was necessary. On the contrary, he even argued that a greater supply would be necessary: though he had not proposed a better mode for raising it. As to Mr. Tierney's ar-

gument, that the measure for raising seven millions within the year would shew that we were near the end of our funding system, he had not said a word that could lead to such a conclusion. In fact, it was a part of the proposed plan, by husbanding, to prolong the resource of funding.

Mr. Tierney, after complaining of the severe and unmerited attack on him by Mr. Pitt, who appeared to have got by heart a string of fine flourishing sentences, for the purpose of chastising any body who should doubt the excellence of his plans, and also of the laughter of his friends, for which he saw no reason, repeated what he had said on the subject of confidence, which was, that the enemy knowing that he acted with a cabinet, one half of which was hostile to him in general principles of policy, and agreeing with him in nothing but hatred to the French revolution, could never have any confidence in him with regard to his professed pacific intentions. Mr. Tierney, smarting still from the philippic of the minister, consoled himself with the observation, that a man might be in that house as if he had gone to live in a mill. "He might be a good deal frightened at first, but he would soon become acquainted with the noise: so with me. After a dressing or two more from the honourable gentleman, I shall care nothing for his noise."

Mr. Nicholls considered the increased number of stockholders as one of the calamities of war; and the funding system, by which it was carried on. Hence no money could be raised by the tradesman, for the purpose of his business; while the money borrowed by government was enormous in amount, and borrowed

rowed at enormous interest, the trade of the country must be greatly prejudiced.

Mr. Curwen contended that the war was no longer a war of necessity: and it became gentlemen to consider whether as a war of indemnity, that indemnity was worth the price at which it was to be bought. It was replied by Mr. Dundas and Mr. Vanittart, that the negotiation for peace had been broken off, not from difference about terms, but, from the implacable hatred of the enemy to this government.

On the fourth of December, 1797, the chancellor of the exchequer stated to the house of commons the particulars of his plan for increasing the assised taxes, of which he had before given only the outline. The assised taxes, he observed, consisted of two descriptions: the first comprehended the tax on houses, windows, the commutation-tax, and the two additional ten per cent. duties on the amount of these; making in all the sum of 150,000*l*. This was but a small proportion of the whole sum collected by the assised taxes; which shewed that care had been taken to avoid too hard a pressure upon those who could not bear it. The other description contained all the same charges on houses, windows, the commutation-tax, and the twenty per cent. additional duties; while, over and above, 1,500,000*l*. was raised upon male servants, horses, carriages, dogs, and watches. It was his intention, therefore, as the latter were chiefly articles of luxury, to triple the duties upon these, while he took care to have the proportions of the former modified.

Mr. Pitt next stated to the commit-

tee the different proportion which he proposed to the different classes of keepers who came under the description, of subject to the house, window tax, taxes. He asserted the different proportional assessment which to pay who came under the description, of contribution to the house, window tax, taxes, but also raised upon male servants, dogs, and watches. when, after various its various stages, it law, the following More, did our limits would be trifling with time, as, early in the session of parliament, ed, or rather (the proportion within the to the respective abridgments, being preserved ed into another form.

Persons paying assised divided into three first class consisted of who payed for male servants, and horses, or sixth of April, 1798, pay as follows: where of the old duties did 1 per annum, an addition to be paid, equal to the present amount; that the amount of the was 25*l*. an addition he paid of 75*l*. From three times and one-half from 30*l*. to 40*l*. of amount, from 40*l*. to and one-half, and from amount, and upward the amount. The second class consisted of persons pay

windows, dogs, clocks, and
 &c. Where these taxes did
 amount to 1*l*. the persons were
 exempt from the additional duty :
 as paying 1*l*. or upwards, but
 2*l*. were to pay an additional
 equal to one-fourth of the
 amount; persons paying 2*l*.
 under 3*l*. one-half of the pre-
 amount; persons paying 3*l*.
 under 5*l*. three-fourths; persons
 5*l*. and under 7*l*. 10*s*. were
 to pay an additional sum, equal to
 the amount, and so on, in a
 increasing, in similar propor-
 to 50*l*. and upwards, when
 additional assessment was to be
 of five times the old amount.
 and class consisted of persons
 of boarding-schools (not less
 than boarders), ready-furnished
 lodging houses, shops, and li-
 victuallers. Those persons
 of class, the amount of whose
 assessment, for duties on houses,
 windows, dogs, clocks, and watches,
 did amount to 3*l*. were ex-
 empt from the additional duty :
 the amount of such taxes
 under 5*l*. an addition
 proposed equal to one-tenth of
 amount. Where the amount of
 taxes amounted to 50*l*. and
 upwards, an additional duty was
 to be equal to twice the present
 tax. Intermediate amounts
 assessed in intermediate pro-
 portions. In this bill there was added,
 in lieu of reduction of duties,
 an increase to certain gradations of
 tax. Persons whose annual
 income was less than 60*l*. and under
 100*l*. were to pay an additional duty
 of one hundred and twentieth
 of such income; those whose
 income was 100*l*. and under 105*l*.
 an additional duty of one-

fortieth part, and so on, in an in-
 creasing ratio, to incomes of 200*l*.
 per annum, and upwards, which
 were to pay an addition equal to
 one-tenth part of such income.
 No abatement of the treble duty
 was to be allowed to persons with
 an income above 200*l*. per annum.

Mr. Pitt estimated the amount of
 this treble assessment at seven mil-
 lions; and contended that there
 could not be a plan which embraced
 more necessary abatements, allowed
 more just and necessary exemptions,
 or which regulated the proportions
 of wealth, circumstance, and situa-
 tion, with more fair and equal
 justice. Mr. Pitt, after a variety
 of observations on the necessity
 of the most spirited exertions for sur-
 mounting difficulties and repelling
 dangers, thought it proper, though
 it was not perfectly regular, that all
 the resolutions on the subject of
 the measure proposed should be
 read before the committee pro-
 ceeded to the discussion of any of
 them. These being read accord-
 ingly,

Sir William Pultney said, that he
 approved the plan of taxation be-
 fore the committee very much : he
 thought the system of raising the
 supplies of the year within the
 year extremely proper; and there-
 fore he should support it as far as
 it went. He thought the chan-
 cellor of the exchequer entitled to
 the support and to the approbation
 of the house, not only for the ge-
 neral plan, but for the modifications
 he had suggested. But he was
 afraid that, notwithstanding every
 modification that could be suggested,
 there would be still very considera-
 ble inequality in the operation of
 his tax. There was not a doubt
 but some men of large property
 would spend

spend less than men possessed of much inferior fortunes, and would consequently pay less to this tax. In many of the subdivisions, too, of this general tax, the burden fell only on the honest part of the community, for the smuggler and contraband dealer paid nothing. Yet he did not from thence mean to argue that the plan, which might be amended, ought to be rejected. He was inclined to carry this principle of providing the supplies farther than the chancellor of the exchequer had done; being sure that the burden would be less felt by the community at large, if the plan had been formed on a larger scale. The great difficulty that would arise from carrying the present plan into execution would be, that many persons now lived up to the full extent of their incomes. The law required, and very properly, that the King's taxes should be paid first; but, if a man had no money what was he to do? could he borrow money? certainly not; and for a very obvious reason: government gave such exorbitant interest, that an individual could not expect any body to lend him money at 5 per cent. But, suppose that, instead of raising a sum of seven millions in the manner now proposed, it had been proposed to raise the sum of nineteen or even twenty-one millions in the year, it would be felt lighter by the country than raising seven millions. If the whole sum had been raised within the year, government would not have had occasion to borrow any money: and if government did not borrow, then individuals might. There was to be a loan of twelve millions: every body knew what large interest government paid, in the present

state of the funds, and then, how could a man borrow any money, allowed by law to pay 5 per cent.? It is known, that the people's getting suc in the public funds country was in a m money. If the plan adopted in the ext proposed, this incom be avoided: as the have no occasion to then a private in borrow it. The tax he made by the a plan, of raising the supplies within the vious; for governn 6 per cent. for mon which fell upon the but, in the way he public would only b to pay. This was certainly might, at fi rather objectionable convinced that it c carried into effect. did not expect to tlemen who would extent of his ideas; but he thought it h them to the house reason, it has beer to give in this plan project, though con fully than is strictly the plan and limits. Many projects, decr ble at first glance, ried into effect by p gradual removal of ol dification of adverse

Lord Temple ent the measure proposi gratted, with sir V that it was not more

Robert Macreth proposed a mortgages, and an equal tax; and the abolition of all taxes: to sell the forests and lands, and to throw the proceeds into the sinking-fund, for the purpose of discharging the debt.

Nicholls objected to the tax laid by the chancellor of the exchequer, as not being either just or necessary. If it was considered a tax upon luxury it was not optional; if it was not optional; as considered as a tax upon luxury, it was also unjust, because the expenditure was not proportional to the property. As to the point of the tax, he said, the tax was necessary, because the war was necessary. This observation, made by Mr. Nicholls, occasioned and incessant laughter, which he encountered by saying that he stood there as the representative of the nation, and that he did not believe measures had been pursued for the attainment of peace. Disputing the present ministers, he said, the war may then be terminated. The debate now turned chiefly upon the subjects of the primary and the question concerning the necessity of continuing the war: some financial ideas were introduced, not unworthy of notice.

Secretary at war, with his usual alertness, said, surely Nicholls must have been on guard, in attributing the cause of the war to the inactivity of his majesty's ministers: his observation must bear equally on the sincerity of the French, whose conduct some gentlemen all occasions, were so

anxious to defend. The honourable gentleman's argument was, that in negotiations, whenever people are sincere, they can never fail of accomplishing the wished-for object. Had the French directory, therefore, been sincere in their wishes for peace (as, doubtless, the honourable gentleman thinks they were), then peace would necessarily have been attained. Mr. Windham proceeded to avow and repeat his opinions (well known) concerning the necessity of the war. After taking a view of the avowed designs and efforts of the enemy, he asked, how he could but deprecate the return of peace with parliamentary reform (and that, too, a reform on the principles avowed by the honourable gentleman, in whose expectations a peace would be followed up by a parliamentary reform), or in other words, with a revolution? With regard to what Mr. Nicholls seemed to consider as the great question, Mr. Windham asked, what the sincerity of administration had to do either with retarding or accelerating this great object of peace? Was it not the nature of the terms proposed, which must decide that point, and not the secret sentiments and wishes of the negociators? As to the notion, that the enemy would make no peace with the present ministers, what did Mr. Nicholls mean? Did he wish that such ministers should be chosen as should be recommended by the enemy? And for what? In order to conciliate the enemy, to promote the cause of parliamentary reform, and to introduce among us universal philanthropy, and fraternization, and French liberty!

Mr. Hobhouse, in a speech of considerable length, but not tedious, stated

stated various objections to the various modes proposed by the chancellor of the exchequer for the supply of the public wants, and said, that he had dwelt more particularly upon that part of his plan, in which he deviates from his usual course of raising money by loan, because he thought it injudicious, with respect to the impression it would make upon the enemy, unequal and oppressive in its operations at home, and big with the most ruinous consequences. "But (said he) I will frankly own, that if I could think more favourably of the minister's financial schemes, I should, with great reluctance, confide to him the expenditure of the public money. The ministers have, in the speech they put into the mouth of their sovereign, recommended to this house to persevere in the same principles and conduct which have hitherto been pursued. To this eulogy, which they have bestowed upon themselves, I can by no means assent. They are the authors of all our calamities. By intermeddling in the interior concerns of other states, they have plunged this country unnecessarily and wantonly into a ruinous and expensive war, which they have been unable to conduct with success, and which they often might have terminated with honour and advantage. They have attempted to bully foreign nations into a compliance with their demand, to make common cause with us against France, but, upon the least shew of resistance, have withdrawn their ineffectual menace. They have borrowed upon the most exorbitant terms, and spent with the greatest profusion; so that a vast addition is made to our public debt, and an immense load of taxes

thrown upon the people have subsidized many of our courts, in order to make them faithful potentates to our own battles, and defend our territories; and have sent out of the country, without consent, and even during the sitting, of parliament. I introduced a system of settling man against man, brother against brother, invaded the just liberty and of the press; and I have from the lower classes a source of political information you wonder, sir, that, I feel sentiments so strongly should be unwilling to public purse in the hands of the present administration? observations which I have almost needless to add, I give my hearty negative to the proposed resolutions."

Mr. Pierrepont said, that part of the public burthen should be borne by the royal and their dependents. If it came forward, it would have a good effect. Though the sum would not be much, it would be a relief to their country.

Mr. Mark Woodworth said, he heard any difference of opinion relative to the necessity of extraordinary supplies, the present government of France not only declared their intention to subvert the liberties of the constitution and govern this country, but held out the order of its inhabitants as a reward to their soldiery to their mad and frantic conduct. He proposed that no property, whether in lands, funds, goods, or whatever

Mr. Tierney should be called on for public contribution of taxes and assessments that every person, whose property exceeded [or, we presume, to] that sum, should be made to contribute a certain proportion of this property, whether a half or one per cent. as adequate to the services rendered, in lieu of all taxes and assessments whatever. He calculated the whole property of this country at two thousand millions; and all per centage on which it was meant, on as much as was divided among 5,000,000, would soon be taken out of the country from all her members.

Mr. Tierney, after badgering Mr. Addington about deserting, and Mr. Addington about persevering in his principles of political economy, reform, and character, with many errors and misstatements in matters of taxation, said, that with all his hatred to French principles, ministers were following the French system. "A noble lord who spoke in this debate, as many words "Let us be capitalists." The words fell out of his mouth

when another honourable member proposed the sale of the crown and forest lands. This is really proceeding upon French principles: for it is saying to the people of this country, that government will have, at all events, one-tenth of the property of every man in the kingdom. I see no reason why it may not be followed up with a demand of one-eighth, then a sixth, afterwards a half, perhaps, and finally, the whole. The principle certainly leads to that. I say this in a war, which, if I countenanced for an hour, I should betray the interests of my constituents. Before I consent to take money out of the pockets of the English people, I ought to be well assured that it will be fairly applied for their interest by a good English administration. Above all, I ought to be well assured, that those in the highest stations among us are ready to set to the lowest a patriotic example. Instead of this, I see every man who possesses place, pension, or sinecure emolument, carving, not for the public interest, but his own. Impressed with these sentiments, I must give the propositions before the committee a decided negative."

Mr. Addington, (the speaker) was confident that many persons of as-

under Mr. Tierney mentioned on this occasion, which, though it is universal in all private circles, has not yet been brought so much as it ought to be, before the voice of humanity be not entirely stifled, under the actual system. "The minister's first duty on wine, Mr. Tierney observed, was not by the additional duty, he occasioned a defalcation in the revenue which he made up. It now appears, that it produces less than it did at the first; his enormous tax, it was well observed by Mr. Hobhouse, in his excellent speech, had occasioned many of those who had been in the habit of drinking wine, to discontinue the practice or affording them that help. The sufferings, and the fatal consequences flowing from this inhuman tax, according to the concurring testimony of all physicians is incalculable. It has been repealed. It is continued, though to the loss of the revenue, as a punishment over both humanity and reason.

fluent fortunes, sensible of the regard and delicacy which are manifested in not searching too minutely into capital, would come voluntarily forward to make such a contribution above the amount of the class of their assessment as should be equal to their real property. A clause, giving such persons such an opportunity, might be introduced at the first, or in the progress of the bill.

The committee divided on the first resolution, which was carried by 211 against 15. The others were also carried of course.

The bill was read for the first time on the seventh, and for the second on the fourteenth of December, 1797, when it was opposed by Mr. Wiggley, Mr. J. Nicolls, who felt with increased force the objections he had made against the measure from the beginning, Mr. alderman Combe, Mr. Henry Thornton, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Mainwaring; and by all these gentlemen, except the two first mentioned, at the express desire of their constituents. It was supported, on the other hand, by Mr. Yorke, lord Hawkebury, alderman Lushington, (though against the voice and instructions of his constituents) Mr. Danda, and Mr. Pitt. A very great part, indeed by far the greater part of the speeches on this, as most other occasions, strayed from the point in question, to topics that evidently appeared to be uppermost in the minds of the speakers, the necessity or inexpediency of the war, and the dismissal or continuance in office of the present administration.

When Mr. Fox passed through the lobby of the house of commons, which, as well as the gallery, was full of what, in the language of

parliament, are called there was a great burst of and clapping of hands. In the gallery arose, as I pulse, and a general somewhat interesting per whole house.

Mr. Yorke declared himself willing to pay the last shilling worth, and shed the last blood, to defend the country from the designs of France. In the stage of the business, the only to consider the principle of the bill before them; particulars and various modifications might yet render the bill. Mr. Yorke indulged a vein of pleasantry on the return of Fox, to the house of commons after so long absence. He went on, he said, during his absence, to read the history of the late war passed in Europe. He would look up for a time, he would be glad to hear the right honourable gentleman say about the design of the funds? He had often expatiated on that subject, but he had always been in favour of that plan. He concluded his observations by probating the doctrine of the bill, of parliament being given by the instructions of their constituents unconstitutional.

Mr. Sheridan urged with usual energy, various objections to the principle of the bill that had not been before. He dwelt particularly on the circumstance that the tax was a tax upon expenditure of property. But the main object of his speech was to show that peace could be made by the present administration. He began

his speech by declaring that he did not vote for granting any for the farther prosecution war, while the present continued in office.

Dundas, among various objections, made the two following: the funding system had not been abandoned, for it was by this greater part of the supplies were raised. Secondly, money for public services, was drawn, as had been so often righteously alleged, from the public treasury. Money expended for the support of the army, or the navy, did not diminish the resources of agriculture and commerce. Trade and commerce were the present expensive.

Mr. Fox declared his opinion to be that it had long been, that the present administration of this country had, by the unfortunate management of that house, and the too great power of the people of this country, so impaired and deranged the constitution, so increased its embarrassments, and above all, so disfigured the constitution, that no services of individual in the course of the present administration, would be sufficient to balance the mischiefs that resulted from giving countenance to the decisions of the court, which were always the result of the constitution. Nothing short of a total reformation of the system, and a return to the true principles of the constitution, and the popular maxims of the constitution, could save us from the present situation.

With regard to the plan of voting part of the supply in the year, Mr. Fox said that it came with a very ill name, that those who had contributed much already to the bur-

den to be transferred to posterity; but which they are afraid farther to increase. When they are absolutely under the necessity of stopping in their usual career, they turn round, and generously call upon us, in order to support their measures, to bear an intolerable burden ourselves. This plan, said Mr. Fox, proceeds from absolute necessity, not from any tenderness felt for those who are to come after us: and I cannot help thinking that its public spirit will not be much respected in the world. If there was any period (and I am now begging the question merely for the sake of proceeding in the argument) but if there had been any period in which such a measure as this could have been well-timed, it was at the commencement of the war. The chancellor of the exchequer proceeded upon something like it, as far as it can be considered as a plan to diminish future burdens, immediately after the Spanish armament. Why not produce this plan at the commencement of the war? Why? because it was necessary to delude this house. Because it was necessary for the purposes which the minister had then in view to treat you all like children! This was the reason why this plan was not at first adopted. If it had, the delusion would have been over, and the people would have seen the abyss to which the minister was disposed to lead them. No! that would not suit his purpose. The people would have revolted at a system so developed. So well aware was he of this, that in an early stage of this contest, he advised his majesty to tell his parliament, it was a great consolation to him, that in the prosecution of this just and necessary war, there need not be imposed upon

upon his people very heavy and oppressive burthens. Was it like this then, that I should walk with the gentleman, who is the principle which he now affirms? Will he tell me that it is necessary to divide you, to gain your title to enter into the contest, by making you the burden would be light; and now that you are involved in all its difficulties, and when he tells you you cannot retire with honour, he comes with this impost, which would have been too slow, and he is the only one, but which he now means to pass in the determination of your affairs.

Although no friend to novel systems of finance, I am ready to say, that any thing that is new ought to be adopted, provided it appears to be wise; but I am ready to confess also, that I have never heard of a better system for raising money in times of great difficulty than that of the sinking fund. By making income the basis of taxation, you lay out on diligence, activity, and industry, double the weight that you lay on him who chooses to repose indolently and slothfully on the produce of his capital. But this, Mr. Fox observed, was not all. They were called upon to regulate their future transactions, not by the future prudence of men, which would be a fair rule of impost in ordinary cases, but by the last expenditure of men. By this bill no choice was left to the independent and improvident man of relieving his fortune, by contracting his expenses. We cannot stop to rehearse the striking remarks made by Mr. Fox, on the present occasion, yet we cannot pass by what follows, as it is so well deserving, and indeed so loudly demands, universal attention. "The nominal amount of

the proposed assessment on the income. But in fact, it is proportionally only, not in substance, no equality in its proportion to the people. The gentleman, for instance, who is taxed a year, is much more taxed, than the man of less income has to pay 1000*l*."

Mr. Fox said in conclusion, by a quick return to the principles of our constitution, we can be safe. If men who feel themselves reentering peace with and internal tranquillity, kingdoms, without system, and restoring to its vigour, I they are more sanguine. I can speak without motive on the subject, which declare, that I need not, high or low, in relation, until public opinion decided for a thorough reform of all our abuses, direct return to the principles of the British constitution.

Mr. Pitt, after a length, his determination in what he considered his line of duty, and in considering the assessment as the best criterion for distributing equally our burthens, replied to the motions against the bill. With regard to the which the speaker, the noble and right honourable seemed to intend, a change, and also a change of terms, Mr. Pitt observed they had recommended the impossibility of amendment making

did to point out and prove means by which any other bill would be enabled to effect the same object. What that change which Mr. Fox so strongly insisted on, Mr. Pitt did not condescend to conjecture. One thing, however, might be clearly gathered from his speech, which was that a total reform of parliament was only a part of that change which he was so anxious to obtain: a change, from which it appeared, no part of the government was exempted. That gentlemen in opposition succeeded in proving to Mr. Pitt, that the king's ministers could not be dismissed, and that this bill was radical, and unexplained, ought to take place, still it would be necessary, before any war must be carried on, that the great changes could be effected: and consequently, in the supplies would be wanting: and, on their own principles, could not oppose this measure. Mr. Fox, in explanation, denied what had ever said, that no peace could be obtained before a general bill could be actually carried into law. On the second reading of the bill, it was opposed by 175, against 50. The bill, having undergone various modifications, in a committee on the 31st of December, was proposed to be read a third time on the 1st of January, 1798, which gave rise to a very long debate, concluding with an adjournment for two days. Mr. Fox, as usual, wandered from his subject immediately before the passing of the present war, and the conduct of the minister and the various branches of administration.

Mr. Thompson reprobated the bill, as not only unwise, impolitic, and ruinous in its principle, but cruel, unequal, oppressive, and unjust, in its particular provisions and distributions.

Mr. Tyrwhitt apprehended that the bill would be found very different in its operation from what was expected by the chancellor of the exchequer. Instead of one-tenth, the tax would operate as one-sixth on the property of the rich, which would not fail to lessen consumption, consequently to fall ultimately on the poor, and in that way to alienate their affections.

Mr. Nichols argued that the tax was unjust, as imposing equal burdens on unequal portions of property; that it was not necessary, because the continuance of the war was not necessary; that the continuance of the war was not necessary, because sincere endeavours had never yet been in vain employed to obtain peace. Why did he say that sincere endeavours had never yet been in vain employed to obtain peace? Because some among his majesty's ministers never could have employed sincere endeavours to obtain peace, except they had relinquished those principles on which they had involved us in the war: and, if we might argue from the language of the secretary at war, on a former night, when the present bill was under consideration, they had not abandoned those principles.

Mr. Dickinson reminded the learned gentlemen who spoke last, that immediately previous, and subsequent to the revolution, up to the establishment of the sinking fund, large sums had been raised precisely on the principle of the assessed taxes.

Mr. Simeon thought the war just and necessary, but the tax proposed, at once ineffective and oppressive. He proposed a substitute, of which as it seems worthy of re-consideration, we shall briefly state the substance: which was, to charge a duty of five per cent. upon all de-
 vailable property above a certain amount. To charge a duty on all retail tradesmen and dealers, making the rent of the house the criterion of property or income: but not to take away above one-fifteenth of the income, after deducting the charges of trade. And to charge the transfer of stock with a duty of half a crown in the pound. He did not think that such a tax would fall short of eight millions and a half; perhaps it might produce ten millions.

Mr. Addington, the speaker, compared the present war with that of the war carried on by king William III. against the French king, Lewis XIV. What was the object of that war, and what the enemy with whom we had then to contend? To preserve the balance of power in Europe; to secure the country, not against a pressing and most alarming danger, but one distant and problematical. The enemy was a prince, certainly of vast ambition, fond of glory and of conquest: but an enemy who had no particular antipathy to crowned heads; who had never threatened conquered countries with the annihilation of their nobility; the destruction of all their old institutions; and the subversion of their established forms of government. But we want to know the object of the enemy in the present contest? By reading their own declarations, we should find, that it was not merely subjugation, but universal plunder; with the excep-

tion only of the mutiny, the navy, and the friends of the whole co-operation of the people and manly relied.

Mr. Rose, junior, said, that the bill under consideration would be a relief to the people.

Sir Francis Burdett said, that the fallacy of this idea, a part of the expenditure would fall upon the people. The way in which it was proposed, as well as the indirect tendency to demand for labour, by diminishing the funds which pay the industry. Sir Francis said, that he would treat the present question as a question of opposition to the granting of the bill, because he detested the system of corruption. He said, that the present minister had placed terror in reason, and under pretence of maintaining the constitution, had destroyed the wealth, and annihilated the people of England. Sir Francis, we seem to have only to ask these walls, to devise means for extracting money from the country we are told, we are to draw from all our embarrassments. But, sir, money is not war. Was money to be as most persons, in consequence, continue to be in spite of experience, the whole tenor of his-
 tory. The extra

for would surely have entitled every sort of advantage; and people of France would long have been exterminated, owing to the pious intentions of undertakers of the war, and now have been held out to long nations as a dreadful example of the danger of incurring vengeance." The modern maxim, that money is the god of war, is indeed an error, to which we have long been inclined, Francis Burdett, to ascribe the calamities and misfor-

what had been asserted by Whigs, Mr. Sheridan, and that we might obtain peace by executive power of this placed in abler hands, German Lushington doubted there were in this country a million of men, who could, address, or any other talent to convert so vindictive a foe, as in which we had now to enter into any thing like an treaty ready to treat with us on honourable terms. He would not, and say, it was contrary to principles of our enemies, contrary even to the character of our mind, that men who had so great and so new a contrary to the spirit of a military republic, or rather despot to act upon just and honourable terms towards its opponents.

The French had in fact been cruelty, not only to their friends. To suppose that Britain, which had been their rival, would be better off than they had treated would be insanity. Milnes, after reprobating expatiating on his own in-

dependence, and displaying the evil tendency of French principles, declared himself a warm friend to the bill, as a measure calculated to preserve the constitution of this country.

Mr. Jekyll said that this honourable member had taken the most singular mode of rescuing his character from the imputation of egotism, that he had ever witnessed: for in the course of what he had delivered at considerable length, he had literally talked of nothing but himself. Of the chancellor of the exchequer he said that, amidst his various and endless incapacities as a statesman, his ignorance of the various gradations and classes of the community, was not the least prominent feature, especially of the middle and inferior orders of men: what their necessities and the extent of their abilities. Of the lowest class, he was still less competent to form the remotest judgement. Witness the pompous and famous speech he made on that subject, when he snatched from the hand of Mr. Whitbread, a wise and salutary measure he had offered to that house, for the amelioration of the state of the labouring poor. Months elapsed, and at last, the minister's arrogance was ripened into a bill, which was such a hasty, such a sarrago of impracticability and nonsense, that there was not a lawyer, a magistrate, nay, not a parish-officer in the kingdom, nor single individual, who had a glimpse of understanding on the subject, that did not turn from the project with disgust and derision. The consequence was, that, though the speech still stands recorded as a beautiful display of what may be said, without any applicability to the subject in question, the bill was sneaked out of the house in a way that marked the disgraceful

disgraceful manner in which the original subject had been wrested out of the hands of its intelligent and honourable mover. With regard to the present onerous measure, Mr. Jekyll reprobated it as unproductive, as tending to perjuries, and the diffusion of an opinion, that the house of commons had no sympathy with those it professed to term its constituents. But this extraordinary exertion was to shew to the enemy our energy, and the extent of our resources. Mr. Jekyll here reminded the chancellor of the exchequer that he had, in 1795, observed with much exultation, on the purity of our own mode of revenue, that "the French could support their present system only by an arrest of property and a requisition of men," a system, said he, "that could originate only in despotism, and be maintained only by terror." Requisitions of men, said Mr. Jekyll, we have witnessed repeatedly: arrest of property is the avowed object of the present measure. Would the right honourable gentleman accept the inference? A system that could originate only in despotism, and be supported only by terror.

Dr. Lawrence thought it necessary, before he said any thing of the present measure, to touch on the nature of the terms of peace which we were likely to hear proposed by the enemy. These, he said, so far from being of a mild and pacific tone, breathed nothing to England but utter destruction. The French considered themselves as the Romans, and the English as the Carthaginians. Having expatiated warmly and at length on the subject of the rancour of France against monarchies, and particularly England, he proceeded to contrast the griev-

ous financial operation of the French republic, with modes of raising the sup-
country. He next in-
the causes of the war, &
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In his mind, all the arg-
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pressive to the middle c-
ciety. But this was a r-
soning which ought to
rage: nor ought one
quire what this or tha-
could best afford to pay
any man was to pay t-
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only say, that whoever
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prised that they should
one of the legal profe-
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, on the contrary, the people of land would think that the present war should be vigorously supported. Were it to be a war of years, the country would have lent spirit and resolution to it until it could obtain a more honourable peace. But, in effect, it would be absolutely silly, as he had shewn in a debate, to carry on an offensive as well as a defensive war, or let loose that arm of our power which had been too long tied. If this other branch of our strength was powerfully to co-operate with our navy, then indeed might safely deride and baffle the projects of invasion so proudly dictated by the democratical

Courtney could not approve the coarse invective with which each government and all measures were treated by the gentleman. Such language is becoming the fashion—women is than the dignity of that and he was sorry to see it used in by those on whom a man (Mr. Burke) seemed to crown the mantle of his zeal, and did not appear to have imparted to his disciples one spark of fire. Nor was there more to be said, in the learned gentleman's arguments in favour of the bill, where there was liberality or decency of language. The learned doctor seemed desirous to prepare transcribe every necessary, again to go to Paris, under the command of the noble lord near him (Hawkesbury) and to renew the triumphs of our arms and our Edwards.—Courtney proceeded to examine his and the other principal measures and positions of Dr. Law-

rence with a mixture of reasoning and irony, and concluded by declaring that, in his mind, the principle of the tax was neither just, equitable, nor prudent.

Mr. W. Smith opposed the bill, as tending to entrust extraordinary resources to the hands of ministers, whose uniform conduct, since the beginning of the war, had proved them to be utterly incapable of effectually applying them to the purposes for which they were intended.

Lord Hawkesbury endeavoured to shew, that, in every point of view, the present war had been well managed (though he confessed that he had expected better things from the continental members of the confederacy), as well as, in naval affairs, successful.

At a very late hour, the debate on the motion of Mr. Pitt was adjourned till next day, the fourth of January, when it was resumed, and continued to considerable length, through many explanations, repetitions of sentiments and arguments, as well as some new proofs and illustrations, many personalities (particularly relating to Mr. Fox), school-boy analogies, on the one hand, and distinctions, on the other, between the relative situations of Rome and Carthage, and France and Britain, and much gaiety and pleasantry: which, indulged temperately, and with true taste and sound judgment, are a very agreeable seasoning, in the gravest debates, but which, when they appear to be the main object of the speaker, would be more suitable to a place of public entertainment, than to the councils of a great nation, agitated by a great crisis of fate or fortune. It was not, therefore, without reason,

[O 1] that

that, when Mr. Sheridan had finished a long speech, fraught throughout with ridicule, particularly at the expence of Mr. Windham, lord Harbeshury, and, above all, of doctor Lawrence, who conceived himself to be in possession of the spirit of his Elijah [Mr. Burke].

Mr. Dundas rose immediately, and said, that, from the political and financial tenour of the honourable gentleman's speech, he should have considered the country to be at its last gasp; but that, when he heard him declaiming, throughout, with such gaiety and so many lively fallies, he could not suppose the honourable gentleman himself entertained any such idea.

The following extract, from a speech by Mr. Hobhouse, drew, from many of the members, and certainly deserves, general attention: "Let the government of a country, according to the sense it entertains of the circumstances or exigency in which that country is placed, impose a tax upon hounds, horses, carriages, or any other articles whatsoever; but let it never interfere with, or obstruct the exercise of, the right of the individual, to subject himself to that share of the burden which, in his own judgement, his fortune in life will allow. But this bill takes away all discretion, all option whatsoever; and the same power, which thus seizes upon the tenth of my income, may hereafter seize upon the fifth or fourth part, or even that capital from which my income is derived. If, then, this bill should pass (and that it will cannot be matter of doubt) all the property of the kingdom is actually transferred, into the hands of the minister of the crown. Did gentlemen

consider that I am now pleading the cause of private property, against a most unwarrantable act of government, they would not, surely, lend the least countenance to so arbitrary a proceeding. That his majesty's ministers should thus endeavour to make themselves masters of all the property in the country, does not affect me with surprise. The attempt is quite in unison with their favourite doctrine, that the right of private property is not stronger than the right by which they hold the emoluments of office. Thus to weaken the right of private property, by reducing it to the level of the precarious tenure upon which they enjoy their salaries, is to undermine the foundation of those pillars, of which they boast themselves to be the most zealous supporters. Is it a wonder, then, that they should commit this flagrant violation upon the property of the subject? Indeed, sir, they seem to tread fast in the steps of those French legislators, whose conduct they have so often and so loudly condemned and reprobated. The inviolability of public credit and private property is the great cement of civilized society. By their assignats and their requisitions, the French legislators violated both. Have not his majesty's ministers copied their criminal example, by eprising the bank of England notes of their convertibility into specie, and by the present forced contribution; a contribution more severe than any which Robespierre himself extorted from his unhappy country."

Mr. Percival, endeavouring to turn the tables on Mr. Hobhouse, said, that he considered himself as particularly the advocate for property.

ken he was supporting the that was to protect it.—It confessed that it was a sad re, that our property should be at the absolute controul reach, or our own executionment.

follows is extracted from by Mr. Fox, on this occasional length, and of his our and animation: "We see, indeed, a form of government, consisting of king, lords, and commons; government consisting of king, lords, and the commons, represents the people of Great

It is a government, in which power of the people is and so it is, indeed, the wish to admit, for we never of an *actual*, all is a representation of the people. Usually, we find, daily, that of this house speak and effect opposition to the interests of their constituents; of

had a striking instance, lay, in the conduct of a German of the city of who thought fit to declare, in voting for the bill in the house, he was contrary voting according to of his constituents. Who constituents? The livery of London. What has been effect of that livery? In all assembled, they voted to his majesty, to dismiss ministers from his council worthy alderman has usually supported these in this house. The court and council unanimously resist the principle of this body of the livery, in all, declare the same sentiments;

and all the inhabitants, of the different wards in the city, concur unanimously in these sentiments. They all instruct their representatives in parliament to oppose this bill. The worthy alderman supports it. This is called the virtual representation of the people! Such is the conduct, I perceive, of many of the members of this house, at the beginning of a parliament; quite otherwise it is, with most of them, at the end of one. What was this but saying to the constituents, that their member knew better than themselves what their opinions were? What was this, but following up the blow that had already been given to the right of petitioning? Not so the case, with regard to petitions, in the year 1784, when they came in aid of the power of the crown. Whether the petitions, that were then presented, were right or wrong, I am not now questioning; it is foreign to the subject; but it appears, by the different receptions of them, and those of the present time, that, in this house, petitions in favour of the power of the crown are to be considered as every thing; those in favour of the rights of the subject, nothing. While the majority of this house was against the proceedings of the king's ministers, it was nothing; and the petitions of the people, against it, was every thing. When the majority of this house is for the king's ministers, it is every thing; the petitions of the people, against them, nothing."

It has often been objected, we have seen, to Mr. Fox, that he would impede the necessary operations of government, until a radical (though, as yet, undefined) system of government should, in every

every department, be completely established; and that a mere reform of parliament was not the whole of what he seemed to aim at. Mr. Fox took the present occasion to declare, that what he contended for, in the mean time, was only a *pledge* for a general reform of abuses, in the removal of the present ministry, implying a disavowal of their system; and that, though he wished for a reform of parliament, he had no idea of obtaining it, but by the organ, and through the means of parliament. Yet, the chief point insisted on, in Mr. Pitt's reply to Mr. Fox, was, that, though the necessity of a great and unusual exertion, to defeat the attempts of the enemy, was admitted, "it was now maintained, for the first time (though the subject had been six weeks under discussion), that the bill should be suspended, till the house had ensured the dismissal of his majesty's ministers, and a *radical reform* of parliament, to an unexplained and indefinite amount."—The question was carried, for the treble assessment of taxes, by 202 against 127.

This measure, of an increased assessment of taxes, was discussed on the second reading of the bill, in the house of lords, on the day after, being the fifth of January.—The business was introduced by lord Grenville, who stated, "that, by the address of their lordships to his majesty, on the fifteenth of November, they had signified their determination to defend, with their lives and properties, the government and constitution of the country, with the honour and independence of the British empire; and that they were prepared to make the greatest exertions for that pur-

pose." Lord Grenville, at commendations, moved that should be committed.

Lord Carrington declared the situation of the country required great sacrifices for its salvation, but contended, that on its own part, assessed directly income, would produce a contribution than one-tenth of the manner proposed by the bill.

Lord Holland, in his first speech in parliament, did not think it was consistent with the noble secretary of state, that, under the administration which he formed a country part, for the last five years, the condition of this country had become worse and worse. If it was enough for a member of parliament, to see that the state of his country was great, he was examining the system that produced the calamity; was it part of his duty to examine whether money had been already expended, or what probability there was of its being duly applied in the future, then, perhaps, he might say the truth of the preamble of the bill: though, even in the worst case, he should think it was not to oppose the enactments, he did not think that the bill was consistent with the preamble. He could hear, no doubt, that our country had been brought to this situation by extraordinary misfortune, to whom were these owing? not the duty of ministers: they have plunged us into a war without considering what their consequences were likely to be: in one instance, had ministry: the expectations of the public certainly did think, that the country ought not to grant a money, without a pledge,

that ministers are to be changed, but that the present system is to be changed also: and that change of system, he thought, comprehended a true representation of the people in parliament, an entire and radical reform of abuses. But ministers were never in such a situation as that of the present, and, therefore, great allowances were due to them. Would you stop the supplies, which could tend only to strengthen or encourage the enemy? "I know (said lord Holland) that a change of ministers, and also of system, at least a pledge for it from the highest authority, may be procured in a few hours. It need not detain your proceedings so long, as if you waited for a noble duke who should have happened to have missed his robes, and you could not go on with some ceremony of the house without him. Until you have that pledge, the more you vote, the more you add fuel to the flame which is consuming you, and burdens to the loads that are already bearing you down. I hear unanimity often recommended; but this can never be restored, until the rights of the people are restored to them; rights which have been greatly infringed on, by certain bills prohibiting public meetings, and, without a repeal of which, the people can neither express, nor indeed properly feel, the stake they have in the country." With regard to the novel measure for raising the supplies proposed, he confessed that he did not understand with what intention the bill was brought forward, if not to foment discord. He could not call it a tax. He did not hesitate to declare, that it was worse, in point of principle, than any of the

plans of Robespierre. It certainly (said his lordship) does not go the same extent, but it is what I say, in principle; for, Robespierre only charged the people what they had, but this bill makes a charge on us for what we had, without any regard to what we have. He proceeded to shew that it would, as well as the taxes, ultimately bear hard on the poor, and that many would be tempted to swear off, for ten times above a tenth of their income.

The earl of Liverpool shewed that the length to which the funded system had been carried, and circumstances of the present moment, rendered it expedient to limit its application. The clamour against the measure proposed, appeared to him to be confined chiefly to the metropolis. Having honour of a seat in that house, as well as property to defend, he was willing to give a part of his party, as a premium of insurance for the safety of the remainder.

Lord Auckland observed, that the hopes of the enemy were placed in the destruction of the funded system, and it was therefore, to shew them that they possessed other resources, which saved us from the necessity of trying that system too far, and bled us to assist its credit, it might be necessary to resort to it.

The duke of Bedford observed that nothing could be more inadequate than the assessed taxes as a criterion of income through expenditure. The effect of the measure would be, to occasion a general reduction of expenditure, consequently, a great deficit

of the public service. But it was
fact, that government required the
money, and that it would be im-
possible to stop it. Forbearance
was the only resource. In answer
to this, it might be urged, that
that fact a sudden increase would
occasion a very great reduction of
expenditure, and so it forced the
fanciful of the states. Their
bondings were now about to give
their fanciful to a measure which
abandoned the old system of finance,
and established one entirely new.
They were not able to judge of
the consequences it would produce.
Unpopular to a degree, it was ad-
mitted to be; that it would not be
a permanent saving, he thought he
had shewn. Such a measure might
have intimidated the enemy, if it
had not been passed by a parlia-
ment that had acquiesced in all
the measures of the minister: but,
when they saw it carried, against
the voice of the people, by a pliant
majority, what conclusion could
they draw, but that the funding
system was exhausted? This, he
was convinced, was not the case.
The difficulty attending great loans
was, the difficulty of providing the
interest. But how could ministers
insist upon this, when they were
ready to impose so large a sum
upon the country, in one year?
The measure would be as oppres-
sive in its operation as it was unjust
in its principle. To reject the
measure, would not be to refuse
supply; it would only oblige the
council to resort to some mode
of raising money, less objectionable
in its nature, and less oppressive to
the public.

Lord Thurlow could not deny that, in many instances, the bill might operate very unequally; but

it should not be forgotten that, in a large and complex scheme of taxation, it was time to determine, with national precision, what portion to be paid by each individual. He did not think that income a fair measure of property, the income of property men, and persons embarking in trade; because the income of persons must always be excruciatingly variable. If expenditure be viewed as the general criterion, then the expenditure of each should be the criterion of income. Why, if expenditure be the criterion of income, it is not to be applied to the expenditure of the future as well as the past?

Lord Grenville (in answer to this question) replied, that the system had been taken up not to the expenditure of 1793, but that of 1798, because every man laid his plan of expenditure without any view to the future; and it was, therefore, a proper test of ability: while in 1793, the expenditure was regulated, not according to the ability of each person, but to the position to contribute to the necessities of the state. With regard to what had been recommended by a young nobleman (who had just taken his seat in the House of Lords) and who had given a list of the most promising talents among the past ministers from their stopping the supplies, until they should be given, to the House of Commons, of a radical change in the government, that is to say, of a reform in the constitution, and of supplanting the present system of this country; a dereliction of the system of coercion, and a

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indeed the house with-
s till then, reform would
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e wished to know what
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a prey to France? He
would pass this bill,
the supplies, if for no
at least as a means of
progress of a radical re-

lland, by the reply he
l Grenville, gave a con-
of that his talents were
d to the composition of
e speech in the closet:
those with which it is
for young speakers to
upport a motion for an
e throne. In the pledge,
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forth a dreadful accusa-
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tution, as if he had re-
d said that it was not a
appy constitution. He
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e argument of the noble
ed him of the veries of

" Thus harlequin extoll'd his horse,
" Fit for the road, the race, the course :
" One fault he had—a fault indeed!
" And what was that?—the horse was
" dead."

So of the genuine constitution of
England. It had every quality that
could endear it to a rational and free
people. But alas it was no longer
in existence. What he wanted,
was to revive that constitution in its
purity, not by any innovation, but
by restoring to the people a just re-
presentation in parliament. The
bill having been read a second time,
a motion was made for its com-
mitment, which was carried in the
affirmative, by 73, against 23.
Against this vote, a protest was en-
tered in the journals of the house,
by the duke of Bedford, the earl of
Besborough, the earl of Peter-
borough, the earl of Oxford, lord
Holland, and lord King. This bill
for increasing the assessed taxes, re-
ceived the royal assent by com-
mission, on the 12th of January,
1798.

On the subject of financial mea-
sures and projects it may just be
mentioned, that on the 8th of De-
cember, Mr. Nicholls moved in the
house of commons a resolution for
applying certain parts of the emola-
ments of certain offices, for the
public service during the war: and
that Mr. D. P. Coke, on the 22d of
December, made a motion for limit-
ing the fees of the tellers of the
exchequer, during the present dis-
tressed and calamitous state of the
country. Mr. Nicholls's motion
was supported by Mr. Tierney;
but the extravagance, and the ine-
quality or injustice of it, being de-
monstrated by Mr. Pitt and Mr.
Windham, to the apparent sat-
isfaction

faction of the whole house besides, it was withdrawn. Mr. Coke disclaimed every idea of faction or personal hostility to his majesty's ministers, whom he wished to retain their places, as he was extremely averse to the doctrines held by the gentlemen who were likely to succeed them. But he wished to limit the enormous fees which the measure of the increased assessment, now under discussion, would throw into the hands of certain noble lords, and that at a moment when the people were groaning under an almost insupportable load of taxes, and when they were going to be still further loaded with a burden which, he was convinced, it was utterly impossible they could bear. Mr. Coke took occasion to state, that in lieu of that additional burden, he had a plan to propose, which would fully answer the end in view; and that was to lay a shilling in the pound on all transfer of stock.

This idea of taxing the stocks had often been hinted in parliament, and seems to become every day more familiar. In proportion as the public mind points to any subject of taxation, it is likely, as ministers are not indolent on these points, one day or other, to be adopted.

On a division of the house, Mr. Coke's motion was negatived by 75 against it.

Necessity, which gives birth to bold resolution, is also the parent of invention. Of the former of these effects of necessity, we have an instance in the triple assessment of taxes: of the latter, in a bill which was now brought into parliament for the redemption, or more properly speaking, the commutation of the land-tax.

On the second of April, in pursuance of the notice given some days before, that house of commons, the gesture of his plan, relative land-tax: a plan, he trusted required only to be stated to meet with general approval. Its object was, to absorb quantity of stock, and incess, to transfer a large part of the national debt, into a security. The quantity of stock transferred was, in its amount, at least, the quantity of tax, which should, by this be extinguished, and should be applicable to the public service was unnecessary for him to the committee, that the amount of the land-tax was about two a year. This tax had now a century been annually levied, and according to the same rate in the different counties. The tax has existed for a long time at the rate at which it now stands at four shillings in the pound, and had existed for so long a time that there was no reason to suppose any diminution in the rate would take place; at least, if no regulations were made, it was probable that any diminution would be made in this tax, and taxes which were more diminished. He proposed a measure to reduce so much of the public debt as should leave some of two millions four thousand pounds applicable to public service. The peculiar advantages arising from this must be obvious from this fact, because the public would have a revenue of 2,000,000 which they would clear off debt to such an amount.

would produce a sum of 100,000,000*l.* leaving, upon the whole, a gain to the public of 20,000,000*l.* Under these circumstances the situation of the person who purchased the land-tax would be that of having a landed security property, and that at a rate so valuable as to render it a very desirable object. At all events, the purchase would be a considerable

but what was of much consequence, eighty millions of money would be taken out of the pocket. As to the terms that were to be given, they should be so arranged as to induce every person who wished to purchase, to do so. Mr. Pitt proposed that the payment should be regulated by the price of the land, and that the payment should be made in money, but also in stock. If within a certain time the owner of the land should be unable to make the purchase, Mr. Pitt provided that even in that case the situation, or that of his estate should not be left entirely unprotected, but that a further period should be allowed, for taking advantage of the purchase.

Mr. Pitt, having given the outline of his plan, and having stated circumstances, which, in his opinion, he thought it necessary to recommend it to the consideration of parliament, proceeded to state some objections that had been made to it. In the whole of his observations and observations which he had troubled the committee, he had in view three

objects. The first was, to shew that the scheme promised great national benefits: the second, that the objections which he anticipated as likely to be made to it, were not general, that they admitted of remedy, and that they were not sufficient to impede the execution of it: and the third, that while the benefits which the public were to derive from it would be very great, the individual advantage would be found to be equally great. It would carry us far beyond the limits of our design to go along with Mr. Pitt in all his anticipations of objections. One only may be mentioned, and what must readily occur to every one who makes his plan at all a subject of reflection. "By consenting to vote the land-tax a perpetual tax, instead of voting it annually, parliament would give up one of the great checks which it had in the privilege of voting or withholding the public money." But the committee, Mr. Pitt observed, would perceive that he should not only propose to place a sum of 2,000,000*l.* under their annual controul, but that he should propose, that the sum of 2,400,000*l.* should be placed in that situation: so that, in fact, instead of losing any of the constitutional checks, which parliament possessed before, it would have a greater check on the public revenue than it had at the present moment. The measure submitted to the house was now farther stated to the house in a long series of resolutions* which, Mr. Pitt said, he

these resolutions, which run to the length of no less than half a printed sheet, or be inserted here: nor is it necessary to do more than state the spirit and object of it, or those points on which the main arguments in its discussion turned. It is nearly the design of this sketch of the History of Europe, to give such a detailed and accurate account of the transactions of legislatures, as might serve to direct and assist in the management of their private affairs. For this end they must have recourse to established laws: whether under the name of decrees, ordinances, or laws, is immaterial, &c.

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should move to have printed early to-morrow, and that Wednesday be appointed for their discussion: thus the report on the subject might be brought up on Thursday, and gentlemen would have the Easter holidays in which to form, from communications and letters, a full opinion on this subject. The resolutions being read, Mr. Pitt said, that this was a short statement of the heads of the resolutions which he proposed to be discussed hereafter: but if any gentleman had any thing to offer now, he should be glad to hear him. The resolutions were warmly approved by J. Hawkins Browne, as tending to invigorate public credit, and by Sir B. Hemmet, who took the present opportunity of declaring that he paid 500*l.* a year, of land-tax, and that he was willing to double that sum, if an additional and equal land-tax should be thought expedient. But they were disapproved and opposed by Lord Sheffield, Mr. Tierney, and Sir W. Pultney.

Mr. Tierney thought that this measure struck at the principle which were the foundation of our security in the possession of property, while, instead of raising it would have a tendency to depress the public funds. Some gentlemen might, perhaps, run away with an idea, that this measure was for a reduction of stock, like that of the plan for a reduction of the national debt; but he denied that there was the slightest similarity between them. When stock should be purchased under the provisions of the plan now proposed, the stock would not vanish; the subsistence of the public burden, would be still the same. It was only taking eighty millions nominally out of Change-Alley for a

while, and to enable monied men to enlarge their capitals. The right honourable gentleman, he said, would gain nothing by this measure but a little temporary popularity with the monied men. And here I must repeat, what he had often observed, that the connection between his majesty's ministers and monied men, of late years, had been too close, and led to measures highly injurious to the interests of the public.

Mr. Pitt said, from the speech he had just heard, he could not help thinking that the honourable gentleman neither understood him, nor himself. Was it really a truth that the house had no power to relieve from or alter any duty? Had the honourable gentleman himself never voted for the relief from or alteration of any duty? Was it not the fact, that tax-bills were repealed almost every session? In truth Mr. Tierney seemed to be utterly ignorant of the tendency of the measure: for he had spoken of it as violent encroachment on the right of the public creditor, as secured by the consolidated fund. In point of fact it was intended, and would be found in its operation, to relieve the public funds to an immense amount by taking an immense sum out of the market: and this, so far from depreciating the public funds, by making the supply for them annual; that they would improve them, by making them so far permanent. As to the alleged collision between minister and monied men, he observed that one part of Mr. Tierney's argument contradicted the other: for while he argued that the measure proposed would tend to hurt the public creditors or stockholders, he insisted that it was a proof of that dangerous connection between ministers and

interest, which ought to be appreciated, and which nothing less than a monied man of the

they did not hesitate to pinion, that the chancellor, by adopting now proposed to the was going to make a gain for the country, far from promoting, to defeat the very object in view. The result of was bold to say, was to add 5 per cent. very expensive terms for borrowing public.

He professed himself ready to his plan, by any hints might be thrown out to a baronet, or any other member: but at present help expressing some measure being found on the ground, that it might money at a higher price ever proposed to partly this was an objection the acuteness and evaded usually displayed by a baronet: for this case only while the 50.

He then reported proposed committee was organized again on Wednesday. the order for going to the committee on the land-tax bill,

and, one of that class led the landed gentleman opposing the measure the house, declared that it would be much if it contained a provision, that whenever

any additional burden should be laid upon the land, a tax to the same extent, should be laid upon every other species of property.

Mr. Pitt put the question, how the honourable gentleman could ascertain the value of every species of property in the country? He had no difficulty in stating, that no greater service could be rendered to the country, than to point out the mode by which taxes might be laid on, in the most equal manner, upon all kinds of property.

Mr. Jones thought that there was a wonderful inclination to favour the monied interest: "A set of people, according to the just description of them, by the immortal lord Chatham, ready to serve any set of men, provided they served them on their own terms." This favour, shewn to monied men, he could never contemplate without being reminded of the revolution in France; which was clearly to be traced to that preference and favour which had been shewn to the monied interest, the loan-jobbers, contractors, and the rest of the swindling fraternity.

Mr. Pitt was surprized to hear it objected to the measure proposed, that it tended to create a permanent burden on the landed, in favour of the monied interest of the country. It tended to create no new burden, but only to continue a burden already created. As to the French revolution, it was neither the landed nor monied men who were the agents in that conclusion, but persons without either kind of property, who desired to get possession of the land and money of others. He took occasion to shew the intimate connection between the landed and

monied interest, and that the prosperity of the one was the prosperity of the other.

Lord Sheffield could not agree with those who considered the land-tax already in effect as a fixed and perpetual tax. If the chancellor of the exchequer had proposed, that the tax, in future, should fall on the occupier of land, he would have had a much better opinion of his principles of finance: for, by such means, the tax would ultimately fall on the consumer, and would be paid by the land-owners, in common with the rest of the community. But this was such a favourite tax, that, he understood, as soon as it was sold, there was an intention of laying a new land-tax. Unfortunately for the country, those, whose odious task it was to propose taxes, did not always extend their knowledge beyond the bills of mortality. They were too much in the hands of monied men, who were so full of expedients, relative to the funds, that they could seldom think of the interior circumstances of the country. Lord Sheffield, after stating the immense and almost incredible weight of taxes, and other burdens, already borne by the land and landed proprietors, said, "yet, at the moment of such oppression on the landed interest, the most partial, the worst principled tax, and which solely respected them, was to be selected, voted perpetual, and then offered for sale, and that at a time when a great part of the landed-interest pays six times the other usual taxes. The country gentlemen who have no income, except from land; and who, from their situation, must incur a certain expence, or fly the country, were

crushed by the load of tax. Parliament should take care to drive gentlemen from the country. The disposition which the gentlemen had to reside in the country was infinitely advantageous. Attention to the distresses and of individuals did more than the best laws ever did, and what law could touch. Nobody could deny the necessity and of getting money, more than we did; but there was a choice in difficulties, and there were good expedients left. He mentioned one, the sale of the crown and crown lands. Instead of it would be a great national fit, if, by any means, the crown lands became private property.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote asked to know, whether, if a new tax was to be raised, it was to be fairly and equally assessed.

Mr. Pitt replied, that he would see, that, among the suggestions which he last night brought forward, there was no suggestion, that the lands, on which the tax should be redeemed, should be discharged from any tax, or such as should be imposed in proportion to the annual value of the same, in common with other property of the same situation.

Mr. Harrison wished to know, whether the house should not go into committee, under the impression, that the measure was not an annual charge on land: it was certain, that to make that perpetual was to make that perpetual what before was only annual.

Sir W. Pulteney said, that the landed interest could buy the land-tax at twenty years' purchase, as proposed, then they were as monied men, and it was

men as land-holders. This, they could not be supposed to do. They had not, in the means of coming forth to make such a purchase, and therefore, precluded from denying of the benefits from it were said to be attached to

The chancellor of the Exchequer himself confessed that his was not a tempting bargain. Who were they who could take advantage of this tempting

Were they not the mortgagors? And was it not, confessed, a decided preference given

over the landed interest? Was it an advantage that seemed, in itself, to be derived from the sale, that, upon forty millions, the public got one *per cent.* advantage was fully counted

by the conversion of the land-tax into a perpetuity; and, instead of taking from the market a great portion

this annuity of five *per cent.* irredeemable, would remain as it was taken out originally upon the purchase of it; and a perpetuity irredeemable five *per cent.* would be thus established, to the operation of the sinking fund would never be applicable. The whole, sir W. P. said, that

very justly gave offence to country gentlemen; that it would not be productive of either present or immediate good; that it was moreover, a violation of the law, and that in a manner which had minister might make bad use. He, therefore, thought that the landed gentlemen, the house in general, would firmly stand against it.

Mr. B. said, that this plan would decrease the value of land,

and that he should not be surprized if that decrease should be so considerable as to amount to four or five years purchase. It was a maxim of our jurisprudence, that no one part of our property should be sacrificed for the purpose of bettering another. By this measure, only one species of property was relieved, while another was burdened. He would say, that, before any private property was sold for the public service, the country ought to dispose of the public property. By this, he did not mean woods and forests merely, but a variety of other resources, which would produce a great deal more than this measure, besides taking off a certain proportion of the taxes. If this measure should be carried, the next measure would be another land-tax, then another again; first, two shillings in the pound, and then four shillings, and so on. Mr. B. was proceeding to object to several of the resolutions, and to shew that they were inconsistent with each other, when

Mr. Pitt observed, that it was irregular to take particular notice of the several resolutions, on the question, that the speaker do leave the chair.—This question being then carried, on a division, by 105 against 13, and the house having resolved itself into a committee,

Mr. Pitt said he was sorry, that, from the late time of the night to which the honourable gentleman, who opposed the measure, had contrived to put off their going into a committee, some farther delay might take place. He hoped, however, that the question might so far be considered as settled, as not to have the general principle again

contested when the discussion of it should be resumed to-morrow.

In this hope he was disappointed, for, no modifications whatever could render this measure palatable to different gentlemen, to whom it appeared radically and fundamentally erroneous. In the committee which sat again on this bill, on the fifth of April, and in the subsequent stages of its progress, it was vigorously and ably opposed by several members, particularly Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hobhouse, and Sir William Pulteney, but defended, with equal alertness and more success, by the chancellor of the exchequer.

We are tempted to encroach on our limits, in order to make room for the following important observations by Mr. Hobhouse :

"The constitutional objection to this measure does not seem to be, in the least degree, weakened by any thing I have yet heard. The land-tax has, for a considerable number of years past, been annually voted for the payment of the army and navy. The controul of parliament, over this branch of the public expence, serves to prevent a standing army from being made an engine of despotism in the hands of the executive government, and secures frequent meetings of parliament. Now, Sir, I entirely concur with the chancellor of the exchequer, that if I sum, to the same amount, and scrupulously devoted to the same purpose, he really subjected to the annual disposal of parliament, the same beneficial end will be produced, the same check will be continued. But the consolidated fund ought not to be resorted to in this instance; it ought to be regarded as sacred, and pre-

served inviolate. It is tied to the payment of a creditor, and you cannot weaken his security. The constitutional power of the crown will be merely nominal. What member could, I presume, refuse his assent to the bill already pledged by parliament to the discharge of the interest from the public debt? I grant breach of faith, I am sure, could appear in the consolidated fund, the fund which furnish no actual substantial check, which vests, upon the conduct of the minister."

On the sixteenth of April, resolutions, for the first time, were read a second time. The bill, after it was read, for the second time, on the twenty-third of April, Mr. Pitt made a motion, for the adjournment of a fortnight; but it was opposed by 153 against 5. On the thirtieth of May, the bill was read the third time, and gave rise to a farther debate. The debate was long, but uninteresting, and ended in the bill being made law.

Mr. Jones. — "The bill creates an annual fund, for the payment of a standing army. To this tax, is to perpetuate the army."

Mr. Biddulph did not pronounce the bill unconstitutional, and, if persevered in, a dangerous fraud.

Mr. Denison observed, that in March, 1799, those who had been able to redeem their bonds would be exposed to the eye, which would be a ship. He foresaw that

tax was intended to be the result of this measure: better to have imposed one shilling in the pound, in addition to the existing land-tax. None, besides those who were landed men, would be able to redeem their land-tax. It would also create a large capital of the country to be locked up.

Sir Francis Burdett, after recapitulating the manifold and heavy burdens to which landed gentlemen were peculiarly subject, said, there were many other means by which money could be raised for the public, besides this. The sale of the crown lands would produce a much larger sum. "Another object of supply, which, in a war peculiarly styled a war of religion, appears to me a very proper one, is the revenue of the church. This is a source which I think might very well afford something for the relief of the country. I shall mention another method of procuring money for the exigencies of the state, which readily presents itself; that is, the abolition, during the war, at least, of all sinecure places and pensions, and imposing a tax on all emoluments. If any of these were resorted to, it would prove more efficient than the present measure, and would make no addition to the distress of the country. The burdens on the landholder are already too great. He is unable to keep his place in society: while new men, who grow in wealth, as the country declines, are every day rising around him: while public rewards are not given for any good done to the country, and while the only means he has of repairing a decayed fortune, is to disgrace himself by a constant servility to the crown, and an

abject desertion of the people.— With regard to the constitutional point which is involved in the present question, I shall make only one observation. I would ask the house, if there be no difference between the controul which it has over a casual tax, and that which it has over one which is permanent, like the land-tax? Is there no difference between the land-holder, retaining in his own hands a direct and certain check, and his having the semblance of one which must be uncertain as to its extent and application? And here I do not speak only of that constitutional check which the parliament has upon the crown, but that which the land-holder ought to have over both the crown and parliament."

Lord Hawkesbury said, that there never was a measure which had been allowed a more ample or a more full discussion: whence he was warranted, he said, in inferring; that it was a measure which had met with the sanction and approbation of the country at large.

On a division of the house, the question for the reading of the bill a third time was carried by 135 against 33.

The bill, being carried up to the house of peers, was there read a second time, on the eighth of June, discussed in a committee of the whole house on the eleventh, on the twelfth read a third time and passed. In its progress through the upper house, it was combated on much the same grounds, though neither so warmly nor at so great length, as in the house of commons. And a protest was entered against it, on the journals of the house, chiefly on constitutional ground, by the dukes of Leeds and

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Leinster, and by the earls of Caernarvon, Suffolk, and Berkshire.

This year, as in the last, the chancellor of the exchequer was under the necessity of laying before the house of commons a second estimate of supplies for the year 1798, with ways and means, differing, by an excess of more than three millions, from that which had been brought forward in November.— On the twenty-fifth of April, he reminded the house, being then in a committee of supply, that, in that first estimate, he had stated the public expenditure, for the year now current, at nearly twenty-five millions and a half. But an excess of expence, beyond that sum, had unavoidably arisen, from the unforeseen and additional preparations on the part of this country, occasioned by the threats, and produced by the formidable exertions of the enemy, against us. He then proceeded, in the usual way, to state the expenditure for which provision must be made, under each distinct head, but without entering into details concerning the former estimates, which had already been considered. The result of this new statement was, that the public service, for 1798, required a supply of 28,430,391*l*. There were a few articles, to no great amount, which he omitted in his statement, but, on

the whole, he said, there as to be an excess of 3,674,600*l* beyond the sum stated in November. As to the ways and means, the articles that constituted the estimate, was no material variation from the principal variation was in the scale of the assessed taxes, which the minister had estimated, in November, at seven millions; but from the various modifications that had been made, in what was the treble assessment bill, he found in April, at only four millions and a half. The deficiency in the new estimate was made up, in the new estimate, by a duty upon exports from ports, which, Mr. Pitt thought would be saved to the merited the diminution of insurance would take place, in consequence of regulations to be made in the sailing of convoys, a part of the voluntary contribution, which amounted to one million and a half, as in the supplementary of Mr. Pitt's second estimate of ways and means for 1798, the sum of eight million loan was to be provided for the gradual payment of the taxes, the permanent addition to the national debt was one million. He had, therefore, millions to find taxes for; and, in addition to this 200,000*l*. to be added to the sinking fund, and to

SUMMARY OF THE WAYS AND MEANS, FOR 1798.

* Annual produce of the land and malt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
The assessed taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
A duty upon imports and exports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank advance on exchequer-bills	-	-	-	-	-	-
The loan, exclusive of two millions for Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lottery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

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interest of the whole sum of 7,800,000*l.* at 8*l.* 5*s.* per cent. he had 577,000*l.* to provide for annually. He had thought of funding two or three millions of the navy-debt, but had since concluded that it would be better to leave it in its actual situation, until peace. In the year 1792, it amounted to 2,745,000*l.* but at the present time it exceeded 6,000,000*l.* so that the interest to be provided for would be 186,000*l.* which, added to the above-mentioned sum of 577,000*l.* amounted to 763,000*l.* for the interest of all the charges of the present year, which was to be provided for by new taxes. The first tax for this purpose, which he proposed, was an additional duty of five shillings per bushel upon salt, the produce of which he estimated at 302,000*l.* annually. He supposed that the salt consumed upon an average, annually, in every family, composed of the labouring class of people, amounted to no more than half a bushel. He proposed, therefore, to lay only two shillings and six-pence on each family of this description. He then proposed a duty of five pounds per cent. upon tea which sold for more than half-a-crown a pound; which tax, he said, would not touch that species of tea in general use among the poorer classes of the people.— This tax he estimated to produce the sum of 111,500*l.* for it was undeniable that the tea, valued at above half-a-crown per pound, had considerably increased in the quantity of its consumption. The next subject to which he alluded, as proper for taxation, did not affect the necessities of life, and the persons paying would have a choice, either

to make use of the article or which was a principle he wished to encourage. He wished to pose a duty upon every person using armorial bearings. He served, that it might be said, he was a convert to the system levelling, but he certainly proceeded upon very opposite grounds, was convinced that the count instead of entertaining such sentiments, would be found ready to a value upon that which was on the most important links in social Fashion and reason would therefore concur in giving effect to this measure. He therefore proposed, a tax of two guineas be imposed upon all persons using carriages decorated with armorial bearings, one guinea on those who were house-keepers, and made use of plate decorated in the same manner; and half a guinea on all other persons who were not house-keepers, using their armorial bearings in other ways. The number of persons, using armorial bearings, took at 9453, and the whole tax estimated at 150,000*l.* The amount of these new taxes would be 763,500*l.* We must take notice of another measure of finance adopted this session of parliament in the month of March, namely the repeal of the tax on clock-watches, and the substitution, instead, of a small increase of assessed taxes. The produce of tax on houses and windows, a now stood, was 1,259,000*l.* this an addition was made 180,000*l.* Some small additional duties on servants, dogs, horses and carriages, raised the additional produce of the assessed taxes 205,000*l.* This sum would n

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up for the deficiency of the tax on clocks and watches, which had been estimated at about 200,000*l*. The various duties on houses and windows were consolidated into one table, graduated according to a regular scale, and diminished some instances, where the rise disproportioned to the value of house, and where too great a taxation was held out to the stop of windows.

C H A P. XIV.

*of Parliamentary Proceedings into three Classes.—Supplemental
a allowed to enlist into the regular military Service.—Bill for the
Defence and Security of the Realm.—Revival of the Alien-Bill.—
sion of Habeas Corpus.—Bill for preventing the Transmission of
y, even in Payment of Debts, to Switzerland.—Conversations and
s on the Affairs of Ireland.—Messages from his Majesty, relating
e.—Motions for Addresses to his Majesty, for a Change of System
ling Ireland, and also of Ministers.—Motions for Resolutions to the
Effect.—Bill for enabling his Majesty to accept the Services of Eng-
Militia Regiments, in subduing the Rebellion in Ireland.—Bill for
ore effectual manning of the Navy.—Petition from the Town of Li-
d to arm itself, for the Defence of the Port, at its own Expence.—
for regulating Newspapers.—Epen's Divorce-Bill.—Motion for the
tion of the Slave-Trade.—Motion, by the Duke of Bedford, for the
ission of his Majesty's Ministers.—Speech from the Throne, and Pro-
ion of Parliament.*

: British parliament, from
e business of finance (the
inge on which, in the pre-
e of military art and politi-
ruption, all the great move-
of governments turn), pro-
to the discussion of other
l affairs: which may be di-
nto measures of external de-
measures of internal quiet,
asures of political economy,
ng morality.

the thirtieth of December,
Mr. secretary Dundas ac-
ed the house of commons,
great number of men had
used under the supplemental
act, passed in the last session
liament, and had been em-
for the public service. It
appened, that many of the
composing this militia, hav-

ing enlisted into his majesty's regu-
lar service, were re-claimed as mili-
tia-men, and, as the law now stood,
were obliged to be restored, to the
manifest prejudice of his majesty's
service. The object of a bill which
he now intended to move for, was
to remedy that defect, by enabling
any man, if desirous of enlisting,
so to do, without being afterwards
re-claimed as a militia-man: nor
should the parish be obliged to re-
place him. This plan would add
to the general and regular force
of his majesty's arms, without any
additional expence to the public.
Mr. Dundas's motion, for leave to
bring in a bill to this effect, was
agreed to.

In a committee of the whole
house on this bill, on the third of
January, 1798, general Fitzpatrick
expressed

expressed a wish, which he had before suggested, to see the bill extended, if it were possible,* to the whole military. By the provisions, which were to receive the sanction of the committee, a limited time was fixed for the engagement of the militia soldier, who should enlist in the regulars, while, in all the regular troops, the engagement of the soldier ended only with life: an inequality which would have a tendency to create confusion, and excite discontent.

Mr. Dundas said, that whatever opinion he might entertain now, or hereafter form, respecting the suggestion of the honourable general, there was nothing in it that could lie as an objection to the present bill, which only enabled militia-men voluntarily to extend the limits of their service, without extending its duration: without interfering at all with their present engagements. The clauses into which the bill was divided were read, one by one, and agreed to. The duration of the bill, by one of these, was limited to six months after the conclusion of a general peace: and the number of men to pass over from the supplementary militia to the regulars, confined to 10,000, or at the utmost to one-fifth of the number of that body. This bill, having been carried through the usual stages, was read a third time, and passed in the house of commons, on the 15th of February; and in the house of lords on the twentieth of April.

On the twenty-seventh of March, 1798, Mr. secretary Dundas moved the house of commons for leave to

bring in a bill, to enable his more effectually to provide security and defence of the and to indemnify persons who suffer in their property by seizures as should be thought necessary. The house, he said, would go with him in the opinion, zeal and spirit, which, for the honour of this country, should be reduced to a system when the people were called to exertions, in the cause of the country, they might act with unanimity; that, in place of the confusion which must attend the consequence of any such an approaching or invading army, every man, desirous of going forward to repel that might distinctly know the way he was called on to act. "The title of the bill, said Mr. Dundas, have the power of knowing the emergency, who are ready to appear in arms, in order to co-operate with the existing power of the country, and to enable them who are so inclined, to be put in a situation which may be necessary for giving effect to their inclinations. It is farther intended to give government legal power to investigate what force is in the country, competent to act in the case of pioneers, drivers of waggons, to perform the various other duties which are connected with the operations of an army. One provision of the bill will be to give compensation to those who suffer by the attempts of the enemy, and the measures taken to prevent them: and in order that no

* We cannot help expressing our opinion, that the plan suggested by general Patrick, is equally humane and just; and also politically expedient, though perhaps, in the present circumstances. It will, we hope, be adopted at a future opportunity.

duced to withdraw his the general service of the r may suffer from any part k being destroyed by the or appropriated by the or this purpose, the pro- the bill go to render in- tion certain, either where s applied to the service of ountry, or is destroyed in revent it from falling into of the enemy. It must every one, that, in the prof- invasion, it will become in particular districts, t is impossible to point present, to erect covers ier, and to raise works in' tuations, where the opera- the enemy are most likely sed: for this purpose it und necessary, that pieces d should be appropriated rections; but if it is expedi- ueck the attempts of the y such means, it is no less should be fully understood plete indemnification will and that no man will suffer d which he may contribute ublic service. There are cumstances proper to be to by the provisions of the may be exceedingly neces- move the property of the its of villages, who may be d in arms for the defence of ntry, or as pioneers, and to their flock, in order to pre- alling into the hands of the

It may occur that much and much inhumanity would ifed, if, at the time that ied men were employed in , some provision was not : the infants and aged, who s left unprotected: to those e bill will apply. The ge-

neral object of it will be, to give the lords-lieutenants of counties every necessary aid, for enabling them to embody those who may be prompted to come forward, as they now have, with regard to embodying the general militia of the country. By this means, sir, I trust, that not only the whole spirit of the country will be animated and invigorated, and be fully equal to any exertions which the enemy may be able to make, but will prove, that while other countries are falling to wreck, we stand a proud and powerful nation, in the middle of the ocean, and will also proclaim that there still exists one spot in the world, determined to repel the attacks of those who would enslave it."

General Tarleton did not oppose the specific measure before the house, but offered some observations, of which the following is the most important. Formerly the enemy had sent an army to Ireland: but now that island was put into a proper state of defence, and proper measures taken for preventing a repetition of attacks in that quarter; where, then, was this country most open to danger? On the eastern coast, which was not far distant from the capital. If the French should march thither, their march would be as rapid as possible. They knew there were no fortified towns to be left behind them: they would not encumber themselves with heavy baggage and provisions, which, by retarding their movements, would afford time to render their efforts ineffectual. Did Buonaparte do so, when he was marching to Vienna? No, no. He would therefore advise, that so many troops should not be left in the southern, the western, and the northern

northern extremities of the Kingdom, but want a better arrangement. Both infantry and cavalry, should be drawn to the neighbourhood of London, where, in future, should be concentrated detachments being left to protect the principal commercial towns, such as Newcastle, Hull, Liverpool, and Bristol. Of Buonaparte, who whom he hoped to have the pleasure one day of talking over battles, he spoke much as a great and distinguished general.

General Delancey acknowledged that Buonaparte had done wonders. But, while praises were bestowed on that general, it was remarkable that not a word had been said of a distinguished personage who held the chief military command in this country. Whenever an occasion should arrive, he was convinced, that personage would manage the British forces in such a manner as would shew that there were officers in other countries besides France. If Buonaparte did land on the British shores, general Delancey had no doubt but all the glory he had obtained, would be speedily tarnished.

Sir W. Pultney declared his hearty approbation of the measure proposed, and thought that the right honourable secretary had great merit in bringing it forward. The being armed would excite in the nation a high military spirit. The first idea of an unarmed man was to run from danger: but his feelings were very different when he was armed. He hoped that measures would be taken to embody a much greater number of men than could be brought against them. If the enemy were to succeed in landing, and he never doubted but that a landing might be effected, notwith-

standing our great superiority in men of the greatest mode we should have the superior numbers.

Mr. Nicholls did not object to the measure: but declared his opinion, that all the means had been taken, or might be taken, for the safety of the country, would be of little avail, his majesty's ministers, by a system of coercion in Ireland.

Mr. Pitt, in reply to Mr. Nicholls, asked whether by offering conciliation to Ireland, he meant we should make every concession and every sacrifice to rebels, to men who detestably propagating dangerous principles, were deceiving and deluding the multitude, encouraging criminal correspondence, exciting the commotion in Ireland, under the specious pretence of parliamentary reform, and forming, in co-operation with the enemy, all liberty, moral and social happiness, plans for that country from Great Britain, and for converting Ireland into a jacobinical republic, under the wing and protection of France? Were we to leave the peaceable and habitable of Ireland that peace without which there was no safety for their lives and property? The only measure of safety could adopt, was, a vigorous opposition to those who would completely destroy the country, while, on the other hand, irresistibly called on to give aid and firm support to those who preserve, for themselves and posterity, those great and

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sted in the house of com-
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the defence of this king-
ed in the course of this
liament, was the re-
: alien-bill. It was in-
to the house of commons
ty-ninth of March, and
dergone some amend-
ed on the twenty-seventh.
The new clauses added
n-bill were for obliging
of lodgings to send regu-
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Great Britain, until the
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for the suspension of the
pus was also revived.
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he had received of great
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Dundas, was seconded
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asion, Mr. Sheridan took
nity to arraign a supine-
sibility, which seem-
niversally to prevail, to
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ned danger, and to re-

commend the union and agreement
of all parties, at least on one point,
and for a time, in order to save the
country. On Mr. Sheridan's speech
Mr. Pitt bestowed, with great ap-
parent, and, no doubt, real satis-
faction, the character of eloquent,
dignified, and impressive. The ad-
dress to his majesty, in answer to his
gracious message, being agreed to;
a message was received from the
lords, stating, "That they had a-
greed to a bill for suspending, for
a limited time, the operation of
the habeas corpus act." A motion
being made by Mr. Pitt, that it be
read a first time, Mr. Sheridan
desired to have evidence, before
the house, of the existence of
treason and traitorous conspira-
cies. In reply to this, Mr. Pitt
said, that no better proof could
be adduced than that of the manly
and spontaneous effort given by that
honourable gentleman himself to the
principle of the message, desiring
the general aid against the common
enemy; from which principle he
was sorry to find him to swerve. In
the proclamations, edicts, and offi-
cial publications, of the directory,
respecting the menaced invasion of
these kingdoms, one sentiment
breathed through them all, name-
ly, "The reception the French
would meet from their friends, as
they should accomplish a land-
ing." We do not desire legal and
technical evidence, said Mr. Pitt,
but we have what is more convin-
cing: we have moral and demon-
strative documents of it in various
shapes; evidence sufficient to bear
out the preamble of the bill, which
simply states the threats of a foreign
foe, and the secret encouragement
held out to him by a considerable
number of domestic enemies. The
bill

bill was also opposed by Mr. Tierney and Mr. Nichols. The question for the first reading of the bill was carried, on a division, by 183 against 5. The bill being read a second time and committed, Mr. Pitt proposed to fill the blank for the period of suspending the habeas corpus, by fixing it at the first of February, 1799. Mr. Tierney and Mr. Sheridan, with the other gentlemen on their side of the house, insisted on the first of November, 1798, or the first ten days after the commencement of the next session of parliament; but the blank was filled up according to the proposition of the chancellor of the exchequer. The report brought up, the bill read a third time, and having passed through the usual stages in the house of peers, received the royal assent. A bill for preventing the transmission of money, or the payment of debts, or exercising the government there, or holding any offices under it, was brought, on the same day, into the house of commons, by the solicitor-general, and passed into a law without opposition. A similar law had been enacted, on the commencement of the present war, with respect to the usurped government, and persons residing in France. These laws, while they withheld a supply to the enemy, did not invade, but, on the contrary, secure the property of individuals, when at liberty to claim and dispose of it.

But the principal object of solicitude with the British government and legislature, at this time, was the distracted state of Ireland, rapidly advancing through the usual stages of combinations, meetings, a correspondence with enemies abroad, and distressed, not to say in every instance,

traitorous persons; open insurrections in and many acts of violence, into a general which, if it should be suppressed, in Ireland, would desolate the whole country; the uniform spirit of rebellion over Ireland; the tyrannical and indulgent of the Irish nation; the tyranny of their men; only few of the possession of the portion, and who were to enter into compromise with the British ministry, for enjoying the public favours, and to maintain with the general intemperance, whether under lords or squires, the causes of those that afflicted the lower people. Numerous a great part of the country; oppression continued and executed was let and subtilty to the lords of estates, taken through a long generation; until, at last, that was held by the at one guinea or half acre, was often rented to cultivators of the tradesmen who were necessary of having, at and land for keeping raising potatoes, at five and six pounds, per acre; last, by excessive labor in the usual occupation, the portion of bogs or no of cultivation, the back from the land sweat of their brow rendered arable to only.

ey pleased, they might
 labours to improve the
 for the benefit of their
 and-matters. In such
 *, foreign ambition,
 sion, and to say the
 ps, in some cases, real,
 aken patriotism, found
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 eminent talents and
 s, in both the British
 arliaments, who were
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 sures adopted by the
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 miliation. There is a
 d, when good treat-
 paternal remonstrance
 their just effects on any
 on none more readily
 n nation. But popular
 and passion are not to
 by the same means

through which they may be pre-
 vented. When concessions are
 made to men, who have assumed an
 attitude of defence, they are natu-
 rally ascribed to fear, not to favour.
 The discussion that took place in
 this session of parliament, on the
 affairs of Ireland, led chiefly to the
 questions, whether a real conspira-
 cy, to any formidable extent, ex-
 isted in Ireland; whether the minds
 of the insurgents, and others, were
 not to be soothed by lenient mea-
 sures, and particularly whether it
 might not be politically expedient to
 grant their ostensible claims of a com-
 plete emancipation, as it was called,
 of the catholics; and a reform of
 parliament? The first of these
 questions was resolved by events;*
 the interest and importance of the
 latter have been, in a great mea-
 sure, happily superseded by the
 union of Ireland with Great Bri-
 tain. It is not necessary, therefore,
 it would be even irksome to the in-
 telligent reader, and certainly very
 bad economy in the history of 1798,
 which comprehends such an extra-
 ordinary number of striking events,
 to give other than a very abridged
 account of the debates in parlia-
 ment, respecting the affairs of Ire-
 land.

On the 22d of November, 1798,
 the attention of the British house of
 peers to the state of Ireland was
 called by the earl of Moira, with
 an intent to renew the motion which
 he had made on that subject last
 session. Having stated the poverty
 and hardships endured by the Irish
 nation, and many cruelties com-

h reason it has been judged proper to give an account of the rise, pro-
 mination, of the revolt in Ireland, previously to any statement of the de-
 subject. It would, doubtless, have been trifling and absurd to enter into a
 rovery, so much of which appeared so soon to have turned on misrepresen-
 tations.

mitted

mitted by the military, at the instigation of government, on the people,* his lordship concluded his speech, with entreating the house to take into serious consideration their present measures, which, instead of removing discontents, had increased the number of the discontented. The moment of conciliation, he said, was not yet passed. But, if the system were not changed, he was convinced that Ireland would not remain connected with this country five years longer.

Lord Grenville made a variety of observations on the state of Ireland, in which a project had been developed for separating Great Britain and Ireland: a project suggested by France. With regard to the discussion moved by Lord Moira, their lordships could not enter into it, consistently with the independence, which they had sanctioned, of the Irish parliament. What excited his astonishment in the speech of that noble lord, was, the cruelties said to have been committed by the British military. If, notwithstanding the usual disposition of the English to clemency and good nature, any such excesses had been committed, were there no courts of justice, no laws, no magistrates, no tribunals open

to the complaints of the oppressed. An adjournment of the house put an end, for the present, to the discussion on this subject; however, was often touched by our readers have, no doubt conceived in the course of discussion other subjects. In the course of these, a conversation took place between the earl of Moira, marquis of Downshire, in the latter positively asserted the charge of severities, exercised by the military, on the people of Ireland, were by no means supported by sufficient evidence.

On the 26th of March, fixed for the farther consideration of the state of Ireland, when the conversation between these nobles was resumed; the earl of Moira stated proofs on his side of the proposition; and the marquis of Downshire stated also proofs on that side. But the house were unanimous in opinion, that any investigation of the proofs offered on either side, was a subject, at this time, to be highly improper. The Marquis acquiesced in this, and the house adjourned.

On the 15th of June, the news of rebellion, in Ireland, burst forth into a general flux

* Though excesses were certainly, in some instances, committed by the soldiery, as well as many outrages by the Catholics, in revenge of those which they themselves suffered from the Catholics; yet, on the whole, those excesses were greatly exaggerated by report: while the proofs of a general and determined spirit of resistance to the British government became every day more and more apparent. For of these positions, completely satisfactory, the reader is referred to the speech of the earl of Clare, lord chancellor of Ireland, in the Irish house of lords, on a motion by the earl of Moira, Feb. 19, 1798. "That an humble address be presented to his excellency the lord lieutenant, to shew, that, as parliament had confided to his excellency extraordinary powers, in order to suppress the lawless and traitorous insurrections in this country, we feel it our duty (as these powers have not produced the desired effect) to recommend the adoption of such conciliatory measures as may allay animosities and dissensions. This speech, printed at Dublin, is reprinted for sale in London.

of Leinster, the peer of the
 rank in that country, and also
 of the British parliament, af-
 firming the state and alluding
 late occurrences in Ireland,
 an address to his majesty,
 requesting, "that his ma-
 jesty would direct the pro-
 ficer to lay before this house
 and ample statement of the
 and circumstances, which had
 the disastrous affairs of Ireland,
 the measures which had hi-
 been pursued, for the pur-
 of averting such momentous

That, however alarming
 contents now prevailing in
 er kingdom were, we would
 despair but that the result of
 discussion would enable us to
 his majesty, according to our
 utional duty, with some well-
 remedy; such as might re-
 in that distracted part of the
 empire, confidence in the
 by due administration of them;
 nce to his majesty's govern-

by a temperate use of its
 ; and union amongst all de-
 ons of subjects in that king-
 —A long and animated de-
 ensued, in which the motion
 supported by the dukes of
 er, Norfolk, Devonshire, Bed-
 and Leeds; the earls of Fitz-
 m, Besborough, Maira, and
 k; and lord Holland; and
 ed by the marquis Townshend,
 Spencer, the earl of Carlisle,
 ord chancellor, lord Lough-
 gh, and lord Grenville.

the end of the debate, the
 ing amendment was moved by
 duke of Norfolk; and, after

conversation, incorporated
 the main question: "And
 we feel it our duty to state to
 majesty, that, understanding the
 L. XL.

system of coercion has been enforced
 with a rigour which, if retained in
 detail, would too severely wound
 his paternal feelings; that confes-
 sions have been extorted by torture
 and scourges, a practice held in ab-
 horrence in every other state of
 Europe; to implore his majesty
 that he will be graciously pleased,
 as the most probable means to put a
 stop to the calamities which pervade
 a part of that unhappy country, to
 direct an immediate change of sys-
 tem, as far as depended on the
 executive government; and to re-
 move from their stations those per-
 sons under whose authorities those
 atrocities have been perpetrated,
 and towards whom the afflicted peo-
 ple of Ireland can feel no sentiments
 but those of hatred and revenge."

On a division of the house, there
 appeared against the amendment,
 and for the original motion, 51;
 against it, 19.—Against this re-
 jection of the amendment, a protest
 was taken by the lords who had
 supported the motion, and also by
 lord Dorchester, and the earls of
 Shaftesbury and Scarborough.

An address to his majesty, for
 inquiring into the state, and chang-
 ing the system of Ireland, was
 moved for in the house of lords, on
 the twenty-seventh of June, but
 rejected by 51 against 21.

A resolution of the same import,
 but also reprobating certain inhu-
 man practices, moved, on the same
 day, by the duke of Bedford, was,
 after a long debate, rejected by 63,
 against 20.

Resolutions to the same effect with
 that of the duke of Leinster, were,
 on the same day, moved in the house
 of commons, by lord John Caven-
 dish and Mr. Fox. The resolutions
 were negatived by 212 against 66.

[Q]

Lord

Lord Grenville, on the twelfth of June, presented to the house of lords, a message, desiring that that house "would enable him to take all such measures as might be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, as the exigencies of affairs might require." The particular object to which this message pointed, was, on the eighteenth, explained by another message from his majesty, acquainting the house, "That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of different regiments of militia of this kingdom had made to his majesty a voluntary tender of their services, to be employed in aid of the regular and militia forces in Ireland, for the suppression of the rebellion now unhappily existing in that country." His majesty had received, with the utmost sensibility, this striking and seasonable mark of zeal and attachment to his person and government. Addresses, in answer to these messages, were voted unanimously; and a bill produced by lord Grenville for "enabling his majesty to accept the offers of such militia regiments as should be willing to serve in Ireland," brought in on the nineteenth, read a first and second time, passed through a committee, and on the twentieth read a third time, and passed. A message from his majesty, of the same purport with that to the house of peers, was, on the same day, also sent to the house of commons; and farther, recommending to his "faithful commons to consider of such provision as might be necessary for empowering his majesty, for a time and to an extent to be limited, to accept the services of such part of his militia forces, in this kingdom, as might voluntarily offer

themselves to be employed in land, at this important juncture. An address was moved by Grenville, thanking his majesty for his most gracious message, containing assurances, that the commons would immediately enter the consideration of such provision as might be necessary for enabling his majesty to accept the service of militia regiments. This address was carried by 119, against 11. In the course of this debate, a resolution was made by M. A. L. O. R., which was certainly of importance both in a constitutional point of view, and as it respected the situation of many thousand individuals. If one militia regiment offered, and government accepted its services, it was compulsion on all the rest: for the fear of the imputation of cowardice was sufficient to induce them to their services. The same idea implied compulsion was placed in a new light by lord William Fitzmaurice, who said, that there would be the same kind of compulsion with regard to the services of militia that there was in the case of voluntary contributions, when one was carried about, and ever stigmatized as a traitor, who refused to subscribe. The same idea was seized, and made a subject of banter, by the facetious Mr. Stanbury. Sir Lawrence Palk has observed, that he himself was in an awkward predicament: he had heard that the militia regiment to which he belonged, the Devonshire, had made a tender of its services to go to Ireland. He therefore, as a member of parliament, should oppose the motion;

vices of his regiment should expected, he would certainly common cause with it, and any it.

Sheridan, on the case of the baronet, observed, that he singular situation of being teer, without knowing it. It told him of the story of the people were dragging a man along, and asked the reason, gave for that it was a volunteer they carrying along with them.

There was taken to strengthen the force, so provision was also for the more effectual manning the navy. A resolution had been taken by the house of commons, for augmentation to our naval force of men, Mr. Pitt, on the twenty-first of May, followed up that resolution by a motion, of the same kind as one passed on a similar occasion, in 1797, for suspending the protections granted by the prerogative of the crown, to persons, as watermen, masons, &c. had apprentices on board ships, &c. The protections were to be suspended for one month in the naval-trade, and for five months in the other trades.

After some conversation, and opposition, leave being given, the motion was prepared, and brought into the house, where it passed through the usual stages in the course of that evening, and was afterwards, being carried through the commons, passed into a law.

The reader may probably have expected something like an extraordinary keenness and warmth in the debates between the chancellor

of the exchequer and Mr. Tierney, his uniform, constant, and zealous opponent on all occasions. That spirit was carried, in the course of this night's business, to a height which terminated in a very common, though barbarous and absurd, mode of settling disputes. Mr. Tierney objected to the hurry with which it was proposed to pass the bill. All he demanded was time. If persisted in, in the manner proposed, it should have his decided negative. After what had already passed, he should hold himself bound to watch the motions of the minister with peculiar jealousy. Mr. Pitt said, if the honourable gentleman imagined that every measure taken against France, was hostile to the liberties of this country, his ideas of liberty were certainly different from his own: nor could he conceive that on any principle but that of obstructing the defence of the country, could he oppose the measure now proposed. Mr. Tierney here called to order, and applied to the chair for protection. The speaker said, that certainly it was for Mr. Pitt to explain his meaning, and for the house to consider whether the words that had given offence to Mr. Tierney, conveyed any imputation on that honourable gentleman. Mr. Pitt said, he was afraid the house must wait a long while, before they heard such an explanation as was demanded of him; for he must adhere to his former declaration; which he again repeated. The consequence of all this was, a duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, the challenger, but without any bloodshed.*

On

The following article appeared in the public prints, on Monday, May 28.
are authorized to state, that, in consequence of what passed on Friday last,

[23]

Mr.

On the subject of the defence, and particularly of naval defence, it might be expected that there would be a petition to the House of Commons, from the officers and inhabitants of Liverpool, to leave to arm themselves for the defence of that port, at their own expence. It stated the danger which menaced the docks and shipping of the port of Liverpool, in case of the enemy directing his attempts that quarter. It was, therefore, the wish of the petitioners to erect batteries, fit out gun-boats, and to prepare any other means of defence that might be deemed necessary, at their own expence: one half to be paid by the corporation, and the other moiety to be raised by a rate on the inhabitants. Mr. Pitt said, that this was a measure which did the highest honour to those with whom it originated. He could scarcely bring himself to consider that as a private petition, which offered a most useful suggestion, and might be made the ground-work of a most excellent general defence.—It is scarcely necessary to mention, that the prayer of this petition was granted.

The attorney-general, in the course of this session of parliament, brought in a bill, intended, at once, to prevent the machinations of foreign enemies, to preserve our internal tranquillity, and secure the peace and happiness of individuals.

This was a bill for regulating proprietors and publishers of papers. On the third reading, the thirteenth of June, it was moved by Mr. Jekyl, from a of constitutional jealousy of thing that appeared to be an on the liberty of the press, censorial power of our press the great guardian of British liberty. This bill would make men of property and responsibility retire newspapers altogether; and would then fall into the hands of men of desperate fortune and character. The consequence be, an increase instead of a diminution of the liberty of the Handbills on crown paper be substituted, every day, for a well-regulated paper. This would render innocent people liable to prosecution, merely because they were proprietors, and they had no share in the management of the publication.

The attorney-general said his object was not to infringe liberty of the press but to reform it. The liberty of the press was every man might publish what pleased, but he should be responsible to the public for what he published. The bill only secured the public what it had a right demand; the appearance of a responsible party in a court of law so as to be amenable to law far from singling the news

Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Ryder, and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Sir Walpole, met at three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, on Putney-Heath.

"After some informal attempts, on the part of the seconds, to prevent further cooing in the parish, each took ground at the distance of twelve paces. A case was fired, at the same moment, without effect; a second case was also fired in the moment. Mr. Pitt threw his pistol in the air: the seconds then jointly interfered, and the matter should go no farther, it being their decided opinion that further contestation had been given, and that the business was ended with perfect honour to all parties."

hands of the dregs of the it would take it out of such and exclude all persons who liable to those whom they sted from being able to themselves in obscurity.

rancis Burdett said, that a d free government had no-apprehend, and every thing from the liberty of the at despotism courted shade urity; it dreaded the scrutiny of liberty; and if an ly-disposed prince, support-unprincipled minister, and by a corrupt parliament, cast about for means to sech a triple tyranny, no eans could be devised than on the table. The great ith whom the minister seem- emned to form a striking lasting contrail (his father), essed by the sycophants of to allow a measure of this be b sought into parliament, is admiration, when urt, in order to suppress the es against his own reputa- oled, with that dignity of ich stamped his character, the press, like the air, is a d libertine." Ministerial on, he was afraid, would

that great statesman had in the subversion of our constitution and the esta- of a military government. Ryder challenged any one that this bill had the smail- eney to make that criminal as not, by the law of the iminal before. It was cal- only to prevent the evasions proprieters of newspapers ng answerable for any thing eared in their papers. An- e by law they always were:

this was to compel them to come forward, and abide a fair trial in a court of justice. The question being put for the postponing of the bill was negatived by 44 against 9. The bill afterwards passed both houses, and, by the royal assent, was passed into a law.

The French revolution illustrated the connection between good morals and the order and peace of society more than all the eloquence of the pulpit and the disquisitions of moral philosophers had done for many centuries. The upper ranks in society, the generality of men of rank and fortune, not always the most inquisitive and penetrating on other subjects, were among the very first to take the alarm at those irreligious and profligate doctrines by which the French democracy sought to shelter the profligacy of its conduct. In this country, royal proclamations were issued for paying a decent and due regard to Sundays. The established clergy were roused to a strenuous recommendation of the Christian doctrines, particularly a due observance of the external order, institutions, and usages, of the church of England. The churches were well attended, and sometimes even crowded. It was a wonder to the lower orders, throughout all parts of England, to see the avenues to the churches filled with carriages. This novel appearance prompted the simple country-people to inquire what was the matter?

The levity and licentiousness of French manners had certainly made an alarming progress in the higher, and, what were called, the fashionable circles, from whence they must pass on to the other orders. The grand spring and cement of society is, the divine principle of love,

branching forth from conjugal into parental, filial, and fraternal affection, an attachment to kindred neighbours, countrymen, and all, in some degree, who partake with us in the same common nature. To violate a respect and reverence for marriage, is to degrade human nature into the rank of the brute creation, and to poison the sweetest emotions (the *cherities*, as Milton calls them) of life. It was high time for the British legislature to take the alarm, when divorce-bills, according to the observation of the chancellor Loughborough, had become so common, that they were considered as little more than matters of course.

On a motion, the second of March, for the second reading of a bill for granting a divorce between one Mr. Esten and his wife, lord Auckland professed himself anxious for calling the attention of their lordships to the circumstances under which the present application was made; as these carried with them strong suspicions of a collusion between the parties. The plaintiff was married in 1784. Some years after, he fled from the country, in order to elude the pursuit of creditors, leaving his wife, under a dubious kind of protection, at the Dublin theatre, and under articles of separation between them. They continued thus; nor was there any thing heard of his complaint till Hilary term, 1797, when the plaintiff alleged, that she had been living six years in a state of adultery. There was, therefore, every reason to believe the existence of a collusion between the parties, to which the justice of the house would surely lend no countenance. In this question, the cause of morality was very deeply

involved: and it highly favored those principles which the moralists were so indolently propagate: to him, the intimation of such principles was less of much more anxious than all the dangers that hung over us, from their threatened invasion. In his mind, it was of most serious importance, that the house should resist them, while they might assume.

The sentiments expressed by lord Auckland were assented to, appeared by the looks and gesture of the whole house; but, by the speech of Athol and bishop of Exeter, warmly commended and urged.

The bishop took the precaution to observe, that the rulers, while they despised making any impression on the force of arms, attempted more subtle and alarming war by endeavouring to enforce influence by their example, in order to taint and undermine the morals of our youth. They sent us a number of female dancers, who, by the allurements of most indecent attitudes, and wanton theatrical exhibition succeeded but too effectually in seducing and corrupting the minds of the people. And, indeed, if common report might be relied on, the indecency of those appearances out-shamed any thing of a virtuous nature that had ever been exhibited—he would not say of the Christian theatre, but even of the more licentious theatres of France and Rome. If the progress of scandalous immorality were unchecked, the malignant influence of such contaminating examples would corrupt both sexes, and waste the time and sittings of

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is wholly engrossed by
see. "Such, therefore,
fiction of the necessity
some remedy to this
old no noble or learn-
her in ability, autho-
rification, than him-
self, assuredly, take the
city of moving, that an
self be presented to his
king that his majesty
gladly pleased to pro-
hibition of those inde-
ces, and to order those
ed in them to be sent
away.

Having been heard for
and the house refused,
cancellor observed, that
separation formed an
barrier to any divorce,
circumstances of the
did it the duty of the
and Mr. Estlin's applica-
tion motion for the se-
of the bill, it was ac-
cused out.

The chancellor then expres-
sed that what had been
said by the reverend prelate would
be right. Something cer-
tainly necessary to be done by
us, as guardians of the
law, to check the num-
ber in which they were
to give their sanction

to the proceedings of their lordships
again, by the chancellor,
subject, on the twenty-
fourth; when certain re-
solutions were agreed to, for the
their proceedings re-
solved, which, without
alteration in the legal
proceeding from the public
of the facility of ob-

taining a divorce, might contribute
at least to a more general regard
to good example and public de-
cency. Thus, said the chancellor,
it was to be hoped, that, by turn-
ing a current of fashion against
open profligacy, a more effectual
reformation would ultimately be
effected.

The civil propensities of man-
kind are very properly divided, by
a sacred writer, into lusts of the
flesh, and lusts of the spirit. At
the same time that the attention
of the British legislature was called
to the former; by lord Auckland;
and that noble, reverend, and truly
respectable and dignified prelate,
the bishop of Durham, to the for-
mer, in the house of lords, it was
called also to the latter, in the
house of commons, by

Mr. Wilberforce, who, on the
third of April, made his annual
motion for the abolition of the slave-
trade; the usual debates on which
derived, now, a degree of novelty
and additional interest from certain
discoveries and events that had
passed since the time when they
were last noticed in this work. Mr.
W. found greater and greater cause
for his motion, the more he contem-
plated the subject in various relations;
with new emotions of grief and
shame, indignant pity, and disap-
pointed hope. Though he had

often laid before the house the
dreadful catalogue of crimes to
which the slave-trade gave rise, he
again recited some of the leading
 enormities. Having expatiated on
the injustice, the cruelty, and im-
moral tendency of the slave-trade,
and on a certain *esprit de corps*
among the West-India planters,
which defeated and disappointed

[Q 4] all

all bones from any official interference, in behalf of the slaves, from the colonial assemblies, to whose care, in consequence of an address to his majesty, they had been recommended, by a circular letter from the duke of Portland, he moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the abolition of the slave-trade, at a time to be specified."

This motion was seconded by the chancellor of the exchequer.

It was opposed by Mr. B. Edwards, who was clearly of opinion, that the measures recommended to the colonial assemblies, if adopted, would certainly effect, though gradually and progressively, the extinction of the slave-trade. This opinion he supported, by a review of the conduct of those bodies. With regard to the mode in which the slave-trade is conducted in Africa, he had for a long time concurred with Mr. W. in opinion, that the African nations were involved in perpetual wars, by the insigilation of this traffic. But the veil, which had long concealed the interior of Africa from our view, was now removed. A missionary, sent by the African association, three years ago, by the way of Gambia, was just returned from thence, after having penetrated fifteen hundred miles towards the east, unknown, even by name, to the geographers of Europe. This missionary, Mr. Park, found the whole body of the people, in all parts of Africa, in the condition of absolute slavery, and the country itself every where divided into petty states, which are perpetually engaged in wars with each other. That many of these wars arise from causes to which the slave-trade can no way contri-

bute. Mr. Park asserts of his own knowledge. In proof of this, he relates an instance, which came under his own observation. Soon after he had passed through a kingdom, called Kasson, the king of this country died; and the succession being disputed by his two sons, the youngest prevailed, and drove his elder brother from the country. He fled to a territory called Kaart, where Mr. Park then was, and being pursued thither, the Kaartav took up arms. In this contest, several towns were destroyed, and a vast number of prisoners taken on both sides. "And now, sir, said he, we shall discover what effect the slave-trade produced. The king of Kaart made it a constant practice to put to death his male captives. He caused them to be brought before him, and had their throats cut in his presence. On the other hand the king of Kasson, having received information of the French trade on the Senegal river, spared the lives of the captives, made one part, and sent them thither for sale. On this occasion, at least, the slave-trade promoted the cause of humanity; for, it can hardly be doubted that the king of Kasson's prisoners would have shared the same fate as the others, if avarice had not prevailed over revenge in the mind of their savage king. I may tell you, perhaps, by gentlemen will make no distinction between civilized and savage life, first, that the king of Kasson had no right, by the laws of nature, to sell his prisoners; and, secondly, that the purchaser had no right to reduce them to slavery, for having redeemed them from death. Sir, I am not now disputing about abstract propositions, I am stating an instance of practice."

and positive good, result-
 the slave-trade. The pri-
 which I am speaking,
 a condition of absolute
 their own country, be-
 vere led to war; and if
 n had afterwards been
 m, whether they would
 go to the West Indies,
 servitude than that to
 had been accustomed,
 air throats cut in their
 rv, I believe they would
 esitated in giving an an-
 rad, on former occasions,
 tedly urged, by a right
 gentleman opposite to
 Pitt), that the negroes
 our plantations were, in
 abundantly sufficient to
 the present cultivation,
 the planters were satis-
 hey ought to be, with
 I possessions, no farther
 is from Africa would be
 Mr. Edwards denied the
 is position, and, at the
 bserved, that the doc-
 linquishing the ambition
 new estates, came very
 from the minister, at
 moment when he was
 the lives and treasures
 tion in the acquisition
 eritories, in the same
 : world. But supposing,
 ng, Mr. Pitt's position,
 to be done with the un-
 territory in St. Vincent
 ca? Was it to be left
 sent state, in order to
 I nurse up new hordes
 enemies? new armies of

ming, with regard to the
 : of going into slavery,
 one's throat cut in his
 ntry, declared, that he

would prefer the latter option.
 From the question, of the compa-
 rative cruelty of leaving the Afri-
 cans at home, or sending them to
 the West Indies, Mr. Canning pro-
 ceeded to consider the necessity
 of an importation of slaves, as long
 as there remained, in our West-
 India islands, uncultivated lands:
 he had learned, from the most un-
 doubted authority, that a third part
 of the islands still remains unculti-
 vated; and, he urged the house se-
 riously to consider, if it has taken
 such a length of time to cultivate
 the portion of land which is now
 brought to a state of cultivation,
 how much time must still remain
 to elapse, before the remainder be
 duly cultivated!

Mr. Thornton, paying all due re-
 spect to the testimony of Mr. Park,
 read some passages from governor
 Macauley's journal, respecting the
 manner of procuring slaves in the
 Mandingo country (into a part of
 which Mr. Park had travelled, and
 where Mr. Edwards seemed to as-
 sume that no enormities were com-
 mitted, originating in the slave-
 trade), from which passages it ap-
 peared that kidnapping is very fre-
 quent, both among the Salees and
 Mandingoes. Nor was it strangers
 alone that were kidnapped: it often
 happened that children were kidnab-
 ped, by people of a neighbouring,
 or even the same village. Mr.
 Thornton proceeded to describe the
 four sources which supplied the
 slave-market: wars, crimes, debts,
 and kidnapping: and shewed, that
 the common sources of the slave-
 trade were all of them such as
 shrunk from inquiry. Mr. Thornt-
 on then spoke of the powerful ob-
 stacles which the slave-trade, con-
 trarily to the usual tendency of
 trade

trade in general, in various ways, presented to civilization. The whole inland country of the Sierra-Leone was much more civilized than the coast. The people were employed in several manufactures. The children were regularly taught to read and write. One town, visited by the Sierra-Leone company's agents, contained about five thousand, and another about seven thousand inhabitants: whereas, not a town remained, on the Sierra-Leone coast, of even five hundred. Mr. T. on the plain grounds of morality and justice, and on the principle of promoting the civilization of Africa, concluded by giving his hearty assent to the motion.

Mr. Sewell opposed the motion, as likely to unsettle the legal tenures by which the proprietors of West-India estates held their possessions. Was the house prepared to adopt the measure recommended, without offering to those proprietors adequate compensations for their losses?

Colonel Gascoigne proceeded to state the risk, incurred by the motion, of irritating the colonies by such proceedings, and of throwing the West-India trade into the hands of our enemies.

Mr. Hobhouse, after replying to several objections to the abolition of the slave-trade, came to the consideration, commonly deemed of very great weight, namely, that if the British government should pronounce the discontinuance of this traffic in slaves, the islands would soon be in a general state of insurrection. — "The strongest evidence to the contrary, said Mr. Hobhouse, is afforded by experience. An act of the British legislature, against fresh importations

of slaves, weakens not a regulation or legal restraint on the conduct of those already in the colonies. The court of Denmark passed a law, that this trade should cease, from the year 1800. we heard of any rebellion among the blacks in her colonies, in the West Indies? Our present position is such, as to call loudly for the immediate abolition of so odious a traffic. France, by admitting her slaves, and making them citizens, has constituted a formidable body of free men, a rival to her foes. These emancipated negroes have exhibited most grateful acknowledgements for the liberty conferred upon them, and the performance of surprising feats of valour. To be a match for France, in the West Indies, must meet her with her own weapons; we must adopt, toward negroes, the same line of conduct she has observed towards hers: must follow her example. At the trade instantly; and, if regard the safety of your colonies, unite dispatch with prudence, bestowing the blessings of freedom upon the slaves who are now employed in your islands."

Mr. Pitt declared his opinion that on the adoption of the present motion depended the safety of the West-India islands. He maintained, that the colonial regulations could never be effectual, to induce internal arrangements, or facilitate preparations for the gradual abolition of the slave-trade, without the cessation of fresh importations of slaves. It appeared, from a statement which he held in his hand, that the quantity of uncultivated land, in the island of Jamaica, was about

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more than that already in
ion. It appeared, that, for
part, 250,000 negroes were
l. To suffice for the cultiva-
the other parts, the com-
number of 600,000 at the
ime would be necessary.
cure this supply, it would
essary, not merely to import
nber, but to continue im-
with all the frightful waste
ity with which such im-
attended, till the full
should be completed. If
considerations had been
with a view to cultivation,
ement to that extent
certainly be made by the
to that extent: and to such a
he, for one, would have no
n.

Young wished the house to
at calamities might happen,
war, conflagration, disease,
destroy the population of ne-
longing to an estate, with-
remedy, if fresh importa-
ere prohibited? and thus a
ow might be given to the
y of the West-India plant-
blist that gradual system of
ting their condition, which
en adopted, and was going
ic islands, would have quite
t effects. His opinion and
was, that the British legisla-
ould wait a few years, in or-
ee whether that system pro-
he desired effect.

W. Smith contended that the
g accounts given of those
f Africa, where the slave-
revealed, were strictly true,
no wise controverted by Mr.

The slave-trade extended
parts of the coasts of Africa,
the shores of the Red-sea,
some of the islands near the

south-eastern coasts, had been
proved from the accounts given by
the late Mr. Joseph of his voyage to
India. He hoped that those in
power, those who took the lead in
reforming the manners of the times,
would not content themselves with
meliorations, comparatively trivial
and partial, but acquit themselves
and their country of the crime of
countenancing a system too execra-
ble for the powers of human lan-
guage to describe, and not to offer
such an insult to the Almighty Being
as to imagine that such sacrifices, as
he alluded to, could propitiate him,
while they connived at the con-
tinuance of this destructive and de-
testable traffic in the persons of their
fellow-creatures.

Mr. Fox, with his usual shrewd-
ness, made a variety of striking re-
marks on the sentiments which, in
the course of the debate, had been
made by those who opposed the
motion. From his speech, the fol-
lowing are extracts: "We know
that such is the nature of man, that
power leads to abuse, that the idea
of possessing an unlimited authority,
so far from inspiring tenderness,
produces contempt of the object as
worthless. Cruelty begets cruelty,
and oppression breeds oppression,
till the mind becomes hardened.
Of this, all history, ancient and
modern, affords proof. But, in
mentioning the causes of the war,
does the honourable gentleman (Mr.
Edwards) say that Mr. Park in-
formed him that the sale of slaves
was not the cause? Was not the
sale of slaves the reward of vic-
tors? Other causes of war may, no
doubt, exist among the savages. I
believe no man in these times will
say, that slavery is the only cause of
war. Do not we know that au-

bitary,

bition, and bad passions, hatred, and other the causes of mankind, have been in barbarous, but in more cultivated times, they have been the origin of bloody wars? Indeed, if the silence of these causes of war be the solution, it must be confessed that hitherto we have not made very great progress. What, then, because hatred, ambition, revenge, are causes of war, is it nothing to add another powerful motive to war, that of avarice? Does no guilt attach to those who furnish this new principle of evil? May not this present be an additional cause? Africa has ever been one of the most uncultivated parts of the globe. In Africa, this traffic has, in some degree, prevailed at every period. The sale of human beings has been made an article of gain; and is this no impediment to the advancement of knowledge and the progress of civilization? It is asked, did not Mrs. Brownrigg and her daughter most cruelly destroy an apprentice? And it is from thence argued that, as we cannot control the passions of mankind, we should make the same allowance for them as in other cases. To this I answer, it is better to know that man is capable of being a cruel, odious, and abominable creature; that I know how capable he is of acting frequently against his reason, and even against his most immediate and most obvious interest; that I do not wish to see him possessed of that power and authority, which can decide, without control, on the fate of his fellow-creature. If men were not cruel, slavery would never have been complained of in this world. Indeed, if men were not cruel, slavery would not exist." Mr. Fox, in the course of his speech, was led to the to-

pic that had been briefly touched on by Mr. Smith, and forth an uncommon austerity in trifling and insignificant circumstances, and at the neglecting humanity and the true vital spirit of the constitution. Was there a man in the world seriously and justly that could serve his country by voting for a continuance of the slave-trade, and that his piety to the world were not to be at the 12 o'clock on Saturday be seen travelling on Fox, in the course of the day, in the house of commons, that the minister had the safety of the island at the motion. He did his sincerity; yet he was asking why his consequence and high authority successful in so were always defeated.

Mr. Windham then leave the subject of the legislature of the whom, by the last act of the house thereon, it seemed to have been entered question was, whether the abolition of the slave-trade would not be created which it was proposed. In considering this as consider every question himself how he might practical good. And he was inclined to try in assemblies for a trial of experiment.

Mr. Barham observed advantage of the plan to and adopted by the assemblies, for the gradual slavery, over that which selves pursued, was ;

would operate, at least, immediately. Instead of giving an annual veto to the trade, as the honourable gentleman's annual motions did, the veto would be immediately checked and confined. While various restrictions were adopted here to narrow the supply, every regulation ought to be introduced in the colonies to lessen the demand. On a division the house, Mr. Wilberforce's motion was lost by the small majority only four: the ayes being 83, the nays 87.

This small majority was a proof of the usual effects of perseverance in a good cause: for, without pretending to sit in judgement on parliament, and deciding concerning the fiscal or indeed moral expediency of speedy and total emancipation of slaves, and abolition of the slave-trade, (a question which is indeed useful) we may be permitted to say, that to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate Africans, by safe and practicable means, was a safe and generous and noble. But the impression made by the efforts of Mr. Wilberforce, and many others both in and out of parliament, was more happily displayed in the measure adopted for circumventing the slave-trade, and another shewing, in some degree, the terrible miseries of the slaves, in what is called the Middle Passage. Henry Thornton, on the fourth day, moved the house to resolve itself into a committee, in which he proposed a move for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the carrying on the slave-trade on the northern coast of Africa. The district in which he proposed to prohibit the trade, extended about 1,200 miles, from Cape about 7,200 were annually brought.

The numbers of slaves brought from Africa annually were about 70,000; of these England took about 38,000, and France used to take about 20,000; but now France did not take any; therefore, if even the prohibition was extended to the 7,200, still there would be more slaves for the market. If they were really anxious to gradually abolish this trade, they should take some steps at home, and not leave it all to the West-India islands. There were two measures that might be adopted, that would tend to the gradual abolition; the first was to make a selection in the slaves that were taken; and the other was, only to take slaves from a certain part of the coast. The Sierra Leona company would certainly assist as much as it could to effect this gradual abolition. This colony had now existed five years; there was originally a sum of 240,000*l.* subscribed for this undertaking; of this sum, he was sorry to say, not above 60,000*l.* remained. The colony has sustained very serious calamities, both from fire and from the enemy; but the great thing against the colony-trade, was the slave-trade. Even the persons which they had sent out as their factors, engaged in the slave-trade. Having shortly expatiated upon these subjects, he concluded with moving the house to resolve itself into a committee, and in order that he might then move for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, within certain limits. The house resolved itself into a committee, after a few words in opposition to the motion, by the members for Liverpool, and being resumed, leave was given to bring in the bill moved for. The house having again resolved itself into a com-

wledge the republic of
 listen to any terms of
 on, we think it our
 to lay before his ma-
 jesty in which we are

wed by the result of the
 diminished at the con-
 from it by his majesty's
 so, with all the means
 attack, have reduced us
 precarious defence, yet
 e confidence to assert,
 the councils, which have
 competent in prosperity
 h advantage the affairs
 , the best means are to
 relief and security in
 difficulty and distress,
 are still to look to them
 attainment of a safe
 ble peace.

house, and every mem-
 ready to provide for a
 ence of the country,
 t shrink from any per-
 ty or danger that may
 performance of this duty;
 er differences may exist,
 to the principles and
 r internal government,
 rmined and unanimous
 tion to resist all foreign

But, instructed as
 long series of events,
 d by experience, we
 by our duty, and com-
 necessity, to submit to his
 humble opinion, that
 of the country is too
 the dangers that sur-
 too serious, to admit of
 rial of the same councils
 constantly failed, or of
 rsons for whose con-
 office, notwithstanding
 d unanswerable charges
 been brought against

them, even themselves have nothing
 to plead but a feeble unavailing
 rectitude of intention constantly
 overpowered by the superior policy
 and vigour of the enemy, or a pre-
 tended apprehension, equally false
 and malignant, of the designs and
 principles of those whom his ma-
 jesty might appoint to succeed them
 in the administration of public af-
 fairs—as if in the present cabinet
 were to be found the only efficient
 persons whose loyalty and attach-
 ment to the constitution were free
 from all suspicion and doubt.

“ That, lamenting as we do, the
 failure of the late negotiations for
 peace, we beseech his majesty fer-
 vently to reflect, whether, when con-
 ducted by his present ministers,
 there could be any reasonable hope
 of their success. We have not for-
 gotten their haughty and super-
 cilious rejection of all offers of ac-
 commodation previous to the com-
 mencement of hostilities; and we
 too well remember the terms of in-
 veterate and irreconcilable enmity
 on which the contest was placed at
 the outset, and on which it has ever
 since been conducted, to hope for
 any conciliatory disposition between
 the enemy and the original advisers
 of the war—we cannot be surprised
 that any overture which may now
 be made by his majesty's ministers,
 after having wilfully neglected or
 insolently refused every favourable
 opportunity of negotiation, should
 be received as an acknowledgment
 of weakness and distress, rather than
 as a proof of a sincere disposition to
 peace.

“ Farther, to represent to his ma-
 jesty, that the situation of the coun-
 try is in all respects pregnant with
 dangers unknown at any former pe-
 riod: our domestic distress is great,
 and

and is hourly increasing: the principles of our free constitution have been violated, and some of the most essential securities of our liberties destroyed; the connection with our sister kingdom is threatened with dissolution, and all the foundations of our importance and power in Europe are rendered precarious and uncertain. To extricate us from such difficulties requires much fortitude and wisdom; for these qualities we cannot look to his majesty's present advisers; under them we cannot hope for a successful prosecution of the war, still less for the conclusion of a secure and equitable peace.

"We therefore submit this our humble representation to his majesty, trusting that his majesty will see, as we do, the urgent and indispensable necessity of employing

other persons, and of adopting councils."

This copious motion followed by a proportionably late, in which, the points in it having been so often there was a greater display of eloquence on both sides than of new ideas. On a division of the house took place at a very late hour, the duke's motion was rejected by a majority of 25. Against the motion a protest was entered in the journals of the house, by the lords of Bedford and Norfolk, the lords of Derby and Thanet, and the lords Holland and Ponsonby (the lords of Belsborough).

His majesty, on the twelfth of June, after a gracious message from the throne, to both houses, prorogued the parliament.

C H A P. XV.

ence of European Politics and Wars on the United States of North America.—Violent Decrees of the French Republic respecting the American Controversy on the Subject of these between the Parties concerned.—American Minister at Paris refused a Public Audience, and dismissed Ministers Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary sent from the States of America, for negotiating a Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, with France.—Attempts towards Negotiation.—Curious Proofs of Corruption and Venality of the French Government.—Patriotism only Firmness and good Sense of the American Missionaries.—Result American Embassy.—Its Effects on the Councils of the United States.—Who make vigorous Preparations for defensive War, by Sea and Land.—Indifference of the French Nation to the Accusations or Reports of duels of the Directory, particularly of the Minister of Foreign Relations, France.—General Corruption and Venality of the French Government.—St. Domingo.—The Evacuation of that Island, by both the French and English.—Reduction, by the English, of the Island of Minorca.—Siege of Goza.—Character and Conduct of the Negro Chief, Toussaint Louverture.—Hint to the European Settlers in the West-India Islands.

LE so many states and kingdoms, on the continent of Europe, touching at the feet of the public, the United States of America separated from this, and Britain, by the Ocean, need, in the present extended, the only friend and guarantee human race, despising intrigues, menaces, and aggravingly maintained the independence of their nation. It was a grand consoling spectacle to see, to contemplate America, in the revolution rebounding, checking the return-bearing tide, standing up for the defence of property, and asserting the rights of men and of

The French, through whose aid the Americans had effected their political separation from England, affected to regard them as their children, (an expression often in their mouths) connected with them, not so much by the formal treaty of 1778, as by ties of gratitude, and mutual endearments as well as interests. North-America, accordingly, appeared to the rulers of France, a theatre singularly adapted for the exercise of their influence and intrigues. It appeared, evidently, to the sound and sagacious part of the United States, that their new self-denominated parents designed to take them entirely under their own management and direction. But their intrigues, and

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the insolence of their agents, seemed only to arouse the jealousy and indignation of the states, and to heighten and confirm a returning disposition towards a close connection with Britain; with which, as we have seen in 1796, they formed a commercial treaty, on principle mutually advantageous to both, and in some respects more particularly so to the latter party. At this treaty, the French were highly offended, and loudly complained of an infraction on the part of the Americans, of the treaty of 1778, and their returning and growing confidence and intimacy with England. When they violated equally conventional law, and that of moral obligation, they had broken through, and could not be tied, and dissolved their connection, as they would have assumed their natural and independent position.

On the 15th of Feb. 1798, the French government issued a decree, which decreed that all ships of war, and all ships of commerce, of the vessels of neutral nations in the same manner in which these nations suffered themselves to be treated by the English. This decree was notified to the Americans, by the French minister at Philadelphia, on the twenty-seventh of October, in the same year. In consequence of this decree, numerous captures of American vessels were made by the cruizers of the French republic, and of some by those of Spain. A farther decree, on the subject of maritime affairs, was issued in January, 1798, "That all ships, having for their cargoes, in whole or in part, any

English merchandize, should be lawful prizes, whoever the proprietor of that merchandise should be held from the single circumstance of coming from England, or foreign settlements." I enacted, that the harbour should be shut against all except in cases of distress, much as touched at a port: and, to complete of barbarity that went found on board English ships should be put to death. Cancellation of this last decree, by a declaration of Britain, threatening as had also been threatened by the order to grant to English or Han. These laws were an attack on independency and rights, but particularly the rich, connected so close commercial intercourse, between Britain and her colonies, arose on this subject, which led to conferences, writings, and publications. The principal complaint of the French, against the Americans, was that while they had made advances towards a commerce with France, and even the advances of France on that best, with great coolness, formed a treaty with England, in violation of the treaty they had agreed to supply West-India islands with and other articles, they had made free by modern trade

the French army, it has already been observed, that even the Duke of York, in consequence of that inhuman order, officers and soldiers.

an arrangement, by which, it professes not to have sacrificed the right, it has actually and sanctioned the doctrine of England, in seizing at pleasure, as contraband and have likewise yielded it so important to America, that free ships shall make free. To this, the Americans say that if America had made concessions to England, still she had no right to complain: the treaty of 1778, it is expounded, "That neither of us shall grant any particular to other nations, in commerce or navigation, shall not immediately become to the other party, who by the same favour freely, concession is freely made, or by the same compensation, concession was conditional." The decree of 1796, they proceeded on the principle unjust and absurd, that if states receive an injury from another, which they are unable to redress, they acquire a right to revenge. As the treaty relative to the United States, it went into effect, and avowed another principle no less repugnant to every principle of justice and good faith. Justified, by the law of nations, to take the goods of the enemy bound on board American ships.

This right, it was said, France relinquished in her treaty with the United States, but because Britain could not exercise it, notwithstanding the efforts of the States to relinquishment of it, declared by this decree, that she could exercise it also, in violation of the treaty. The

reason assigned for this conduct by her minister was, "That, since Britain continued to exercise this right, France could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of her treaty with the Americans, whereby she had resigned it:" thus expressly avowing the principle, that France had a right to refuse the performance of a solemn engagement, whenever she might think its operations disadvantageous to herself.

The American government, sincerely desirous of peace and commerce with all the world, sent an envoy to Paris, in the room of Mr. Munro, who, leaning more, as was thought, to the principles and views of the French than to the true interests of the American republic, was recalled, for the purpose of an amicable accommodation of all differences. That envoy, Mr. Pinckney, was neither able to obtain an audience, nor suffered to remain in Paris. Notwithstanding this repulse, the president of the American congress, Mr. J. Adams, anxious still to settle matters with France, by amicable negotiation, sent envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary to Paris, whither they arrived in the beginning of October, and communicated, by a letter to Talleyrand, now minister for foreign affairs, the object of their mission; which was, "To restore that harmony and good understanding, and that commercial and friendly intercourse, which, from the common cement of their political connection, until lately, had so happily subsisted." They received cards of hospitality, and were permitted to remain in Paris, but could not obtain an audience from the directory. They obtained, however, a secret audience from Talleyrand and his

agents, and clandestine communications ensued of as important and a more curious nature than any public and official negotiation. It quickly appeared, that the object, which the directory had in view, in refusing to receive Mr. Pinckney in a public, and permitting the late envoys to remain in a private capacity, was no other, than to lay the United States under a contribution, not only of a large sum, to the French republic, under the name of a loan, but also of a sum, as the agents of Talleyrand termed it, for the pocket of the directory. The public loan required would amount to one million three hundred and thirty-three pounds sterling six shillings and eight pence; for which the French government would give sixteen millions of Dutch rescriptions at par, which the Dutch, after the peace, would certainly repay, with an interest of 5 per cent. The sum demanded for the pocket of the directory was 50,000*l.* sterling. This proposal did not come directly from Talleyrand. His emissaries, one of whom was a lady, gave the envoys to understand, that these were the terms on which, and on which alone, they might obtain both an audience, and the object of it. But they let them know, at the same time, that the first proposition of them must come from the missionaries themselves. It would be necessary to use great delicacy and management to soothe the minds of the directory, irritated by certain expressions, in a speech of the president of the American congress, reflecting on the conduct of the directory, and not to offend their republican pride. Talleyrand himself, in one of the various interviews that were held between him and the

American envoys, and the accuracy of what had to them by his confidence and that whatever he always be relied on; but would reduce his pro writing; which he acco and after shewing the Gerry, one of the commi supposed to be more fa cined than the other t Pinckney and Mr. Ma connection with France paper: the substance of as follows:

That the envoys should, and generally has been serviceable to States, and now they are serviceable to France. saying that the French sixteen millions of Dollars to sell, the United purchase them at par, a her farther assistance with power. The first : being made, the Government will take in reimbursing the equal of America, arising to and to give free navigation their ships in future.' reasonableness and utility were urged, in conversations, both by the agents, and by Talleyrand, with much eagerness and ardor. One of the emissaries "Gentlemen, I will from you, that the effect the treaty (proposed to be between France and money: *Il faut de l'argent, faut beaucoup de l'argent*, must pay money: you great deal of money." conversation, another said: "I have said, and

not speak to the point—It is expected that you will money.” The envoys said, ad spoken to that point very illly: they had given an an-

No, said he, you have not. is your answer? It is no! no! fixpence. He again called attention to the dangers which mened their country, and asked could not be prudent, though ight not make a loan to the to interest an influential n their favour. They ought ider what men they had to ith. They disregarded the of the American claims, and easoning by which they e supported. They disre- their own colonies, and con- themselves, with regard to ted States, as perfectly invul-

An interest among them e acquired only by money. eeded to press this matter ut perseverance. He told hat they had paid money to eace with the Algerines, e Indians. He stated that gh, and other states of Eu- ere obliged to buy a peace: it would be equally for their to do so. He asked, if the in government did not know ing was to be obtained at hout money. The mission- olies, that their government even suspected such a state

s. He appeared surprized, there was not an American who could not have given rmation. There was infi- ger in a breach with France, ower nothing could resist, oys, with great dignity re-

That it would be in vain to deny the power, or the e they felt to avoid a contest

with the republic. One object only was dearer to them than the friend- ship of France, namely, their na- tional independence. America, they observed, had taken a neutral station. To lend a sum of money to a belligerent power, abounding in every thing requisite for war but money, would be to relinquish their neutrality, and take part in the war. To lend that money, under the lash and coercion of France, would be to relinquish the government of themselves, and to submit to a fe- reign government imposed by force.

That they would make, at least, one manly struggle before they thus far- rendered their national indepen- dence. That their case was different from that of some of the minor na- tions of Europe. These were un- able to maintain their independ- ence, and did not expect to do so. America was a great, and, so far as concerned self-defence, a power- ful nation. She was able to main- tain her independence, and must de- serve to lose it, if she permitted it to be wrested from her.” The public and private advance of money con- tinued to be pressed by the clan- destine agents of Talleyrand, and repressed in various forms. The commissioners frankly stated, that as to a loan, they had no powers whatever to make one. One of the emissaries stated, that if they would pay, *by way of fees, just as they would to any lawyer or advocate who should plead their cause*, the sum of money demanded, for private use, they would be permitted to remain in Paris, as they now were, where they should be received by Mr. Tal- leyrand, until one of their number could go to America, and consult their government on the subject of the loan. Talleyrand himself, in a

conversation with the envoys, on the object of their mission, said, "If indeed a loan was positively forbidden, the envoys might consider themselves as incapable of making one: but if, as he supposed to be the case, their instructions were only silent, it must be referred to them to act in a case not provided for, according to the best of their judgement, for the public good. That, in almost all the treaties made during the revolution, the negotiators had exceeded their powers, although the government appointing them, was at no great distance." But, for a detailed account of this curious clandestine negotiation, or rather attempt at negotiation, the reader is referred to the American papers, in the Appendix. The envoys continued firmly of opinion, that they would not, under any form, make a loan that could be used during the war: they could not say what their government would do, if on the spot: but were perfectly clear, that without additional orders, they could not do what France requested. The result was, that two of the commissioners, general Pinckney and Mr. Marshall, received their *congé*, and set out on their return to America, in order to receive the instructions of their government. Mr. Gerry, meanwhile, was permitted to remain at Paris; and his correspondence with citizen Talleyrand and his confidential friends continued.

The report made by the returned missionaries, to the American government, excited the utmost indignation. The most solemn protests were taken, and declarations made, in favour and support of the right of property, and the rights and inde-

pendency of the American neutral nations.

The continued aggressions French had already, for roused and determined States to put themselves in a position for defending against attacks, and repell But, at the same time, great attention had hitherto been given to congress: who, notwithstanding depredations committed on trade, by the French, their ships, for the purpose of bringing in for sale armed vessels only. But the return of the commission was granted by congress: privateers for the purpose of reprisals, prompt and measures were taken, in equipping as many vessels as possible for the present, in gradual formation and establishment of such a marine as to command universal respect to the American flag in future, at distant times. The establishment was also increased the command of the armament, and accepted by, general Mifflin.

The publication of the treaty between citizen the Talleyrand, and the ministers of peace, made a deep impression on the minds of Europe. Their actual depredations on many, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy: their plunder of the papal states, afforded to the mind a convincing proof, that the republic was governed by a thirst of universal conquest, rather than by a rage for plunder.

an attempt to subject the Americans to tribute, so well authenticated.

Had the French nation possessed the purity and simplicity of genuine republican manners, there is no nation on the face of the earth, where the publication of the clandestine and artful manœuvres of citizen Talleyrand would have occasioned so much surprize and indignation as in France. The general indifference with which so public and heavy an accusation, against the minister for foreign relations, was regarded by the French, proved that the universal corruption, which prevailed under the last stages of the monarchy, in which *nothing was indeed done without money*, was not lessened by the revolution of government. The partizans of the new rulers of France, both in that and other countries, affected to suspend their judgement of the matter, until farther accusations, which were soon to take place, should bring forth the defence of the *ci-devant* bishop, against the Americans, with other charges. His defence, at last, made its appearance. And what was it? No other than a general assertion, attempted to be maintained by pitiful quirks and subtrefuges, that the American charges, or rather reports, was "a deplorable monument of credulity and contradictions." He asserted that there was no intimacy between the female emissary, mentioned above, and who will be found to make an important figure in the transactions in question, and himself: but that, on the other hand, an intimacy subsisted between her and general Pinckney. But the grand stroke on which he rested his vindication, and which, perhaps, was not altogether with-

out its influence among some of most hot-brained among his countrymen, was an address to passion, which was predominate among the greater part of French nation, namely, a jealous crowned heads, and an unalterable design on their parts to restore monarchy. The credulity of English, in the reigns of Charles and James II. in listening to idle rumour of a popish plot, prove how easily men believe what fear as well as what they hate. It was to this principle that Talleyrand appealed when he boldly affirmed, that the statements of American envoys, was "a preparation evidently suggested by English government."

It was no wonder, that the Americans were jealous of the introduction of French principles into the territories of United States. From the commencement of the revolt in St. Domingo, emigrations had taken place from all parts of that island. Many had fled from scenes of horror, from utter ruin to the neighbouring islands, particularly to Jamaica; and about ten thousand, it was supposed, had taken refuge in America.

In our last volume we detailed the affairs of the West-India islands, particularly of St. Domingo, chief, and what was to the islands a kind of continent, to July 1797. Similar scenes to those which some account has already been given, and for a full and interesting narrative of what the reader is referred to Mr. Ward's History of St. Domingo were continued for a year beyond that period. Alternate defeat and triumph terminated, on the whole, to the advantage of the nation.

who, besides the immense and almost incalculable superiority of their numbers, were aided by the powerful alliance of climate; the possession, and a thorough knowledge of the country; and by gradual experience in arms. A handful of British soldiers were unable to do more than to exhibit many and brilliant examples of discipline and bravery. For, in these, too, the mulattoes and negroes made a rapid progress, and soon learned to baffle European tactics, and to defy all the wealth and other resources of civilized nations.

The final result, in 1798, was, the complete evacuation of the island by the British troops, and such of the French colonists as chose to follow the fortune of his majesty's arms. The evacuation took place in the month of May, on terms agreed on between the honourable brigadier-general Maitland, and general Toussaint Louverture, commanding the French army, the principle of which was, that all the works, in possession of the English, should be left in a state of perfect order, on condition that general Toussaint would engage, in the most solemn and positive manner, to guarantee the lives and properties of all the inhabitants who might choose to remain. To this, Toussaint agreed: and, it is said, he has kept the convention with strict fidelity.

About the same time, a black regiment, the Guadaloupe rangers, sailed from St. Lucia, for the relief of St. Domingo; but, being informed of the event, at sea, it bore away for Jamaica.

About the same time, too, general Knox and suite arrived at Martinique, bound, likewise, for the

relief of St. Domingo. - events had taken place by evacuation, it is likely for sure would have been a for concentrating our force, taking some places which have commanded the navy and from the island of and not have left it open depredations. Perhaps, advantage might have been of a rupture which had time taken place between Saint and Rigaud. General suite were well acquainted the nature of the war, as with the character of the of St. Domingo. It may tinged here, that, as St. L was evacuated by the English out any farther efforts to reconquer there, so the i Minorca was given up to force, under the command of general Charles Stuart, in her, without the loss on his single man. The island also, near Malta, in the same surrendered, by capitulation detachment of the British under the command of miral Nelson. Towards of the year, the island was evacuated by the French under the command of He and Raymond, who, on preach of Toussaint Louverture the head of an immense: cape Francois, took the aid of three French frigates, in the harbour, to return rope.

It was at first apprehended the inhabitants, that Toussaint tended to give up the Cape to pillage, and the other incident to all places in unfortunate situation; but

by that chief, of his principles which were his future conduct, soon his groundless fears.—and skill in war he was his virtues not less important for the purposes of dominion, and a regard to property and all man-

anthoinax returned to him gave an account of his mission in St. Domingo, council of five hundred, an elaborate oration, in the liberty of the blacks, that blessings flowing to from that event. He

a pompous panegyric onal convention, whose sessions had prepared the public freedom, and the emancipation of the After recounting some of his own administration, he, in a few words, the effects of his mission, are repelled, and kept in the places which treated to them. Their commerce, or destroyed. The troubles and rebellion are suppressed. Cultivated, commerce flourishes, that were burned, are the minds of all the men with a love of industry and good government. He was acquitted, because he were of his own party, sent him on the mission to go, to execute their own

: Louverture is a black man of St. Domingo. He a slave. His master, a white man, carried him to France, where he remained

for some time. As he discovered early a good understanding, more attention was paid to his education than usual. He returned to St. Domingo, where he still continued a slave, till the troubles commenced. Amidst the events of the revolution, Toussaint discovered his talents, on many occasions. At last he was chosen, by his brethren, commander of a black army, consisting of 100,000 men, accustomed to the climate, and, by this time, not a little inured to war. To the talents of a general and politician, Toussaint joins more valuable qualities, moderation, gratitude, and humanity; of which, the following anecdotes are proofs.

Although he was really absolute monarch of St. Domingo, yet he concluded the treaty with general Maitland, not as an independent chief, but in the name of the French republic: and, although he was under no controul, or superior authority, he desired to be considered a citizen of France, and only wished to be recognized [?] by the directors, to the command which he had already obtained.

During the disturbances, his master retired to the continent of America; and Toussaint remitted to him, as often as possible, the produce of his estates. As these did not arrive regularly, his master returned to St. Domingo, and, at the evacuation, was about to accompany general Maitland to Jamaica, when Toussaint sent for him, and gave him all his property and negroes, and showed him the affection of a child, as he had formerly received from him the care and attention of a real father.

When some of the colonists, who had joined the English, returned, availing

availing themselves of the late stipulations in their favour, Toussaint ordered them to be thrown into prison. After some days, he desired they should be conducted into a church, where a considerable body of his black brethren were assembled on the occasion. He mounted the pulpit, and began to address them in a very pathetic and persuasive manner. He represented, to his brethren, the noble disposition of forgiveness, to those who repent. "We ourselves, said he to them, once were Spaniards, and fought against the republic: but we were deceived. We were born Frenchmen, and now we are Frenchmen again. All these men have, likewise, been deceived. They were born Frenchmen: during a moment, they were English: but they have returned among us, and are Frenchmen again: let us embrace them." Here Toussaint embraced them, and reconciled them with his brethren. He restored their goods, and even gave them negroes to serve them.

Toussaint, in the present state of

affairs, has too much understanding and liberality to hate or persecute the whites: for, he knows too well that the island cannot flourish without them; that they are necessary for its culture, its commerce, its prosperity, and good government. For these reasons, his great object is to recal the colonists, and revive agriculture and commerce.

The revolution, accomplished by Toussaint Louverture, could not have been effected by a white man with equal and even greater talents and virtues. From the lowliness of his extraction, he derived an advantage equal to any that had ever accompanied or flowed from the noblest birth; uniting under his standard both the negroes and people of colour. From this fact, European settlers in the West-India islands might draw, if not yet too late, an important lesson. The mulattoes, equally related to whites and blacks, would, from pride, clinging to the former, did they not spurn them equally from the rights of citizens, and the endearments of natural affection.

residing therein. The prisoners in both are liable to be kept in two or three places of general rendezvous, in place of being scattered over the country as heretofore. This country will save near half a million a year by this arrangement.

Count Rumford has made a donation to the royal society of 1000*l.* in the 3 per cents. for the purpose of instituting a biennial prize-medal, to be disposed of by the decision of the president and council of that society.

6th. Yesterday a common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of chamberlain, in the room of John Wilkes, esq. lately deceased, for the remainder of the year. The lord-mayor, being confined to his room with the gout, appointed alderman Le Mesurier his *locum tenens*, who represented his lordship on the occasion. Sir Watkin Lewes and Mr. alderman Clarke were the candidates for that lucrative and important office. After the gentlemen proposed had addressed the livery, a shew of hands took place, which appearing decidedly in favour of alderman Clarke, a poll was demanded by sir Watkin Lewes, which began at half past two o'clock, and ended at four, when the numbers were, for Mr. alderman Clarke, 558; sir Watkin Lewes, 50. Sir Watkin, on the state of the poll being made known, declined any farther contest; upon which alderman Clarke was declared duly elected.

10th. Robert Reeves, a stock-broker, was this day tried and convicted for forgery, at the Old Bailey sessions.

13th. *Plymouth.* On the morning of the 11th, the *Cerberus*, of 32 guns, captain Drew, arrived in

Cawland-Bay, from Cork under her convoy the *Rey* 20 guns, and *Epervoir*, of French privateers, which captured by her in Noven during the night of the 1 morning of the 11th, the vessel from the southward with violence, attended by a very hard and for the most part in this state of the weather until about half past one P. M. when the wind abated considerably, and veered a little westward of the south. morning, till that time, there was in great danger on the rocks in Firestone; she fortunately escaped, and safe in Hamoaze. As the gale abated a little, captain of the *Cerberus*, Mr. Jan, acting lieutenant of the 1 and nephew to captain Dr. Pulling, late of the of 18 guns, now on the station; Mr. Poore, and 10 midshipmen, captain Dr. Swaine, and a black servant, going to captain Pulling, took a boat's crew of six sailors, and sailed in the *Cerberus* and steered for Hamoaze. Captain Drew having letters from Kingsmill, at Cork, for admiral here: they made sail very safely, though the sea was very hollow, until they came off Redding Point, and entering of Hamoaze; but at 6 o'clock, P. M. as they were under the bridge, a very narrow strait between Mount and St. Nicholas's Islands, notwithstanding the sea was there very high, the vessel was then from

C H R O N I C L E.

from the harbour running counter to the southerly wind and sea, the ground beneath being very rocky, and the water shoal. Although we may fairly presume that the utmost care was taken by captain Drew to guard against accidents, he could not prevent the melancholy fate which awaited him and his companions: when they got abreast nearly off St. Nicholas's Island, a heavy sea broke into the boat, which rendered her situation very dangerous: Captain Drew now became alarmed, and instantly pulled off his coat to be prepared for the worst, at the same time advising all hands in the boat to consider of the best means of saving their lives, in case any still more imminent danger should arise; his fears were soon realized, for the sea, which first struck the boat, was instantly followed by two others, by which she foundered, and, dreadful to relate, every person on board her, except two of the sailors, perished. Not being able to swim, each of them secured an oar, and on these they were driven to the rocks at Mount Edgecumbe, by which means their lives were providentially preserved. Captain Drew was observed by these men, for some time, combating the waves, and endeavouring to reach the shore, but his strength being exhausted, he sunk in their sight: his coat has been since picked up, and the letters for the port-admiral found in the pockets of it. Captain Pulling had been lately promoted to the rank of post-captain, and took passage from Cork, in the *Cerberus*, to join his majesty's ship *Hindostan*, of 54 guns, now sitting in this harbour for a *store-ship*, to the command of which he was just appointed, by the lords of the admiralty. A short time

since, he married a daughter, admiral Kingmill. Captain D was unmarried, but has many near relations at Saltash, about miles from the spot where the accident happened.

In the council-chamber of the town in the market-place, in Norway is erected the following device memorial of the glorious action the 14th of February, 1797: an anchor, to the ring of which is appended a yard and sail, supposed to be torn in action, on which is inscribed, "The sword of the Spanish admiral, Don Xavier Wintzen, who died of the wounds he received in an engagement with the British fleet, under the command of the admiral earl St. Vincent, 14th February, 1797, which ended in the most brilliant victory ever obtained by this country over the enemy; wherein the heroic valour and cool determined courage of the admiral sir Horatio Nelson, K. had ample scope for their display, he being a native of Norfolk, honoured the city, by presenting his sword, surrendered to him in action." From the flukes of the anchor the sword is suspended. There is also the coat of arms of the admiral Nelson, which was given to him by the king. The crest is the stern of a man of war, and supporters a sailor bearing a British lion trampling on the Spanish lion. The motto, "Faith works." The whole is neatly executed by Mr. Windham, of the city.

15th. John Perryn, esq. of Broad-street, merchant, was elected alderman of Broad-street ward, in the room of Richard Clarke, esq. resigned 21st. The following distressing circumstance occurred at Bilsto:

Staffordshire: a butcher had been employed to kill a pig, at a house at that place; and, after having hung it up, he imprudently left his knife behind him, when a boy, about four years old, who had seen the pig killed, took the knife, and (tho'king to relate) stabbed an infant, under the ear, as it lay asleep in a cradle; alarmed at the blood which flowed from the wound, he immediately ran into the yard, to his mother, who was drawing water at a well; the sight of the bloody knife, and the boy's cries, so terrified the poor woman, that the windlass slipped from her hands, and struck the boy with such force on the head, that it killed him on the spot! The distress of the mother, after losing two children in this dreadful and sudden manner, may be better conceived than described.

A young woman, of the name of Carver, house-maid to captain sir Richard Pearson, of Greenwich-hospital, proves to be the daughter of the late captain Carver, of great transatlantic celebrity, who acquired a vast tract of country in the back settlements of America: this the Indians have faithfully guaranteed, and preserved for his legal representative, who is, at length, indisputably found in the fortunate young woman above-mentioned. The territory, in times of peace, is estimated at the value of 100,000*l.* sterling.

The following particulars of the mutiny, on board the British frigate *Hermione*, are taken from the American papers:

When about three days out, from Cape Nicola Mole, on a cruize, part of the crew were engaged handling the mizen top-sail; the captain speaking sharp to them, two of the men fell from the yards;

when the others came down, were reprimanded, in harsh terms by the captain, and several of threatened with punishment occasioned much discontent, continued until the next eve when the mutiny broke out throwing double headed shot about the ship, and other disobedient behaviour. The first lieutenant went down to inquire what wanted, and was soon wounded the arm with a tomahawk; he remained for some time, and, when he needed, was knocked down with a tomahawk, his throat cut, and thrown over-board. After which, the mutineers proceeded to the cabin, in search of the captain, who had locked himself in, but was soon dragged after having wounded two or three in defending himself, with his sword and experienced the fate of his unfortunate lieutenant; they afterwards seized upon and murdered every officer in the ship, except the master's mate and two midshipmen.

They then directed their course to La Guira, where they arrived under Spanish colours, and demanded the ship up to the Spanish government, giving out that they turned their officers adrift in a jolly boat.

The mutiny was headed by William Farmer, master's mate, captain, nine officers, and a tenant of marines, were murdered and thrown over-board. The following is a list of them: Mr. Pigot, lieutenant; Spriggs, Dr. and Fanshaw; Mr. Percey, Dr. Sansom; Manning, chaplain; Mr. Smith, midshipman; Mr. Martin, boatswain; and a tenant of marines. On the arrival at La Guira, the governor gave each man twenty-five d

afterwards fitted out, and arming, and William Farquhar, second captain, with a number of old crew, the greatest of which were Frenchmen; assign as cause for the murder great severity of captain who was constantly flogging him. The lieutenant of man-of-war sick in his cabin, was cut and thrown over-board; and officers were cut to pieces. At the last quarter-sessions, county of Surry, came on a trial against Isaac Rawlinson, of one of the Greenwich thieves, who, in driving a coach, had killed one of his brethren of the trade with such violence as to kill one of the servants of her royal highness the princess of Wales, on the 10th of August last, whilst he was driving her royal highness's coach, as to throw him and his coach into a ditch, whereby he escaped with his life. In another coachman, submitted soon after the offence was committed, and some very respectable inhabitants, in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, having petitioned her royal highness in his behalf, apology and submission were accepted.

No such apology having been made by Rawlinson, a bill of indictment was preferred and found against him, at the last Michaelmas at Kingston, upon which he was arraigned, when he was defended by his counsel, to plead guilty to the charge, and to submit himself to the punishment of the law, upon the ground of necessity, and also made a satisfactory and submission to their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales. The court being fully satisfied that such an apology had been made, and particularly that

her royal highness the princess of Wales had been graciously pleased to forgive the prisoner for the offence he had committed; lord Grantley, the chairman, after commenting upon the enormity of the offence, and the amiable example of moderation and forgiveness he had met with, pronounced the sentence of the court, which was, that he should pay a fine of six shillings and eight pence, and give sureties for his good behaviour for two years. His lordship, at the same time, assured the prisoner, that if it had not been for the gracious interferences of their royal highnesses, he would have been sent to the house of correction, and kept to hard labour for that time.

24th. The following is the detail of the proceedings, at the Crown and Anchor, on the anniversary of Mr. Fox's birth-day: there were at least two thousand persons present. The duke of Norfolk was in the chair; the duke of Bedford, earls Lauderdale and Oxford, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Horne Tooke, were present; and all those who have heretofore thought that Mr. Fox had not sufficiently explained his sentiments on the great subject of parliamentary reform. Captain Morris produced three new songs on the occasion: Mr. Howell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dignum, and several other gentlemen, in the different rooms, sang songs applicable to the *fitte*. In the great room, after the dinner was removed, the duke of Norfolk addressed the company in nearly the following words:

"We are met, in a moment of most serious difficulty, to celebrate the birth of a man dear to the friends of freedom. I shall only re-

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cal to your memory, that, not twenty years ago, the illustrious George Washington had not more than two thousand men to rally round him when his country was attacked. America is now free. This day full two thousand men are assembled in this place. I leave you to make the application. I propose to you the health of Charles Fox.² The toast was drank with great fervour and enthusiasm. The noble duke then gave:

The rights of the people.

Constitutional redress of the wrongs of the people.

A speedy and effectual reform in the representation of the people in parliament.

The genuine principles of the British constitution.

The people of Ireland; and may they be speedily restored to the blessings of law and liberty.

The chairman's health being drank with three times three, and unbounded applause, the noble duke returned thanks with great frankness, and then added, "gentlemen, give me leave to drink your health, and, before I sit down, give me leave also to call on you to drink our sovereign's health:

The majesty of the people."

This was followed with rapturous applause. Mr. Tooke said, he approved of the conduct of Mr. Fox, ever since that respectable character had declared himself the advocate for parliamentary reform. There all their differences were at an end.

The seditious and daring tendency of these toasts have not passed unnoticed. In consequence of them, the duke of Norfolk has been dismissed from the lord-lieutenancy of the west riding of Yorkshire, and his regiment in the militia.

30th. A most tremendous and destructive fire broke out, this evening, in the extensive cotton-mann factory, belonging to Messrs. Wro and Brunell, situate on the west side of English-street, Carlisle; which in the space of three hours, consumed the whole of the building and stock; a few bales of cotton and some broken pieces of machinery, being the only articles which escaped its ravages. Amongst the things to be deplored, in this calamity, is, the circumstance of more than two hundred people being thereby thrown out of employment.

FEBRUARY.

1st. Bath. A melancholy accident happened here a few days since. An elderly gentlewoman, returning from lady Huntingdon's chape being, as it is supposed, absorbed in her reflections, walked over the precipice, which is at some distance in front of that building, and fell into a mud-pool below. Being discovered by some chairmen, she was taken first to a surgeon's, and afterwards, her person being unknown, to the Casualty-hospital. The cranium was so violently injured, that she died next morning. It was, after some time, discovered that this unfortunate sufferer was no other than Miss Mackworth, sister of the late sir Herbert Mackworth, bart.

3d. Berlin. The king has lately issued the following order respecting the militia:

"I learn, with much displeasure, that officers of the army, particularly young gentlemen, affect to value themselves on their privileges which

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which they imagine elevate them above civil life. I shall endeavour to maintain due respect for a soldier, in every thing that may relate to his essential advantage; that is to say, in every thing connected with the business of war, during which, it is his duty to defend his fellow-citizens, at the risk of his life. But no soldier whatever, be his rank what it may, shall be permitted to ill-treat the people. It is they, and not I, who support the army. The military are paid by them. The troops are merely entrusted to my command. Imprisonment, cashiering, and death, are the punishments which await those who shall be guilty of so criminal an excess.

Frederick William."

9th. The merchants, bankers, and traders, of the city of London, met in the square at the Royal Exchange, where a hustings was erected for their accommodation, for the purpose of promoting the voluntary subscription for the defence of the country. The meeting was very numerous. Mr. Bosanquet, alderman Curtis, and some other gentlemen, addressed the meeting upon the subject of the present state of the country, urging the necessity of opposing vigorous exertions to the inveterate hostility of an implacable foe, and of patriotically coming forward, with our aid, in support of every thing dear to us as Britons and as freemen. The speeches were received with universal applause; and, on the meeting being dissolved, four books were opened, in which a great number of names were immediately subscribed. Mr. Boyd annexed 3,000*l.* to his name, and the other contributions were pro-

portionably liberal. Previous meeting, the committee, were appointed to conduct the business of the day, met at the Mansion-house, where upwards of 20,000 were subscribed.

10th. The court being open the prisoners who had been convicted at the Old Bailey this fortnight were brought to the bar to receive sentence, when the recorder passed that of death on William Gray, Charles Frewin, G. Bowers, and Thomas Hunter, for burglary; Hebrah Swaine, for horse stealing; and Peter Decker, for uttering a bank-note, knowing it to be forged.

Thomas Radford, Thomas Wams, James Ayres, William Sib Francis Chevalier, Henry Grift Robert Young, William Watt James Lever, and Sarah Turr were sentenced to be transported seven years; and James Archer, be transported for fourteen years.

14th. This day came on, in Court of Common Pleas, before chief-justice Sir J. Eyre, the case of Simpson v. Taylor esq.—This was an action against Mr. Taylor, the proprietor of the Opera-house for refusing to admit into the pit that theatre, Mrs. Maria Johnson, Jermyn-street, under the authority of a silver ticket, which had come the property of the plaintiff and which he took upon him to or lend to Mrs. Johnson. The action was defended, not upon score of any objection to the ticket or that the plaintiff had not a right to transfer it, but upon the ground that the person who presented for admission was obviously and notoriously an exceptionable character and improper to be admitted into the pit of that theatre. Mrs. Johnson underwent a strict cross-examination.

nation, by Mr. serjeant Adair, on the part of the defendant. She admitted that she had kept a large house in Jernyn-street for twenty years, and was in the habit of letting out the time to ladies, who were generally effeminate *handsome*, and sometimes to single gentlemen also; but she declined entering into any farther explanation, which might tend to criminate or disgrace herself; and, upon an appeal to his lordship, he held her not bound to answer any questions tending to self crimination. Mr. serjeant Adair then, in a very able speech, applied to his lordship and the jury, whether the defendant was not perfectly justified, and even praiseworthy, in refusing the admission of Mrs. Johnson, and highly deserving the thanks of the public for his conduct, in thus endeavouring to exclude improper company from the pit of the Opera, where persons of the highest rank and fashion usually assembled. The chief-justice, in an eloquent address, in which he paid some handsome compliments on the conduct of the defendant, declared it to be his opinion, that the action was not maintainable in point of law. His lordship said, that although, from the beginning, he had felt the highest indignation at the action, he had waited patiently, during the whole of the evidence, in order to discover whether any thing would come out, upon which, in point of law, the plaintiff could have the smallest claim to a verdict; had that been the case, he should have felt it his duty to have directed the jury accordingly, however indecorous the action itself might have been; but he was happy to find no legal grounds whatever to maintain so unwarrantable a case. The evi-

dence had only proved a real admission, upon the ground of a personal objection to the bearer of the ticket, without the least relinquinshing the plaintiff's right or privilege. His lordship farther added, that in all cases of this sort, a condition necessarily annexed to the ticket, that the privilege which re- sulted from it should not be abused, by letting out, or delivering it over to persons, who either, from their appearance in point of dress, or in point of notoriety, were improper to be admitted amongst that part of the audience for whom the pit of this theatre was very properly reserved. The jury immediately found a verdict for the defendant, with costs.

20th, *Peterburgh*. The Emperor Louis XVIII. is soon expected here, to take up his residence at a palace at some distance from hence, where he is to have a splendid establishment to his rank, at the expence of the emperor. Prince de Condé lives here in a style that does great honour to his benefactor; he found, on his arrival, a palace in the neighbourhood of the city, superbly fitted for his reception; pages in his uniform and footmen in his livery; a full complement of horses, with six beautiful white bays for his own carriage; and the whole of his establishment, in every respect, being as nearly as possible equal to what his own was at Chaumont. He was received with royal honours, a state dinner and ball were given at court on the occasion, and he had a town residence fitted up for him on a much grander and more magnificent scale than the Chancery House, with "Hotel de Condé" inscribed over the gallery to the court-yard, in the French style, in which the whole army have entered in
R

rice. Soon after his arrival public were entertained grand spectacle of the living, from the hands of the Russian colours in the French, on the palace. He is likewise and master of the order established in this country. In consequence of the dismissal of Norfolk from the command of the 1st regiment of the militia, the major and adjutant upon the following day the Prince of Wales, in consequence of the resignation from the regiment of captain the earl of Sandwich, captain Wombwell and captain Howard.

By royal highness GEORGE OF WALES, &c. &c. &c.

I beg to please your royal highness your royal highness's servants, the officers of the 1st regiment of West militia, impelled by circumstances we all feel and lament, to approach your highness.

By your zeal for his majesty's service and the constitution of these militia, in sentiments of personal attachment to your highness, and confiding in the amiable qualities of your highness, we most humbly request you, sir, to use such measures as your royal highness may think proper, to obtain the command of the militia corps, in which we have the honour to serve, and which, we are persuaded, by your loyalty and discipline, is in no other in his majesty's

and by a prince of distinction, and undoubted courage and fortunes will be

willing sacrifices to the safety and protection of our king and country.

(Signed) February 12, 1798.

Garnal, Milner, major.
Scarborough, captain.
J. Wombwell, captain.
Henry Howard, captain.
Edward Cartwright, capt.
John Ibbetson, captain-lieut.
William Greaves, lieut. and adjutant, &c.

This very handsome and unexpected address was immediately submitted to the duke of Portland, for his majesty's pleasure; but the prince of Wales leaving town to join his regiment, at Dorchester, and being immediately afterwards occupied in repairing to the place off which the enemy was supposed to have appeared, had not an opportunity of receiving the delegates, and expressing his acknowledgements for this very flattering testimonial of personal attachment towards him: but his royal highness signified, in the politest and most gracious manner, that he should, upon his return to London, request the favour of seeing those gentlemen, and returning them his thanks in person; at the same time, his royal highness, from a number of insuperable objections, (of which, indeed, he was rather aware on the first view of the case, from considering it as somewhat an unprecedented and delicate one) was obliged to decline the proposition made to him by the 1st regiment of the West York militia, and which his royal highness was thoroughly sensible had been actuated by a well meant zeal and sense of duty and loyalty to his majesty and the constitution, and a very kind partiality for the prince of Wales.

Lord Fitzwilliam, who was appointed lord-lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of the

the duke of Norfolk, went down to Horsham-Barracks last week, to visit the 1st regiment of York militia, lately commanded by the duke of Norfolk. He there found no field-officer with the corps, the colonel being displaced, the lieutenant-colonel, sir Thomas Galsigne, having resigned, and major Milner being absent on a court-martial. The captains waited upon his lordship, and informed him, that they had presented a memorial to the prince of Wales, requesting he would honour them by accepting the command of the regiment: that his royal highness's intentions on this subject had not yet been signified to them: but, should he decline to comply with their wishes, they were desirous to know, whether his lordship felt disposed to appoint himself to the colonelcy of the regiment? Lord Fitzwilliam stated, in reply, "that never having been accustomed to any line of military duty, he certainly must waive the idea of appointing himself." They then informed his lordship, through their spokesman, "that having been a corps, which had long lived in the most perfect unity, and never suffered any political disputes or dissensions to interrupt its harmony or the public service, they trusted he would allow them to feel a particular interest in the gentleman who might be expected to command them; they therefore took the liberty to recommend such late distinguished commander as the most eligible; but that they observed that, in the account of his late resignation, they hoped they might be allowed to print out in the *Advertiser* as an example, and must be excused, in order to be able to do so, and that they were sorry Lord Fitzwilliam said, he

should soon decide on the proper, in his opinion, to the regiment; and taking let off immediately for Abbey.

25th, Copy of a letter figura. "Lieutenant Perdrix, his majesty's ship, *Perdrix*, lately shot, by lord C. The circumstances of this catastrophe in our annuals transactions are as follow. Camelford has the rank and commander, and has command of his majesty's *the Favourite*. The *Fave* *Perdrix* were lying in Harbour on Saturday, the January, at which time *Fable*, of the *Perdrix*, was St. Kitts. Mr. Peterkin, lieutenant of the *Perdrix* Camelford, as being commander at that time in *Labour*, ordered lieutenant Perrow, guard in the harbour night. This order lieutenant on related to obey, *the Fave* had Camelford officer, and his lordship there on, in his opinion, to give the order. Both ships had been in the Dock pairing, and the companion ship collected round the *Perdrix*, where the *Favourite* was, with its port open, and its port and stern guns. Mr. Peterkin, at twelve, crew of the *Perdrix* came on board, and a few minutes after, the *Perdrix* was shot, and Camelford was shot, and its masts were damaged. Mr. Peterkin was shot in the line of his head with by his *Perdrix* *Camel*

C H R O N I C L E.

drew up his six men in a line fronting the Perdrix's people, and distant about four yards. His lordship then quitted the place for about two minutes, and returned with a pistol in his hand, which he had borrowed of an officer of the yard. Mr. Peterson was standing at the head of his men, as before, with his sword drawn, the point of it resting on the ground; in this position lord Camelford went up to him with his pistol in his hand, and said, "Do you still persist in refusing to obey my orders?" To which the lieutenant answered, "Yes, I do refuse." On which lord Camelford immediately clapped the pistol to his right breast, and fired. Mr. Peterson fell on his back immediately, and never spoke a word more, or moved, as the ball went entirely through his body. His corpse was then carried into the captain's house, where lord Camelford attended, and examined the body. The armed part of the crews of the two ships quietly went aboard their own ships; and lord Camelford gave himself up as a prisoner to captain Matson, of the Beaver sloop of war, in which ship he was carried up to the admiral in Fort Royal Bay, and there tried and acquitted. His lordship gave in a very admirably written defence, containing eighteen pages, very closely written. He is now returned to this place, and is again in command of his ship. Lieutenant Peterson was a native of Nevis, of a very respectable family there, and quite a youth. Two of his brothers are now here, collecting evidence, for the purpose of seeing what can be done against lord Camelford in a civil court of justice. The coroner's inquest on Mr. Peterson brought in their verdict—Lost

his life in a mutiny. When the people of St. John's first heard this transaction, there was a preparation themselves to come to English Harbour, to kill lord Camelford, as this fatal affair had filled minds of the lower sort of people full of revenge against him; but being informed of the true state of the case, they desisted from this hostile visit. Lord Camelford appears to be a new character in class. His person is not altogether unlike the late lord George Gordon when he was of the same age; his whimsy is somewhat similar. Lord Camelford provides a table of plenty of good fresh meat every day for men who are sick in his ship. Every severe in carrying on duty seldom ties up a man but he gets or seven dozen lashes, which is more severe punishment, in this country, than what is produced giving the same number in a north climate. Although his lordship's master and commander, he does not set an expensive example, by wearing extravagant clothes. He makes use of no swabs (gold shoe knots), but still appears in a lieutenant's uniform. His dress is indeed, extremely remarkable: all his hair is shaved off his head, on which he wears a monstrous large laced cocked hat, which, by its appearance, one would think, seen service with sir Walter Raleigh. He is dressed in a lieutenant's plain coat, the buttons which are as green with verdigris as the ship's bottom; and with all the rest of his dress corresponding.

The following is the sentence of a court-martial, assembled and on board his majesty's ship, Invincible, in Fort Royal Bay, Martin, the 20th of January, 1793, and

by adjournment every day afterwards (Sunday excepted) until the 25th. Present, William Cayley, esq. captain of his majesty's ship, *Invincible*, and senior captain of his majesty's ships and vessels in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, president. Captains Jemmet Mainwaring, Richard Brown, Charles Ekins, and Alexander S. Borrowes. The court (being duly sworn, according to act of parliament), in pursuance of an order from Henry Hervey, esq. rear-admiral of the red, and commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships and vessels, employed and to be employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, and in the seas adjacent, proceeded to try the right honourable lord Camelford, acting commander of his majesty's sloop, *Favourite*, for the death of lieutenant Charles Peterson, of his majesty's ship, *Perdrix*, on the evening of the 13th inst. in the Naval Yard, at Antigua; and having heard the whole of the evidence adduced on the occasion, and what the prisoner had to offer in his defence, and maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, and being fully sensible of the necessity of prompt measures, in cases of mutiny, are unanimously of opinion, that the very extraordinary and manifest disobedience of lieutenant Peterson, both before and at the instant of his death, to the lawful orders of lord Camelford, the senior officer at English Harbour at that time, and the violent measures taken by lieutenant Peterson, to resist the same, by arming the *Perdrix's* ship company, were acts of mutiny highly injurious to the discipline of his majesty's service; the court do therefore unanimously adjudge, that the right honourable lord Camelford be honourably ac-

quitted, and he is hereby honourably acquitted.

Wm. Cayley,
Jem. Mainwaring,
C. Ekins,
Rich. Brown,
A. S. Borrowes.
J. H. Briggs, judge on the occasion.

27th, A very dangerous late broke out on board the *Cape*, but was quelled by spirited exertions of General das, the admiral, and lord ney, assisted by the militia. The batteries were manned, upwards of a hundred pieces of cannon were loaded and pointed at the admiral's ship: the furnace heated, and red hot balls were to pour into and sink the mutinous, which was at once fore the Amsterdam batteries the mutineers should refuse to up the delegates, with the officers, and return to obedience. A proclamation was issued at 4 A.M. and only two hours for the mutineers to consider whether they would return to duty or not. When they found it was positively determined that the ship, in case of a refusal, should be burnt, submission was made at half past nine by the troops, as well as all the other delegates were given. Several of them have since their exit at the yard-arm, and the thing was quiet.

DIED, 12th, at St. Peterburg, of apoplexy, Stanislaus Poniatowski, late king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania. He had for several days complained of a head-ach; but, in consequence of the use of medicine, on the

and himself much better, and went to the window to observe the weather, when he felt himself seized with a violent pain in the head, and great feebleness of mind. His attending physician-counsellor Bockler, and his nephew Jurewicz, hastened to his assistance. He was conveyed to bed, but bleeding and blisters had no effect, but in vain. He refused his chaplain to give him absolution, and wished to repeat with penitential prayers; but his strength soon failed him. His majesty received the general absolution in extreme unction. About noon he appeared much better;

but the morning approached, and he continually weaker, till about noon the morning, he breathed his last. He was born, Jan. 17, 1732; king of Poland, Sept. 7, 1764. He was the son of count P. of the Swedish guards of Staking of Poland, a nobleman of common merit, invincible courage, perfect calmness and prepossessing mind, which enabled him to resist Charles XII. when defeated, wounded, from the battle of Poltava, and to save him, a few days after, at the battle of Rügen. He inherited all his virtues, but was less than 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, a piercing eye, great strength of natural parts, and by education, a retentive memory, master of several languages, and a lover of the arts and sciences.

He was in England three times, in 1745; and, on his election to the crown of Poland, received a letter from the king of Prussia.

In 1766, he resisted with firmness the representations of France and Prussia, enforced with

arms, in favour of the protestants in Poland, but the dispute was settled, 1768. The Russians took part against the dissidents that year. The situation of the king was truly critical, being exposed alternately to the jealousy of the contending parties. Inclined to govern with justice and moderation, while he endeavoured to hold the balance between the contending parties, he lost his consequence. November 2, 1771, his majesty was carried off, by a party of the confederates, under Koczinski, from Cracow to Willanow, but escaped by their divisions, and was preserved by their leader, encouraged by the hope of pardon and a reward. The king interceded for the regicides; but several were executed. The diet met, 1773. The Austrians invaded Poland in 1773; Polish Prussia was ceded to the king of Prussia; and the partition of Poland was resolved on. In 1785, a general confederacy was formed against the king, who entertained thoughts of abdicating the throne. In 1787, he had an interview with the empress of Russia, relative to an exchange of Polish Ukraine for part of Russian Poland. The Poles were exhorted, next year, to assert their independence. The diet met, October 6, and 8, that year; and the king proposed a confederation, which was acceded to, and the army reinforced to one hundred thousand men. Disputes running high in the subsequent diet, and the evacuation of Poland being insisted on, the king recommended conciliatory measures; but a civil war threatened the country. The king of Prussia appeared disposed to take them under his protection, in hopes of gaining by it; and the French ambassador

ambassador presented a note to the diet. In May, 1791, a most important revolution took place, when the king planned a new constitution, founded on that of England, as improved in America, which the diet adopted; but it met with great opposition in the kingdom.

The diet of 1793 made great cessions to Prussia, at the instigation of Russia. A diet of 1794 annulled the proceedings of that of 1788, and the Poles and Russians came to blows; and, at last, subverted the new constitution, instituted and sanctioned by the king and diet, the king himself fighting in its defence. The Russian arms finally prevailed; and the king formally laid down his crown, at Grodno, November 25.

The act of renunciation was laid before him by prince Repnin, and the king signed it. The empress gave him leave to go where he pleased, and promised to do all in her power to make him a proper establishment, but said, she must consult her allies before she came to a determination. If we believe M. Rulhiere, he was father of the present emperor of Russia. "Stanislaus," says Mr. Cox (*Travels in Poland*, vol. I, p. 17. 4to.), "seemed calculated, by his virtues and abilities, to raise Poland from its deplorable state, if the defects of the constitution had not fettered his exertions for the public good. The fairest hopes were conceived of his future reign; but these flattering prejudices, at first realized, were soon disappointed by the factions of a turbulent people, fomented by the intrigues of the neighbouring powers. Thus the reign of the most amiable among the Polish sovereigns was doomed to experience the dreadful effects of that excessive

liberty which is almost incompatible with the existence of government. The first acts of his majesty were highly adapted to introduce order and regularity into the administration, and to rescue the country from her dependence on foreign powers. The tendency of these executive regulations, to increase the power and consequence of Poland, gave umbrage to adjacent states, and were vigorously opposed by a spirit within the kingdom. At the same time, religious disputes, and themselves with public cabal, became the flame of civil discord, burst forth with a violence which hitherto raged even in Poland. The dissidents were supported by Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Britain; whose courts presented memorials in their favour when matters came to extremity. The former joined the contest, and even carried off and imposed on the opposition bishops five. Confederacies were formed in the presence of the catholic religion, mented by Austria, Prussia, and France. The conspiracy against the king's life was contrived by confederates, who ever considered him as unlawfully elected, put to his fatal election, refection, or approbation, various ills under which the kingdom groaned, from the Russian oppression. The partition of Poland was projected by the king, after having previously seized Polish Prussia; and had not formerly more powerful than of the surrounding states, in the midst of general improvements, it would not, after law to the North, have been

prey to every invader. The of London, Paris, Stockholm, Copenhagen, remonstrated at the usurpations; but remonstrances without assistance could be effect. Poland submitted to membership not without violent struggles, and now, first time, felt and lamented the effects of faction and dissension. The partitioning powers did injury to the republic, by dividing its fairest provinces, than perpetuating the principles of discord and confusion, and establishing, on a permanent footing, arbitrary liberty which is the life of faction, and has proved the ruin of the republic. Under the idea of amending the constitution they have confirmed all its defects, and taken effectual measures to render this unhappy country incapable of emerging from its present deplorable state." See *ib.* 22—32. Mr. C. who is the honour of several families, relations with him, his majesty particularly attached to the king, as well as acquainted with the constitution and laws, and with Shakspeare; describes handsome in his person, with a lively countenance, a dark complexion, aquiline nose, and piercing eye, uncommonly pleasing address and manners, and of great sweetness of conversation, tempered with dignity. A portrait is there engraved. Burke, speaking of the revolution effected through his endeavours, describes its advantages thus: one man incurred loss, or degradation; all, from the day-labourer, were improved in their condition. Every man as kept in its place and or-

der, but in that place and order every thing was bettered; and, to add to this happy wonder, not one drop of blood was spilled!" "This revolution was effected with a policy, a discretion, an unanimity, and secrecy, such as have never before been known on any occasion; but, such wonderful conduct was reserved for this glorious conspiracy, in favour of the true and genuine rights and interests of men. Happy people! if they know how to proceed as they have begun! Happy prince! worthy to begin with splendor, or to close with glory, a race of patriots and of kings, and to leave

'A name, which every wind to heav'n
would bear,
Which men to tell, and angels joy to
hear!'

See the history of this monarch very particularly detailed in a "History of Poland, from its Origin as a Nation, to the Commencement of the Year 1795." Having died a deposed monarch, no court-mourning has taken place for Stanislaus Poniatowski. Esteem for his memory, however, will long be cherished by every feeling and virtuous bosom. His manly and dignified conduct, upon every public occasion, ranks him as a good and able prince, and his private virtues have ever been universally acknowledged and admired.

MARCH.

1st. This being St. David's day, the honourable society of Antient Britons, attended by their president, lord Gwidir, went to St. James's church, preceded by the children of the Welch charity, where a ser-

mon

man was preceded by the bishop of Bristol, from the first Fort's General of Peterborough. The prayers were read in the ancient British language, by the Rev. T. Arian, chaplain to the General. In the course of the service, Te Deum Jubilate, and an anthem, were sung by a society of gentlemen belonging to Portland-hospital. The prince of Wales's annual donation of one hundred guineas was given, and the stewards made a liberal distribution at the church.

21. Yesterday Arthur O'Connor, esq. proprietor of a newspaper, called *The Freis*, printed in Dublin; John Binns, a celebrated member of the corresponding society; W. Alley; J. Favey, alias colonel Morris, alias captain Jones, &c. and Patrick Leary, were brought to town, from Margate, in four post-chaises, and a post-coach, by Fugion and Revett, two of the Bow-street officers, escorted by a party of light dragoons. In the evening they underwent a private examination before Mr. King, the under secretary of state, and Mr. Ford; from which it appeared, that they had been taken into custody, on suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with the French government, and of having an intention to obtain a passage from Margate to the nearest port in France, for which purpose they offered a fisherman, at Margate, one hundred and fifty guineas, and to leave three hundred guineas more, as a security, in case the boat should be taken by the French.—It was stated, that they went from London on Sunday last, by a Whittstable hoy, but finding themselves suspected at that place, they hired a cart to carry their baggage, and accompanying it themselves on foot,

walked across the country, where they arrived yesterday evening, and put in a public-house, called the *Three Kings* on the Sands, where I was as colonel Morris, and as his servants; but being here also suspected a fisherman being fearful with them for France they were detained: a next morning the above officers, who had heard of it at Gravesend, came to and, having four of the grooms to assist them, in took them into custody, all their baggage, which filled a post-chaise. It a number of small trunks parcels, packed up extra and very heavy, supposed for the purpose of sink of necessity. About six were found in the possession prisoners, together with arms, cutlasses, and a baggage: and from Favey colonel Morris, the officer very sharp dirk, or dagger was found a pair of locks and in the pocket of a posed to belong to Favey was found, purporting Address from a Secret in Ireland to the Executive of France, and contained many treasonable suggestions; this, however, it disclaimed any knowledge would they own any baggage, except such they were sure would not them. The parcels were last night, but several supposed to contain quantities of papers. The post except Favey, declined

1 reply to the charge; and
ely said, that he went to
e for his health, from whence
ended to go, by a trading
to Ireland. They were all
ted, for farther examination,
rate prisons.

British factory at St. Peterf-
has transmitted a donation
for the use of the Royal
e Society in London; and
r institution has been late-
lished there, for the pre-
a of the lives of the inha-

Notwithstanding the power-
rest which has been made

Viotti, the celebrated per-
on the violin, an order was
rday sent from the secre-
tate's office, for him to quit
dom. He accordingly set
rday evening, for Yarmouth,
e care of a messenger, from
he will embark, with Rode,
l, for the continent; before
own, he advertised the fol-
eclaration:

ave received an order, from
ient, to quit a country which
o me, and which I consider
own. I obey; but in de-
to the whole world, to all
ho are acquainted with my
hat I go without having to
myself with any thought,
deed; that I have never in-
in any political affair what-
iat, during the six years I
ed in England, I have never
a syllable that either directly,
ectly, related to its politi-
cerns, or to those of any
untry; that I have never
y conversation to which the
degree of blame could at-
ind, in short, that I have
equented any coffee-house,

XI.

any tavern, any club, or any ful-
pected society.

" I have testified the above asser-
tion on oath, and I call the Supreme
Being to witness the truth of my
declarations. I hope the many
respectable persons to whom I am
well known, will answer, at any
time, for the purity of my conduct;
and my peaceful conscience assures
me, that I shall, in the end, be fully
justified.

" J. B. Viotti."

7th. Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Binns,
Mr. Favey, alias colonel Morris, and
Mr. Allen, the four persons accused
of treason, were, between eight and
nine o'clock, conveyed, under the
care of his majesty's messengers, Syl-
vester, Mason, Scott, and Fabiani,
and several of the police-officers,
to the Tower, where they were re-
ceived by the four wardens, and a
serjeant's guard, and placed in sepa-
rate apartments. Mr. O'Connor ap-
peared much dejected, and scarcely
spoke to any of the persons who were
conveying him to the state prison.
His companions were in good spi-
rits.

8th. *Dublin.* In consequence of in-
formation received, that Mr. Ar-
thur O'Connor, the sworn pro-
prietor and publisher of *The Press*,
had been seized at Margate, in the
actual attempt of taking his passage
for France, with Quigley, the priest
of Dundalk, alderman Alexander,
on Tuesday, having received proper
information, upon oath, proceeded
to seize the materials and papers of
The Press; it became a matter of
immediate and indispensable neces-
sity to prevent a fugitive from Ire-
land, accused of treasonable libels
here, and endeavouring to fly from
England to France, from exciting,
any longer, the people to insur-

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rection,

rection, whilst it was incumbent on government to procure every proper evidence for corroborating, and substantiating the proofs of his guilt. The superintendent magistrate, in searching the place where the above-mentioned paper was printed (the house, No. 62, Abbey-street) seized a quantity of seditious papers in manuscript, with some ball cartridges, which a woman was endeavouring to convey out of the house while this magistrate was doing his duty. Some of the workmen of the above newspaper were taken into custody, but afterwards discharged. Among the persons in the house, where *The Press* was printed, were found Lord Edward Fitzgerald, counsellor Sampson, and Mr. Swift, sen. whose punishment of imprisonment, in the New Gaol, for a libel against certain of the fellows of Trinity-College, some time ago, had been humanely remitted by government, and whom it was supposed then acted as director of that paper. None of these leaders were detained that night, having pledged themselves to be forthcoming, in the morning, to answer any charge that might be alleged against them.

Sunday night a dreadful affray took place in Holborn between a large party of Irishmen, who were attending a funeral, in which several of them were so desperately wounded, that three of them died yesterday morning, and a fourth is not expected to survive the bruises he received. The weapons, with which they fought, were sticks, and the contest, we understand, arose from a dispute relative to the corpse, which was that of a female; the contending parties each insisting on having the superintendence of its interment.

No parliamentary regulation for the present, to be had recourse to for the better observance of Sabbath; but the following declaration has been drawn up by several eminent and pious gentlemen to which all descriptions of persons are to be invited to subscribe names.

Form of the Declaration :

" We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being deeply sensible of the great importance of religious observance of the Lord's Day, to the interests of Christ and civil society, do declare, and hold it highly improper, on that day to give, or accept, invitations to entertainments, or assemblies, except in cases of urgency, or for purposes of charity.) to travel, or exercise our worldly occupation to employ our domestics, or dependants, in any thing interfering with their public or private religious duties. And, as example, and public declaration of the principle of our own conduct, more peculiar at this time, may tend to influence the conduct of others, we do hereby declare our resolution to adhere as far as may be practicable, to the observance of the Lord's Day according to the preceding declaration."

10th. A warrant having been issued, for the apprehension of Barrett, a wholesale dealer in Manchester line, in Cheap-side, on a charge of having forged 100 bills on the house of Mr. Stansfield in Watling-street, who is also in Manchester line, he was examined at the Mansion-house, and several important discoveries were made respecting some forgeries on the bills in which Messrs. Adamson, Kinson, and Kavanna, are involved.
Mr. St.

Stanfield attended his examination the bill was produced on the prosecution was brought, amount of which was 54*l.* 1*s.* each bore the indorsement of Barrett, from whom Mr. Stanfield received it. The bill was to be drawn at Bristol, viz., by Andrew Moxam, and Edward Griffin, No. 21, Old Bailey, in favour of Samuel Ross; proper inquiry had been made but no such person could be found.

Mr. Stanfield farther deposed that he was the holder of several bills which had been issued to Mr. Barrett, who informed they would not be honoured; they were all fictitious names. He gave information of a circumstance which was acknowledged by Mr. Barrett, that he had several bills which were not signed by any names. The prisoners were ordered to be again brought up on Tuesday. Two of the prisoners took hold of an arm, till they were at the gate of the Compter; the turnkey went forward and left the prisoner with them. Mr. Barrett availed of the moment, made a sudden dash from under his arm, and effected his escape. The cry of the thief resounded from every side but the prisoner's voice was the loudest. He directed his own way to Walbrook, but such a crowd ensued, and no one lay out of the right person, (though they were stopped) he got clear. He is between fifty and sixty years of age, and has always borne a respectable character in the neighbourhood. On searching his house, letters were found, which had been directed from houses in different parts of the country, threatening him

with immediate apprehension, if their bills were not taken up, as they had some suspicions they were forgeries. This appeared from a bill-book which was also produced, and which had the desired effect, as it proved they had been paid. From the following circumstances, there is some reason to suppose that Mr. Barrett was taken into custody after his escape from the officer in the Poultry, but soon liberated, on account of the officers being ignorant of that affair. Between seven and eight o'clock, on Tuesday evening, an elderly man, of very genteel appearance, ran into a public-house near the end of Gray's-inn lane, apparently much agitated, and endeavoured to conceal himself, from his pursuers, by hiding behind the parlour-door; but one of the Bow-street officers being in the house, and understanding from a man, who seemed most active in the pursuit, that a thief had taken refuge there, took him into custody, and inquired what the charge was against him, this, however, no one could tell; the man who first accused him only saying that he heard the cry of stop thief, in Holborn, and, seeing the prisoner run, pursued him. The Bow-street officer, thinking the real offender might come forward, took him to the Police-Office, Hatton Garden, as being the nearest place of justice, where it being said that a robbery had been committed in Gray's-inn, the prisoner was detained till inquiry was made, which proving untrue, he was dismissed, after being interrogated by the magistrate, as to his name, which he said was Barrett, and that he was a man of respectability, though he did not account, in a satisfactory way, for the extraordinary situation in which he

was found. He had eight or nine guineas in his pocket, and a letter directed to France.—It is supposed that the alarm, occasioned by his escape from the constable in the city, had, by some means, followed him to Holborn, though none could tell for what, and he, being the guilty party, of course endeavoured to escape.

13th. A hair-dresser, named Emanuel Guzman, of Newport, Monmouthshire, eat and drank to such excess, as to occasion his death. A coroner's jury, after a long investigation, found a verdict *felto de se*, and the remains of the glutton were, on Saturday, to have been buried in the public road, near to the place where he died.

The receipts arising from the performances at the King's Theatre, on Thursday evening, in aid of the contributions for the defence of the country, amounted to between seven and eight hundred pounds.

Letters received from Bencoolen, Tapoonooly, and Padang, of the 5th and 7th of March, 1797, by the schooner, Providence, captain Weatherall, arrived at Calcutta, some days previous to the late fleet from thence, give the following relation of an earthquake that happened, on the west coast of Sumatra, on the 20th of February. The vibratory shocks of this earthquake are stated, on competent authority, to have continued for three minutes, and to have recurred, at intervals, during a space of three hours, from its beginning, till the shocks had completely ceased. At Padang, the houses of the inhabitants are almost totally destroyed, and the public works much damaged. The snow Padang, lying at anchor in the river, was thrown, by the sudden rise of

the sea, upwards of three miles in shore, where she still remains. The number of lives lost, at Padang, on this melancholy occasion, exceeded three hundred. Of these, some were crushed under the ruins of falling houses, some were literally entombed alive, by the earth closing upon them, and others were drowned, by the sudden irruption of the waters of the ocean. At Natal, the residence of a subordinate of Bencoolen, very considerable damage was sustained, and several houses thrown down, but no lives were lost. It is, however, much to be feared, that, when the particulars are collected from the different quarters on the west coast, where the earthquake was felt, the sum, both of lives and property destroyed, will be much greater than yet apprehended.

Dublin. A horrid murder was committed, on Sunday night: a party of those barbarous insurgents, who have been deluded, by wicked incendiaries, to think murder is no crime, assassinated a farming man in the neighbourhood of New-castle, in the county of Dublin. They mangled him in a most dreadful manner, it is said, and cut up his body in four quarters, which they laid before his weeping children; a horrid spectacle of blood-thirsty atrocity and revenge. This unfortunate man, we hear, was to have been evidence against some insurgents at Naas assizes, to prevent which he was butchered by those murderers.

Last week, Miss Ellin Mitchell daughter of H. Mitchell, esq. of Mitchelsfort, county of Cork, (who was confined to her bed by sickness, at the time of the outrage) was forcibly dragged, and feloniously

ly carried away, from her father's house, by a party of armed men, headed by Henry Spread, gentleman, and aided by his servant, Laurence Hegarty, who struck and abused Miss Mitchell, on her resisting, and also struck and abused her mother, on her throwing herself into her arms for protection. The father of the young lady has offered a reward of 500*l.* for the apprehension of Henry Spread.

25th. Came on the annual election of president of the board of agriculture, when an opposition was started, against sir John Sinclair, by the nomination of lord Somerville, one of the sixteen Scotch peers. A ballot succeeded, and, at the close, the numbers stood,

For lord Somerville	-	13
— sir John Sinclair	-	12
Majority in favour of	}	— 1
lord Somerville		

whereupon his lordship was declared, by Arthur Young, esq. the secretary, to be duly elected.

The total amount of the St. Jago, Spanish prize, was 555,000*l.* out of which admiral Gell and the other flag-officers shared 52,000*l.* each, the several captains 26,000*l.* and the subaltern officers in proportion: the law expences amounted to 28,000*l.* and 148,000*l.* were left, after all, in the agents hand, to defray any other contingent demands.

26th. About one o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in an empty barn, belonging to Mr. Williams, opposite the four mile-stone on the Croydon-road, which raged with great violence, and, communicating to a stable and other out-buildings adjoining, set fire to a large granary, filled with corn, and an oat-rick; all of which were intirely consumed.

There has been a considerable disturbance at Manchester, among the cotton-spinners. Some misunderstanding between them and their masters having taken place, respecting wages, the latter employed others, who agreed to work at a less price; when the men assembled, in a very riotous manner, and broke the windows of the manufactory. No farther serious consequences, however, had occurred when the last accounts came away.

A newspaper, intituled, The Eagle, printed at Hanover, in New Hampshire, America, states, that an extraordinary distemper had afflicted the geese of that vicinity, and had occasioned considerable mortality. Some were seized with a delirium, during which they would fly at people, cattle, &c. and retain their hold until they were killed. Others would die with stupor. Some years previous, a similar disease was productive of like effects.

28th. Early in the morning, the watchman, going his rounds, near Whitfield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road, perceived a hackney-coach waiting near the gate of the burying-ground, and, concluding that some of the resurrection-men were at work, gave notice to one of the patrole, who, going to the spot, saw three men in conversation with the coachman, who, at his approach, made off; he, however, secured the coachman, and, searching the coach, discovered the body of a male child, wrapped up in a cloath; he then went to examine the burying-ground, and, finding several graves open, knocked at the door of the sexton's house, which adjoins the ground, but was a considerable time before he obtained any answer, which was, at last, given

by a woman, who informed him that the sexton was gone to sleep in Westminster. At day-light, a farther search took place, when eight more bodies (four women, three children, and one man) were found, tied up in sacks, in a ditch, not far from the Tabernacle, and which had been interred the preceding evening. Yesterday, the coachman, whose name is John Peake, was brought before N. Bond, esq. at the public-office, Bow-street, when all the parties attended; and after those claiming the dead had identified the respective bodies, the magistrate proceeded to examine the prisoner, who said, in his defence, that, about three o'clock yesterday morning, he was called off the stand, near the end of Hatton-street, Holborn, by three men, who ordered him to drive to Pitt-street. Tottenham-court-road, and, there getting out, desired him to wait for them near the Tabernacle; that one of them continued by the coach the whole time; but denied seeing any thing put into his coach, or even that the doors were opened after the men first got out. The sexton was also interrogated, but nothing could be collected from him, he having slept from home on Thursday night.—The coachman was committed for farther examination.—One man claimed two bodies, his wife and child, who had been deposited in the same grave the preceding evening: the child was the same that had been found in the coach.

30th. Between six and seven in the evening, as the boy was bringing the mail from Selby to York, he was stopped about half-way, between Selby and Riccall, by a stout-made man on foot, who took the bridle

off the horse's head, and robbed the boy of the mail.

George Jay was executed on Monday, for piracy, at Execution dock, pursuant to his sentence at the last Admiralty-sessions held at the Old Bailey. This unfortunate man was upwards of sixty years of age.

Dublin. Tuesday se'nnight, about eight o'clock, a gang of villains go into Mr. Doolan's house, of Bawcen between Birr and Roscrea, in the King's county, just as he was a tea, his family were about him, and an infant child on his knee: the barbarous ruffians ordered him to lay down the child; which he having done, they blew out his brains. No discovery has yet been made of this inhuman deed, but it is supposed his servants were privy to it. He was a gentleman possessed of 1000*l.* a year.

The celebrated Didot, the French printer, with a German, named Herman, have announced a new discovery in printing, which they term *stereotype*.—The process seems more nearly allied to engraving, as they speak of its being done on solid plates (*des planches solides*). The inventors dwell on its elegance, and it certainly has the merit of cheapness. The works of Virgil, making four hundred pages, and illustrated with a map and vignettes, is to be sold in sheets for fifteen sous, or seven-pence halfpenny.

Saturday se'nnight the largest vessel ever built at Southwick, near Sunderland, was launched in the presence, it was supposed, of fifteen thousand spectators. This beautiful ship is named the Lord Duncan. She was built in Mr. Havelock's yard, measures nine hundred and thirty tons, and is completely adapted for the East-India trade.

Henr

Redhead Yorke, esq. was d from Dorchester-castle, af- imprisonment of four years. the sheriff brought the intel- he exclaimed, in the lan- of Virgil,

is, quæ, fera tamen, respexit iner- am,
cit tamen, et longo post tempore enit.

paid a fine of 200*l.* and en- to sureties for 2,000*l.*

French prisoners escaped the castle of Edinburgh, by themselves down from the ith a rope. Seven of them nce been taken, and again in the castle.

day Thomas Cadell, esq. was ously elected alderman of ok-ward in the room of W. sq.

Thomas Raike, esq. and Thornton, esq. were chosen or and deputy-governor of nk of England for the year

he assizes for the county of

Daniel Smith, Simon Plum- rah. Clark, and John Smith, ft for execution.

the Chelmsford assizes thirteen s received sentence of death, f whom were left for exe- among these are two fol- Andrew McCabe and Robert ge, for a rape.

Maidstone assizes, before Buller and Hotham, eighty- persons were tried, fifty of were acquitted and dis- d. W. Jones, G. How, T. er, M. Stacey, B. Egan, and ge, were capitally convicted, lered for execution. E. Pol- ewise condemned, was re- ; Thomas Pigeon, boatswain, ing to Greenwich-hospital,

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aged sixty-five, was tried for an at- tempt to commit a rape on Mary Welsh, nine years old, and was sen- tenced to twelve months imprison- ment.

At the assizes at Hertford, John Nicholls, for cattle stealing; Rich- ard Miller, for sheep stealing; and Richard Seare and Thomas Wood, for a burglary in the dwelling-house of John Baker, a hosier at Berk- hamstead, received sentence of death: and Thomas Trott and Wil- liam Torrell were ordered to be transported for seven years.—Six other prisoners were discharged.

At the assizes for Berkshire, John Williams, alias Timms; and John Davis, alias William Emmerly; for robbing the honourable capt. Lind- say, and capt. Spottewood, on the highway, near Hungerford, were capitally convicted, and left for exe- cution. Benjamin Josey, and Wil- liam Dell, for a highway robbery, and Ann Chaddick, for house-break- ing, were also capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At the Northampton assizes, the following prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, viz. Joseph Worrall, for horse-stealing; and Samuel Panter, for sheep-stealing. They were both reprieved before the judge left the town.

At the Salisbury assizes, Barnabas Brown, for highway robbery; John Palmer, for stealing a mare; George Quinton, and Abraham Wenman, for stealing goods in a house at Downton; received sentence of death.

At the same assizes, a man of the name of John Callell, a brewer's servant, was tried, and convicted, for aiding and assisting some pri- soners of war to escape out of Port- chester-

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chester-castle. It was proved that he had conveyed two French captains, inclosed in two casks, out of the prison on his dray, by which means they effected their escape out of the country. He was ordered to be imprisoned six months in the common gaol.

At Bury assizes, last week, one Haycroft, a noted publican, of Sudbury, obtained three verdicts, of 40*l.* each, for assaults against as many officers of the 4th regiment of foot, for tumultuously breaking open his house door to get into their quarters after ten o'clock at night; and also another verdict, to nearly the same amount, against his worship the mayor of that borough, for aiding, and abetting, them therein.

At Dorchester assizes, George Smith, and John Norris, for burglary, received sentence of death. John Shave, Jesse Oram, and Edward Moore, for thefts, to be transported for seven years.

At the Worcester assizes, five persons received sentence of death, for various burglaries and robberies.

At the Gloucester assizes, five persons received sentence of death, and at those of Norfolk four, for various robberies.

At the York assizes, which concluded last week, came on the trial of Peter Buck, a tanner, of respectable connections, at Ripley, indicted for robbing Richard Terry, of Rippon, on the thirtieth of August last, of 1,500*l.* in notes, and one hundred and sixty guineas, as the said Terry was returning from Knaresborough-market to Rippon, where he is a banker. The defence of the prisoner was briefly; "I am very sorry, appearances may be against me, but I am not the person." Nine

very respectable witnesses, six town and neighbourhood of York were called to the character prisoner; all had known him years, some of them nearly to they concurred in stating him a liberal, humane, and sober of good connections, and honest of unimpeached respectability Guilty; but recommended clemency of the court, both jury and prosecutor.

At Devon assizes, Jonathan well, for stealing a mare; Miberts, for stealing six tippet William Dennir, for sheep stealing were capitally convicted. — Carpenter, for stealing geese transported.

Andrew Berns, aged twenty and John Hill, only nineteen, suffered death, at Stafford, for way robbery. Their suffering unhappily protracted by the of the scaffolding at the execution; both of the usual culprits were much hurt; them fainted; and it was considerable time before he sufficiently recovered to undergo sentence of the law.

APRIL.

3d. The following circum attended the loss of his ship the Pallas, of thirty-two commanded by the honourable Curzon. This ship arrived at Plymouth-Sound on Tuesday, from a cruise off the France. Soon after she anchored, a heavy gale of wind on from the S. by W. attended a most tremendous sea, which continued, with increasing violence, until about seven o'clock (

nesday morning, when she parted from one of her anchors, and drove much nearer to the shore before her other anchors could bring her up. The yards and top-masts were then struck, and she rode with an apparent degree of safety until half past eight, when she again began to drive. The crew now cut away all her masts, to prevent her holding so much wind; but, notwithstanding all their exertions, she did not bring up, though with three anchors a head, until the afterpart struck on the rocks in the Bay, between Withy-Hedge and Mount-Batten-Point. The tide by this time was strong ebb, and the ship remained with her head to the sea, being kept in that situation by means of her cables and anchors until a quarter past three o'clock, the sea making a free and tremendous break over her. Though now quite aground abaft, the sea raised her forepart so much, that the cables parted, and the surf heaving her broadside round, beat against her with so much fury, that she was every minute completely hid from the view of the spectators. While she lay in this situation, every hope of the crew being saved seemed at an end; but, providentially, from the circumstance of her drawing less water forward than abaft, every succeeding surf forced her bow round nearer to the land, until she got again nearly end on with her stern to the sea. The hope of the ship holding together, and the prospect of a chance that the crew might be able to save their lives, were now revived, especially as the tide was ebbing very fast. The ship being quite aground fore and aft, she was thus made to heel towards the shore, and by the latter fortunate circumstance the crew were sheltered from

the violent beat of the sea, and exposed only to the spray, which every minute formed a cloud over them. In this state the ship lay till eleven o'clock, when the crew were out of danger, and by noon the tide had left her so as to enable the officers and men to get ashore with safety. The gale abated about one, and the crew, with the people from the dock-yard, began to get out the stores, the greater part of which will be saved. A more melancholy scene, for at least two hours, could not be witnessed, as no other prospect appeared, during that time, than the loss of the whole crew, because, in their then situation, no assistance could possibly be given them, either on the land or sea side. On board the Pallas one man only lost his life and he was killed by the fall of the mainmast. The ship was reduced to such a state of wreck that she could not be got off; and it was expected she would fall to pieces the next flood tide. A boat belonging to the Canada, in attempting to go to the relief of the Pallas, was upset, and Mr. Massey, acting lieutenant of the Canada, and three seamen, were unfortunately drowned.

Being Maunday-Thursday, his majesty's annual bounty of bread, meat, fish, cloth, and money, was distributed, in Whitehall-Chapel, by the rev. Dr. Vincent, sub-almoner, and the attendants of the household to sixty-one poor men, and the same number of women; who, according to the usual custom, after the service, received a bag containing a many penny pieces as the king is years old. An anthem, suitable to the occasion, was sung by the gentlemen of the chapel royal, during the service: and in the afternoon the same

same persons attended again to receive the cloth allotted.

A boat with a sail, in attempting to pass the middle arch of London-bridge, from unskilful management, was overset, and five out of eight passengers were unfortunately drowned.

The lottery closes this day. The last drawn blank being entitled to 20,000*l.* tickets could not be got last night at any price. The night before, they sold for 120 guineas.

10th, *Vienne*. The mafs of the people voluntarily took up arms last year to defend the city and the palace of their monarch against the attack of the French army, then supposed to be in full march towards that city. On the evening of the last anniversary of this day, which was celebrated with great solemnity, the tricoloured flag was displayed in triumph, a little before sun-set, at the balcony of the French ambassador's hotel. A report of this circumstance being suddenly spread, produced murmurs of discontent among the people, and occasioned their assembling in small groups in the different streets. One of the chief commissioners of the police immediately waited upon the ambassador, and pressed him in the most earnest and solemn manner to order the flag to be removed, declaring that the people were so exasperated, that it was impossible to answer for the consequences, if it were suffered to remain. The ambassador received him with great haughtiness, and, putting his hand upon his sword, announced his determination to defend the flag, which was hoisted in consequence of orders from the directory, to the last extremity. The populace, in the mean time, were approaching in great crowds to the

house of the ambassador. They demanded, by loud and repeated cries, that the flag should be taken down, and at length proceeded to assail the house with stones, by which all the windows were soon destroyed. The loudest acclamations of loyalty and attachment to the emperor were heard on all sides, accompanied with the strongest expressions of execration and detestation of the French. A small piquet of cavalry, with some infantry, soon arrived; but they were unable to overcome the violence of the people. A boy, assisted by those who were next to the hotel, mounted to the balcony, and pulled down the flag, which was instantly torn, and the standard to which it was attached was burnt. The resentment of the people, now put in motion, did not stop here. All the consequences which were apprehended, immediately followed. They demolished every thing that they found on the ground floor of the hotel. They laid hold of two of the ambassador's carriages, and dragged them, the one to a neighbouring square, and the other to the court of the palace, and broke them to pieces. While they were thus employed, a considerable detachment of military arrived, and, availing themselves of the absence of the mob, occupied the entrances into the street in which the ambassador's house is situated, and prevented their return. Marshal Kinsky, governor of the town, and another officer, waited upon the ambassador, and informed him, that he had nothing farther to apprehend. The gates of the town were shut during the night, to prevent the crowds being increased by the people, who were flocking in from
all

ers of the suburbs. When he opened in the morning, a few cavalry was stationed at the gate. Early in the evening, Bernadotte wrote to baron de Scharnhorst to inform him of the insult done to him, and to demand pro-

M. de Degelmann was immediately dispatched to him, with a letter expressing the concern with which the Austrian government had taken of the disturbance that had taken place, and to assure him, that an adequate number of troops was attached to protect him. In the evening of the tumult, the emperor invited the ministers of France in alliance with France to dine at his house. The Austrian ambassador and Dutch ambassador the former by his secretary, in writing, expressed their regret that the state of their health prevented them to leave their residence so late an hour. On the following morning they both waited on him, when he declared to them his determination to quit Vienna shortly afterwards, Mr. de Scharnhorst secretary of the embassy, by an Austrian corporal, shot through an immense crowd, bearing in his hand a letter from the emperor.

When they arrived at the court of the palace, they appeared to take offence at the national cockade and insolent behaviour of the crowd began to press in on all sides. The cornet prevailed upon him to retire in the guard-house, the commanding officer endeavoured not to think of penetrating to the emperor, as the palace was crowded with people, he took himself to announce the officers in waiting. These officers, having taken

the emperor's commands, came down and received the letter, and carried it to his Imperial majesty. The contents of this letter were to require, as the conditions upon which general Bernadotte would consent to stay at Vienna, 1st, The dismissal of the minister Thugut.—2dly, The immediate and exemplary punishment of the chief of the police, and of the commanding-officer of the military.—3dly, The establishment of the privileged quarter in the city of Vienna, (already required and refused) for the French mission, and its compatriots. 4thly, That the emperor should repair, at his own expence, the flag and flag-staff, and the picture of the French arms. It is here proper to observe, that the arms of the French republic were over the door of the ambassador, and that the offensive flag was put there in addition to them. It can hardly be necessary to say, that the whole of these demands were peremptorily refused. Upon which Bernadotte quitted Vienna, denouncing vengeance against the Austrians, and threatening to return and punish, upon the spot, the outrage upon the dignity of the great nation.

A small party of gentlemen, from the city, composed of Messrs. John Mellish (of the house of John Gore and Co. of Bishopsgate-street) Mr. W. Bolanquet, of Bishopsgate-street, and Mr. Peter Pole, of Mansfield-street, quitted town on Friday last for Windsor, with a view of taking a few days hunting with his majesty's flag hounds: these gentlemen accompanied the hounds on Saturday. His majesty, understanding they were from the city, directed that a deer of much speed and bottom should be turned out on Tuesday

Tuesday, for their diversion, at Langley Broom; the deer was turned out about nine o'clock in the morning, and was taken at three in the afternoon, after a run of an unusual distance, between Chertley and Staines. After the chase had ended, the gentlemen returned to the Castle, at Salt-hill, where Mr. Mellish had left his carriage, from which place the party set off for London immediately after dinner. Post horses were put to the carriage, and they were proceeding on their way to town; when, about half an hour past eight, and within a quarter of a mile of the Magpies, on Hounslow-heath, they were attacked by three foot-pads, who started out of a hedge, one of whom stood at the heads of the horses, while the others went to the side of the carriage, and, without any previous intimation, instantly fired a pistol, the contents of which passed through the window on the left hand side, through the frame of that on the opposite side; on the widows being put down, the assassins demanded the fire-arms in the chaise; they were informed by the gentlemen there were none; whereupon a second pistol was discharged into the carriage, and their money demanded. Mr. Mellish gave his watch, Mr. Pole, a note-case, containing some bank notes, and Mr. Bosanquet gave them all the money he had in his pocket. None of them expressed a desire of resistance, but immediately surrendered their property. After the robbers had obtained their booty, and before the carriage was allowed to proceed, a third pistol was discharged from the right-hand side of the carriage, the contents of which entering the window in an oblique direction, and Mr. Mellish being

seated in the corner of the carriage, unfortunately struck him in the forehead. Mr. Pole, who was seated in the opposite corner, received the gun-powder in his face and eyes, where it lodged, and for a short space of time deprived him of his sight: the person who fired this last pistol, after uttering a most horrid oath, directed the boy to drive on; they had not proceeded many yards, when Mr. Bosanquet asked his companions if they had received any injury—to which Mr. Mellish replied, “that he feared he was hit on the head,” and coming up to the light at the Magpies, his face and clothes were perceived to be covered with blood; the ball from the last pistol had entered his forehead about half an inch above the right eye; he was much exhausted for the loss of blood, and was carried up stairs at the Magpies, and laid on a bed. A messenger was dispatched instantly to Hounslow for assistance, and Mr. Frogley, an eminent apothecary and surgeon of the place, in proceeding thither, was stopped and robbed by the same gang. The seat of the wound was too complicated and difficult, perhaps, for Mr. Frogley’s single interference, and he immediately dispatched a messenger to London who brought down Messrs. Bizar Jones, and Rush, by whose united aid, however, the situation of the bullet could not be discovered. It made his will, and expired in forty-eight hours.

An account of this melancholy affair was communicated to Sir V. Addington and Mr. Ford, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, who instantly dispatched Townsend Fugion, Carpmel, in search of the robbers; and by the accounts given

they had great hopes of re- to town with the culprits: ately, however, the dark- he night prevented either -boy or the gentlemen in y with Mr. M. from giving int sufficiently descriptive to ham to identify the persons obbers, who have thereby. present, eluded the justice twaits them. Mr. John was a married man, and has lden; he long resided in rle-street, and is the bro- fr. William Mellish, member at Grimsby.

Cork. The hon. col. King, day arraigned and acquitted murder of col. Fitzgerald, larly related in our vol. for age 55) as was likewise John y, a person connected with l of Kingston's family.— col. King appeared in court, visibly agitated and embar- and seemed to feel, with elicacy, the distressed situa- which he was this day

The court was consider- owed. The fact of the was not brought home to of the prisoners.

Dublin. A man was seen ing from the corner of Great 's Street South, just as the guard passed across Dame- the corner of Temple-lane, he fell, and shortly after- was found weltering in blood, ite dead. It was some time the unhappy man was identi- length, however, he was re- ed to be Mr. Terence Sheel, n the employ of Messrs. ey and Hughes, George's

The body was examined geon Hume on the spot, and found that the deceased had

received a stab of some sharp instru- ment at the back, under the left shoulder, which passed to his heart, of which he died instantly. The body was afterwards brought to the parish watch-house, where a cor- ner's inquest was held, who found a verdict of wilful murder, against some persons unknown. Yesterday, in consequence of this alarming and melancholy occurrence, a meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew was summoned, for the purpose of inquiring into the manner of the death of the deceased, and to take the best means of discovering the murderer, and bringing him to con- dign punishment. Several persons who were present reported many instances of violence which they saw offered by the officer or serjeant of the patrol-guard, which passed at the time the deceased received this mortal wound, but none could speak positively as to the regiment, or who was the officer; but a wo- man who was brought into the as- sembly by alderman Exshaw, who, he said, came to give evidence of the whole affair, at which she was present. A committee was then appointed to inquire into what evi- dence could be brought forward to elucidate the melancholy transac- tion, and report the same, who were in- structed to prepare a memorial to his excellency the lord-lieutenant, or take such other measures as to them should seem most proper, to prevent the continuance of those outrages of the military, which had for some time disgraced and distracted the peace of this parish, and put the inhabitants in terror for their lives. At this period of the proceedings, Mr. Hughes, the employer of the de- ceased, came in, and reported to the meeting that he had just come from
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lord Fitzroy, the chief in command, who told him that the murderer was identified on the fullest proof; that his name is J. J——, an officer in the Fermanagh militia; that he had been taken under arrest, but escaped from the guard; that orders had been immediately issued to search the packets, and prevent his escape that way; and that it was the determination of government to use every possible means to bring him to justice, which, if he was apprehended, should be done in the most exemplary way. A subscription was then opened, and a sum of 400*l.* subscribed in less than five minutes, for the purposes above-mentioned. The following garrison-order was issued yesterday evening, and we consider it highly honourable to the commanding-officer, and to the army in general, that even the suspicion of individual misconduct has been so promptly and so solemnly treated: — Garrison-orders, April 12, 1798. "A suspicion of an inhuman murder having fallen upon the officer who commanded the Fermanagh patrol on Tuesday night, major-general lord Charles Fitzroy was induced to order him into close arrest till farther inquiry could be made. The officer had, however, absconded before the order could have got to him, by which he has clearly proved the suspicion against him was not ill-founded; and no step will be left untried by the government of the country to bring him to justice, and to the punishment such unfoldier-like behaviour deserves. Though we lament the loss of a fellow-creature, and feel ourselves ashamed of the conduct of a brother officer, let us hope that it may, in some degree, act as a caution to others, and lead us seriously

to reflect upon our situation, and duties of an officer. True but has no connection with want of elty, and if youth is sometimes excuse for ignorance of duty, none for barbarity."

Sunday evening, between eleven o'clock, as Mr. Greenwood, stock-broker, his wife, and two were returning from London, Kentish-Town, in a hackney-coach, they were stopped by a single wayman, near the old workhouse, the spot on which once stood the house of judge Jeffries, of no less memory. The robber was enraged at the coachman for not immediately attending to his first demand, he thrust his pistol into the coachman's waistcoat, and exclaimed, "Your money, instantly, or I'll blow your brains out." Mr. Greenwood gave him a guinea. The robber said, "I'll have your eyes! there's more money in your pocket than in all the pockets of the army." Mr. Greenwood gave him all the had in his pocket; and he rode off full speed towards London. Croker, some other Bow-street officers, and a constable, were sent up, shortly after the robbery; and on information being given, they turned in the same coach, but were not fortunate enough to meet the highwayman.

On Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Lavender, the principal clerk at Bow-street, attended a party of peace-officers, we searched a house, No. 19, Great Marlborough-street, Haymarket, at which an information had been given for gaming, but which cost near an hour's siege before we could effect an entrance, two stout doors, strongly bolted and barred, obstructing their way in; which circumstance prevented all the gamesters, except on oppor-

uity of escaping, and the late disciple of chance, getting to the yard of an adjoining was discovered and secured. Companions made good their way a subterraneous passage, a long range of cellars, communicating with each other, and ending at a house in Hedge-m whence their leader, having keys of every door, conducted them safe into the street; so they were out of danger long before the officers could have got the *Rouge et Noir* table, with its covers, was brought away, and before the magistrate, seeing that and the other circumstances sufficient evidence of its being a gaming-house, committed the offender for trial accordingly, and left the other person over as a

honourable artillery-companion order from the secretary of war were under arms the whole of the day and last night, and patrolled different parts of the New Town to guard against the misintentions of disaffected persons. A division from the Tower was kept guard over the water-gate, and a party of the militia were also set over the works on Bridge. It is reported that the first of next month was the day appointed by the conspirators to assemble at the principal towns in the county.

On the 1st night, at half past nine o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. W. Upholsterer and cabinet-maker, opposite York-house, Piccadilly, which consumed the whole of the premises and the back warehouse adjoining; a party of horse, and a company of the yeomanry, attended to the fire, and the populace; the gates of

York-house were thrown open, for the reception of the furniture of the unfortunate sufferers, and every assistance was likewise given by the servants of the duke of Portland: at twelve o'clock it was so far got under that no farther apprehension was entertained of its extending to Jermyn-street.

Some experiments have been lately made in the neighbourhood of Bristol, under the immediate inspection of one of the members of the Bath agricultural society, with respect to the culture of madder; the result of which is, that madder may be produced in large quantities in England, and sold to the dyers at a cheaper rate than that imported, being of a quality equal to that grown in Zealand.

On the 12th inst. a chimney took fire in the town of Tipperary, in Ireland, the sparks from which were communicated by a strong southerly wind to a number of thatched houses, and in a little more than an hour about 120 dwellings, and a number of stables and stores, in which were a vast quantity of malt and barley, were consumed. Such was the rapidity and violence of the flames, that the inhabitants were scarce able to save any thing; their furniture, clothes, and provisions, being destroyed in a very short space of time. Above seven hundred persons, many of whom were industrious tradespeople, are thus, from a comfortable situation, reduced to the lowest degree of human wretchedness.

Peter Perchard, esq. was elected alderman of Candlewick-ward, in the room of Thomas Wright, esq. deceased.

17th. *Cork.* The trial of John Haye and Timothy Hickey, for the murder

murder of colonel St. George and Jasper Uniacke, esq. came on, at our assizes, on Saturday morning. The first witness was the unfortunate Mrs. Uniacke; she scarce was on the table when she fainted, and became totally insensible; during her examination, she repeatedly swooned away, in wading through the horrid detail of her husband's murder, and her own sufferings. She swore, that, on the night on which the banditti had attacked her husband's house, she was sitting in her parlour, her boy with her, and a child at her breast; that her husband had attended colonel St. George to his room, to see that he had a night-cap and every thing convenient for his rest; that, whilst they were talking above stairs, the door was pushed in; that a man came, brandishing a pistol, followed by many others; that, not finding the gentlemen in the parlour, they took the candle, and proceeded to the room; that they seized Mr. Uniacke, drew him down stairs, stunned him with several blows; that, when they brought him into the parlour, she threw herself, with her infant-child, on his body, and intreated them to spare the best of fathers and of husbands; that she then received a stroke of a pistol on the side of her head, which covered her with blood; that two wretches seized her husband by the legs, whilst four of them stabbed him in various parts; that, during this time, others of the party had been engaged with colonel St. George, and had dragged down his mangled body, and threw it upon her and her infant, as they lay stretched on the dead body of her beloved husband; that she crawled to her room with her child, and

endeavoured to prevail on a terrified servant-maid to go down and look after her master, having brought herself to believe that he might still be alive; that, having, with difficulty, succeeded with the maid, she went down, and confirmed her in the death of her husband and his friend. When Mr. Quin, the counsel for the crown, requested her to turn round, and see whether she could identify those persons, a most afflicting scene of horror took place: Mrs. Uniacke had not seen the wretches since the time she had identified them, and then but for a moment; a cold tremour instantly seized her, she turned pale, and fainted; when recovered a little from her depression, she made repeated efforts to turn round; the fear of seeing them counteracted every effort—"Will they hurt me?" she exclaimed; the court assured her not. It was the pure impulse of nature; it spoke home to every heart. When she was turned round, the start of horror which she gave was inconceivable; her look was wild—she gazed at them for a moment; then, recovering a greater degree of apparent strength and composure, she started suddenly from the chair, and exclaimed, "O! then, I will point them out.—That is the man who murdered my dear husband; this is the man who nearly murdered me." She sunk into her chair, and moaned piteously: indeed the whole of her examination gave the attentive spectators an unequalled opportunity of tracing the operation of the two most powerful passions: grief and terror. Master Uniacke's evidence was immaterial. The prisoners attempted an *alibi*; suffice it to say, their story was discredited by an honourable

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the two were found guilty, and were sent off for execution to the gallows, from which the murder was com-

mitted. John Haynes was, on Monday morning, capitally convicted of the murder of Mr. St. George and Jasper Parry, esq., and sentenced to be executed on Wednesday.

Robert Reeves, the stockbroker, who was tried and found guilty at January sessions, of forging bank-receipts, but whose judgment had been respited, on account of illness in the indictment, was indicted, and tried for an offence of a similar nature, with intent to defraud Mr. Parry, and on which he was now convicted.

David Wilkinson was indicted at the Old Bailey, for forging and uttering the same to be forged, a bill of exchange for the sum of 75*l.* 6*s.* purporting to have been accepted by Messrs. Favell, Bland and Co. with intent to defraud the Bank of England: the indictment laid the intention to defraud Messrs. Favell and Co. The prisoner, in his defence, entered into great detail of circumstances respecting the bill in question, the great part of which went to shift the blame upon Adamson, a prisoner, indicted for a similar offence. He dwelt on the

conduct of the prisoner among commercial men, and on the fact of his forging bills reciprocally in business, for mutual accommodation; that it was a rule of the Bank to discount bills on a current account, for one individual; that he was persuaded by Adamson that he had done so, &c. He then stated that he had made an appeal upon his apprehension, and was finally included by an appeal to the

compassion of the court, saying that he had a wife and five children. Several witnesses were brought forward, in the view to establish the points asserted in the prisoner's defence; but in this, in the opinion of the court, they totally failed, the inclination of evidence seeming to be, in either way, rather to the advantage of Adamson. Several respectable witnesses gave the prisoner an excellent character. The jury retired for better than half an hour, when they pronounced a verdict of guilty—death. Mr. Wilkinson is a respectable good-looking man, about forty. His deportment, during the whole of his trial, was such as manifested the utmost fortitude. The questions put by him to the witnesses were judicious. During the interval, when the jury were consulting, he expressed no anxiety. He heard the verdict with firmness, and retired with apparent composure.

Joseph Adamson (above-mentioned) was charged with forging and uttering the same, knowing it to be forged, a certain bill of exchange for the sum of 450*l.* purporting to have been accepted by Messrs. Bowler, Blackwell, and Co. Bankers, and drawn by Messrs. Stephenson and Co. with intent to defraud the Bank of England, and the said Messrs. Bowler, Blackwell, and Co. &c. In his defence, the prisoner said, that, he would not have troubled the court with one word, but have silently relied upon its strict and impartial administration of justice, were it not that he understood that Wilkinson intended to impute to him some of the blame of transactions, in which Wilkinson himself was largely implicated. He then declared that he acted in consequence of the influence of Wilkinson in

the whole affair. If he had done wrong, it was intirely through ignorance. Mr. justice Buller said, he was inclined to think that there might be some truth in what the prisoner said. It appeared, that, at the time he had entered into those practices with Wilkinson, he bore a very good character; but this did not weigh a feather in the question which the jury had to determine. The tale was so clear, besides the offence being acknowledged by the prisoner, that he would not trouble them with repeating a word of the evidence; but the circumstances of extenuation, although they could not influence a verdict, would nevertheless have due weight in that quarter which was the fountain of mercy, and might possibly obtain some remission of his punishment. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy, which the court seemed to approve. Adamson's conduct, on the trial, was the reverse of Wilkinson's: he appeared extremely ill and dejected.

The earl of Bristol, who is bishop of Derry, in Ireland, is stated, in the last Paris papers, to have been lately arrested at Tedo, a port town between Ferrara and Bologna, on suspicion of being a spy. The circumstances attending his arrest are thus related in a letter from Ferrara, dated the 2d inst. "His lordship stopped at Tedo, on pretence of sickness, where he became suspected. Citizen Rondelet, commandant at Bologna, gave information to general Guion, who ordered him to pay the bishop a visit, for the purpose of reconnoitring him. He accordingly went, attended by twelve chaffers, and found in the apartments of his lordship two large

portmanteaus, filled with various papers, reflections upon the French nation, its government and principal defenders; a correspondence with emigrants; a plan of the campaign in Italy; an exact account of our forces in the Adriatic and the islands in the Levant; a plan of an invasion of Mexico, by the emigrants; the restoration of the French monarchy; and a proclamation on this subject. This spy has been conducted to Ferrara, and is going to be tried by a council of war."

The subjects for the bachelors prizes at Cambridge this year are for the seniors, *Utrum Troja unquam extiterit*; for the middle bachelors, *Utrum, gloriæ cupido plus, boni quam mali, hominibus attulerit*. One prize of a former year not having been determined, there will be five prizes given this year, should they be merited.

An experiment was tried on South-Sea Common, near Portsmouth, of a new invention for firing chain shot at the masts of ships, which were represented by three poles stuck in the ground. The shot were fired from two guns, placed at the distance of thirteen feet asunder, and discharged at the same instant, by means of a line fixed to the locks of both guns; the shot were linked together by a chain eighteen feet in length; so that when the cannon were loaded, the *hate*, or surplus of the chain, remained suspended. Another experiment was also tried for throwing a line on shore, by means of a shot fired from a gun on board a ship supposed to be stranded, for the preservation of the crew. They both answered the expectation of the inventor, who is a brazier, at Portsmouth, and are said to be much approved of.

Rome. The private library of the pope, rich in books of the fifteenth century, has been bought by the emperor, for 36,000 piastres. A whole treasure of gold and silver said to have been found in the French commissary, Roccaffian by birth, has bought the celebrated Raphael's tapestry for 100,000 piastres. Piranesi, the foreign minister here, has received a pension of 600 schudi, granted him by the king of Sweden. In 1798, all the ex-nobility, entitled to wear the badges of the public order, will repair to Rome, and commit their interests to the flames.

DIED. At Paris, after only a short illness, Mancini Nivernois, duc de Nivernois; born March 16, 1716, and formerly first lord of the court of Great Britain. He retained his pleasant and cheerful temper until his last illness, the very day he died, he was attended by his physician. He died in London, in September, 1798, ambassador from France, for the peace; and, when he died, he was on the Royal Exchange, surrounded by an amazing crowd, and taken as a compliment. On the night of his arrival in London, he slept at Canterbury, and was sent a bill, for twelve persons, for 45*l.* and the wine bottle; for which extortion the waiter was deservedly reprimanded and his customers. His body, having executed his duties, returned to Paris in May, 1799, with his majesty's picture, with diamonds. The duke was fond of literature; and, collecting many valuable books in this country, translated into French by lord Orford's "Essay on

Gardening," and wrote a panegyric on captain Cook. These and his other miscellaneous works (*Oeuvres Mêlées du Citoyen Mancini Nivernois*) were printed at Paris, in 1797, in 4 vol. 8vo.

Aged eighty-four, at his house, in the neighbourhood of Kentish-town, where he had resided more than forty years, John Little, esq. bachelor. The narrative of his life exemplifies the little utility of money, when in possession of such a man. A few days prior to his demise, the physician, who attended, observed how highly necessary it was that he should occasionally drink a glass of wine. After much persuasion, he was induced to comply; yet, by no means would entrust even his house-keeper with the key of the cellar; but insisted on being carried down to the door, which, on being opened, he, in person, delivered out one bottle of wine; when, it is supposed, being removed from a warm bed into a dark humid vault, he was seized with a shivering fit, which terminated in an apoplectic stroke, and occasioned his death. So great was his antipathy to the marriage-state, that he discarded his brother, the only relative he had, for not continuing, like himself, in a state of celibacy. On his effects being examined, it appeared, that he had 25,000*l.* in the different tontines, 11,000*l.* in the four per cents. and 2,000*l.* in landed property; one hundred and seventy-three pairs of breeches; and a numerous collection of other articles of wearing-apparel were found in a room which had not been opened for fourteen years; one hundred and eighty wigs were found in the coach-house, which had been bequeathed to him, with other things.

by different relations, whom he survived, and to which the offending brother becomes entitled.

Of a decline, aged thirty-one, Mr. Jenkins, the bank-clerk, so remarkable for his height. He was buried, very early in the morning, by permission of the governors of the bank, in the ground within-side that building, which was formerly the burial-ground of St. Christopher's church. The outer coffin measured more than eight feet in length. Upwards of two hundred guineas had been offered for his corpse by some surgeons.

MAY.

13th. Sir Sidney Smith arrived in town, having made his escape from his two years confinement in France. The following is the account he gives of his emancipation:

That he was taken in open day from the Temple, escorted by a troop of horse; and, after passing through several larger streets, the carriage in which he was conveyed, was stopped, by a crowd, in a very narrow one, where a great degree of confusion prevailed, from an affray among a number of women; one of whom had thrown herself on the carriage from a two-pair of stairs window. During the tumult occasioned by this accident, a man came out of the house from which the woman had thrown herself, and, opening the coach-door in which sir S. Smith was seated, called on him to follow him; saying, that he should be free out of all danger, as there was a post-chaise in waiting to convey him to the court. Sir Sidney at first hesitated to accept the offer; but,

perceiving the earnestness and resolution which accompanied it, he at length consented. He then entered the post-chaise, which was in readiness, agreeably to promise set out upon his journey, and found horses and drivers awaiting him at the different stages till he arrived at Havre.

Sir Sidney's perfect knowledge of the French language, and his unembarrassed behaviour, secured them from suspicion, and facilitated their escape. At length they reached the coast, which the emigrant was well acquainted with. In a small creek, they found an open boat, with oars, into which they instantly jumped, and put to sea, without loss of time. After tugging and rowing till they were almost worn out, the *Argo* frigate, captain Bowen, hove in sight, to whom they made the best signals in their power, and, happily, they were taken up, and safely landed at Portsmouth; from which place they immediately set off for town. On their arrival at the admiralty, an express was sent off to earl Spencer, at Wimbledon, who came to town immediately. His lordship warmly congratulated sir Sidney on his escape, and invited him to dine with him; previous to which the enterprising knight paid a visit to the prince of Wales and the duke of York.

Sir Sidney Smith was in confinement upwards of two years. He was taken prisoner on Monday, the 18th of April, 1796, and effected his escape on or about the 11th instant.

On Sunday night, a most barbarous murder was committed, in Drury-lane, by some man unknown on the body of—Watts, a journey-
man

for, who, it appears, was by the end of Princes-court, twelve o'clock, when he was d by a man, who stabbed three different parts of the nd then, throwing away the , which was a large dagger, on the court, where he was l by a young man, who heard uffle, but from whom the er escaped, by tearing away rt of his coat by which he ld. The dagger was picked i watchman. The deceased d two large wounds on the reast, and one in the side, ich caused instant death.

day morning last, D. Anker, gentleman connected in an t mercantile house, at Christ, in Norway, put a period arthly existence, at his lodg-on the North-parade, Rath, harging a pistol through his , while in bed. It was sup-this dreadful act originated aving lost more money at an was convenient imme-to settle; but we are happy that idea was removed, by ney and effects found in his on. It is said, that, since ath of a beloved wife (about ars and a half ago), he has at times, in a very uncertain of intellect. Coroner's ver-lunacy.

1. After an absence of many Mr. Smith, last night, resumed ourite character of Charles, School for Scandal, for the of his friend Mr. King, eate, grace, and elegance of ment, which so long distin-d Mr. Smith in this character, hich have never since been d, not only gratified his old rs, but furnished a treat

which those who had never before seen him had never experienced. At the close of the piece, an apology was delivered by Mr. Smith, for his now attempting the character, but the applause of the audience, throughout the whole piece, rendered this unnecessary.

On Saturday, ten prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, five of whom were convicted of felony, viz. Maria Jennings, for stealing four half-guineas, and two guineas, the property of Thomas Hopkins; Mary Allen, for stealing a water-pot, value two shillings, the property of John Hinde; Hannah Clarke, for stealing a sheet and other articles, the property of Ann Dawson; Elizabeth Abigail, for stealing a man's shirt, the property of Winitrid Maddison; Mary Cattle, for stealing a piece of beef, the property of Joseph Fisher; and five were acquitted, viz. Sarah Kirk, John Robinson, John Wilde, Mary Purtin, and Joseph Hatchings.

The same day, sentence was passed, when Richard Phillips, Nicholas Vargin, and Sarah Holloway, received judgement of death. Thirteen were ordered to be transported, beyond the seas, for the term of seven years; six were ordered to be imprisoned in Newgate; nine were ordered to be imprisoned in the house of correction at Clerkenwell; four to be publicly whipped, four to be privately whipped, and one to be fined a shilling and discharged.

The deputy-lieutenants of the county of Northumberland lately held a meeting, and passed resolutions, purporting "that it was expedient and proper, in the present critical times, that lords lieutenants should reside in the counties they represented; that if the lord-lieute-

ment of Northumberland could not take an active part, on account of his health, he ought to apply to the king to have the lieutenantcy put in commission." These resolutions were forwarded to the duke of Portland, and to his grace of Northumberland, who thereupon resigned.

20th. Tuesday, admiral lord Duncan waited upon the chamberlain, at one o'clock, and was made free of the city, and received a sword richly ornamented with diamonds, voted to him by the courts of aldermen and common-council, as a testimony of their sense of the important services he rendered to his country, by gloriously defeating the Dutch fleet on the 11th of October, 1797.

The ship-owners of the borough of Campbeltown, in Argyleshire, have given a most laudable proof of their public spirit, by a tender of all their vessels, amounting to about 3000 tons, to government, to be employed in such services as the exigencies of the country may require.

As the hon. colonel. Finch was, on Friday morning exercising some companies of the guards, on Barham-downs, preparatory to their being reviewed on the following day by sir Charles Grey and prince William of Gloucester, standing in the centre of the line, giving the word of command, he was dangerously wounded in the left groin, a little below the hip bone, by some combustible matter fired from a musket, and which could not be extracted. The troops were all firing, but by whom the wound was inflicted has not been discovered; from the direction, however, some person in captain Fitzroy's company is suspected. The ball has since been extracted, and the colonel recovered of the wound.

Maidstone, May 21. *Finch* ing, at seven, the judges suant to adjournment, to the trial of the prisoners in high-treason. The per- moned as jurors were cal- crown challenged 25, as- soners the full number a law. Three hours and a- ed before the jury were c- a considerable part of the taken up in challengin- *with cause*, and produc- to shew that they had- previsions of warmth agai- soners. Some of these- were admitted, and othe- Mr. Abbott opened the- part of the crown; and th- general detailed the wt- circumstances, stating th- the paper, purporting to- drefs to the directory of- gether with several letter- sonable tendency. He e- a minute history of the- the prisoners, from Feb- time of their apprehensio- to shew their delign wa- France. On the next- court being met, Mr- leading council for Mr- and O'Coigley, opened- in an able speech, whi- four hours and a half- The examination of th- being ended, and Mr. ju- having delivered the c- jury, after a consultati- minutes, returned the fo- dict: James O'Coigley, thur O'Conner, not gi- Binns, not guilty; John- guilty; Jeremiah Leary- After the jury had gi- verdict, Mr. justice Bulle- drefs to O'Coigley, wh- from a written paper

his passing sentence, observed, that he had been clearly convicted of the most atrocious crime that could be committed in any country; that of meditating the destruction of a sovereign, who was one of the best, the most just, upright, and amiable of princes that ever graced a throne; and he could not conceive what were the motives that could actuate any man to wish for the death of such a person. The prisoner was also found guilty of conspiring to overturn the constitution of these kingdoms; a constitution which, from the experience of years, had been found to be the best calculated of any that ever existed in the world, to secure the liberty, security, and happiness of the people who lived under it. These atrocious crimes became still greater from the manner in which they had been intended to be perpetrated; that of inviting a foreign enemy to come and invade, and conquer these countries. Those people, who had thought such an event a desirable one, ought to think seriously what the consequences of it would be, provided it was possible to be accomplished. Did they suppose that (desperate as their present situation might be) their condition would be bettered by having their country put into the possession of people who were holding out the delusive hopes of what they called liberty to other nations? Could such persons hope that they themselves should enjoy liberty, even supposing the conquerors to have enjoyed as free a constitution as any in the world? No! they would become suspected, be despised, and ultimately destroyed by them. A celebrated writer (Montesquieu) very justly observed, upon this subject, that a

country conquered by a democratic nation always enjoyed less liberty was more miserable, and more enslaved, than if that country happened to have been conquered by a nation whose government was more archical. But, if there was any illustration of this observation wanting, one had only to look to the conduct of the French at this moment towards Holland, Italy, Switzerland and every other country they had conquered. His lordship believed that the prisoner might have been actuated by motives similar to those which used formerly to induce men to think that the killing of men of a different religion would give them a claim to canonization. But, though the motives might be similar, the subjects connected with them were very different. In the present times, he did not believe that any person entertained such sentiments about religion. On the contrary, he was sorry to find that religion was too much neglected, and that the peace and tranquillity of numbers of people were destroyed in consequence of having lost a belief in a Providence, and abandoned all hopes of a future state. He was afraid that the prisoner had been infected with this infidelity; and, if he was, he (the judge) prayed that the almighty God, in his infinite mercy and goodness, would change his heart and cause him to repent of his sin. His lordship then, in a solemn and awful manner, passed the sentence on the prisoner, who had listened attentively to the above address, and, after it was concluded, bowed respectfully to the court. He did not appear to be at all agitated; but, on the contrary, firm and serene.

the spirit of the people would soon rout them, and destroy the invaders.

About twelve o'clock at noon, one of the battle powder-mills, belonging to Mr. Harvey, and a drying-house and store-room nearly adjoining, were, by some unknown accidental communication of fire, blown up, with two tremendous explosions, and totally destroyed. Three men, employed in the mill, were forced into the air with the works, and one of them, an elderly man, rent to atoms, different parts of his limbs having been picked up at considerable distances from each other; the other two fell, sadly lacerated, into an adjacent piece of water, out of which they were both taken alive, but in no situation to give the least account of the accident. They both died without apparent agony. By the above violent explosions the house of Mr. Harvey was considerably damaged, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood thrown into very great alarm. The trees near the spot were totally stripped of their infant foliage and blossoms, and a horrid scene of desolation presented itself to the view of the beholder.

Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, two boys were found dead on a brick-kiln, in the field adjoining the duke of Bedford's private road, where they had laid themselves down to sleep the preceding night. Two other boys, who also went to sleep on the kiln, very narrowly escaped the same fate; being so extremely ill when discovered as to be obliged to be taken to the hospital.

The duke of Northumberland has given instructions to the bailiffs of his different manors to lay proposals before his tenantry and their labourers for forming armed corps

of infantry and cavalry, to be under the immediate command of his grace, who proposes to furnish clothing and horse furniture at his own expence, and pay one shilling per day to those who choose to accept it, for each time of exercise.

Dublin, May 21. On certain information, major Sirr, captain Ryan, and Mr. justice Swan, proceeded, on Saturday evening, to the house of one Murphy, a dealer in feathers, in Thomas-street, near St. James's gate. They were attended by a serjeant's guard only. Major Sirr waited behind to station the guards, so as to cut off the possibility of the prisoner's retreat. Mr. Swan first went up, and coming to the apartment, entered. Lord Edward was in bed. Mr. Swan told him, that he was sorry to be obliged to see him on such an occasion—that, however, he must do his duty as a magistrate, and that, on his submitting, he would treat him with every possible indulgence. Lord Edward, then immediately turning in the bed, drew a pistol, which he discharged without effect. At this time no one was in the room but lord Edward and Mr. Swan. His lordship, on finding his pistol had not told, assailed Mr. Swan with a dagger, and ran him through the body, above the shoulder blade. At this instant, captain Ryan entered the room, when lord Edward disengaged himself, and made at him with such determined fury, that with one cut he opened his belly to such a degree, that his bowels fell out. So little time passed, that major Sirr had no other alarm than the shot, and when he rushed up stairs, he found lord Edward and justice Swan struggling for the dagger—both their hands cut. Captain Ryan

was

was in a dying condition—Mr. Swan was exhausted with loss of blood—and the desperate young man making another effort, the major in his own defence fired on him, and wounded him in the shoulder. He was then easily overpowered, and conveyed to the Castle, where he underwent an examination, and from thence to Newgate. It appears that the unfortunate young nobleman, although proclaimed, had made a practice of going out at night in disguise, and to sleep during the day. He was traced by orders issued not many hours before to the societies of united Irishmen. The weapon, with which Lord Edward Fitzgerald did so much mischief, is of a curious construction. A more bloody instrument was never forged. In the middle is a handle, with a blade right and left, which cuts and thrusts—of course cuts whether drawn to the right or left. It is scarcely possible to disarm a man of such a weapon, without depriving him of life. Lord Edward, when brought to the Castle, affected the politeness of a courtier, and declared he was sorry for what wounds he had inflicted. When conveyed to Newgate, he appeared to be entirely dispirited, his voice faltered, his complexion was deadly pale, and his eyes apparently fixed.

Murphy, the owner of the house Lord Edward lodged in, was conveyed to Newgate, along with his lordship.

Daniel Frederick Ryan, esq. died on Wednesday the 23d.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald died on Tuesday, the 5th of June: The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury, summoned to hold an inquest on his body: "We are of opinion that the deceased came by his death by an effusion of water in

the left side of the thorax, and inflammation of the lungs of that side occasioned, as appeared to us upon the testimony of four eminent surgeons, by fever brought on by great anxiety of mind, aided by the wounds inflicted on the right arm, two pistol balls found lodged on the scapula of that side."

The following manifesto was have been dispersed through Ireland, which was found in the pocket of counsellor Sheares, who, with brother (the sons of a banker at Co are now in irons, and in which hand-writing the manifesto is drawn up.

"Friends and Countrymen,
"Repair to the flag of life that is now flying—many of your tyrants have already bled—more will shortly bleed, by the decree of the revolutionary tribunal which will immediately be established. Seize this opportunity rescuing the country—it is the one you will ever have."

In consequence of some expostions made use of by Mr. Pitt, in house of commons, on Friday 1 Mr. Pitt, accompanied by Mr. Der, and Mr. Tierney, accompanied by Mr. George Walpole, at three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, on Putney-heath.

After some ineffectual attempt on the part of the seconds, to prevent farther proceedings, the parties took their ground at the distance of twelve paces. A case of pistols was fired, at the same moment, without effect; a second case was fired in the same manner: Mr. Der firing his pistol in the air, the seconds then jointly interfered, insisted that the matter should go no farther, it being their decided opinion, that sufficient satisfaction had been given, and that the b

ness was ended with perfect honour to both parties.

24th. Yesterday morning were executed, in the front of Newgate, pursuant to their sentence, Peter Dekker, a Dutch skipper, convicted of fitting a forged note of the bank of England; and Thomas Hunter, alias Kavanagh, convicted of a burglary in the house of the Miss Eliots, in Queen Anne-street, Bath. No execution has taken place, for years, that has more powerfully interested the feelings of the public, than that of the unfortunate foreigner, the Dutch captain; whose deportment, singularity and confirmed high character for integrity which he obtained from all who knew him. He declared his innocence of the crime to the last moment, and the unaffected firmness with which he met his fate, impressed every hearer with the truth of his solemn declaration. Being a Roman Catholic, he was attended by the reverend Charles Julius, a respectable German chaplain, and one of the chaplains of the Southwark and Newgate, whose attentions and consolations he received with pious gratitude. This fearless-hearted man could not shrink from the most he could neither feel nor will; he received the black robe, for which he fitted, together with one more, at Denkid, with which he was condemned to live; and he was taken to his prison, to learn whether they were good, and receiving his assurance that they were, he went to a shop to lay out, and I wanted to be told, and I told him how was he, whether they were all his, and he was good. These things were all finally done at the Secretary of State's office, by several gentlemen

of the first character in the but there having been some dictions in his defence on the and the directors of the he having interpreted, the duke had not think himself to lay the case before him. He stated himself to have married for thirty-six years, and had six children, and five children alive, besides a child he had adopted. The boat was away by his meaning in a hour. We never was a more general sentiment of first innocence than was filled by the surrounding crowd.

A most ingenious, and simple, combination of machinery for the purposes of regular conveyance of waggons, led down an inclined plane Benwell colliery, on the bank of the Tyne, to the South-brook of the river, and being up the waggons, when by the force power that required only one person in the, has lately been perfected, and can now be entered in its efficient operation. The of the railway, on which the waggon runs, is eight hundred at four yards, which distance sends in two minutes and and also it in the fan of three; so that the loaden can be let down with ease to the coal discharged, and the waggon returned to the point in ten minutes.

A noble monument, lately set out by the noble, and the noble, and the noble, with the inscription in Latin:

To the memory of Stanislaus, king of Poland, grand duke of Lithuania, an excellent

fortune. He was temperate, and bore adversity with fortitude. Out of friendship, Paul I. em- peror of Russia, erected this

at his house in Canon- ington, the rev. John L.D. above forty years minister among the dis- senham, and well known literary works. "An En- he Authenticity of the nd Chapters of St. Mat- el;" intended to disprove iticity. "Thoughts on to the Thirty-nine Ar- A Concordance to the ment," 4to. Some fin- ; one for the charity- 1; and "An Enquiry uion respecting the Dis- merica." He engaged rly with Dr. William ebrated prebendary of

had but one thing upon his mind that created any anxiety, and that was from an apprehension that he might be misrepresented after his death: that he had been grieved to hear that a speech had, some days ago, been cried about as his dying speech. He was anxious to be faith- fully reported, and that was all he wished. At a quarter after eleven, he was brought out of prison, placed upon a hurdle, drawn by two horses, preceded by the sheriff's men, and escorted by a company of about two hundred of the Maidstone volun- teers. The procession moved slowly to the place of execution, on Pen- nenden-Heath, about a mile from the town. When arrived at the place of execution, he exchanged a few words with the Catholic priest who attended him, and read his prayers from a Roman Catholic prayer-book in Latin, which he performed with great fluency and ease; after which he sang a verse in the Psalms, in English. He then took out an orange, and desired a gentleman who was near him to cut it:—"I will thank you, sir," said he, "to cut this orange for me; here, take my knife (pulling out a pocket-knife): if was said, they were all said to trust me with a knife, because I wished to cut my throat; but I would not deprive myself of the glory of dying in this manner." He then turned round to the keeper of the prison, and said, "God bless you, Mr. Watson, you have been very kind and civil to me." He then ascended the scaffold, and, being tied to the gallows, made a very indignant speech, in which he boasted his innocence, and re- flected on the jury by whom he was tried, and the witnesses who ap- peared against him. The speech was of considerable length, and he delivered

JUNE.

idstone. Mr. O'Coigley informed, between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, that he was to die this day, received the news without the least sur- prise or emotion. He spent the day comfortably. This morning he was visited by a gentle- man, who told that he had been treated by Mr. Watson, of the prison, who was called, Mr. Coigley said, "the devil," when he announced his death warrant. Being had any communication with his friends, he said he had every arrangement been already made. He

delivered it in a stedfast and impressive manner.

The board was then dropped, as at Newgate, and he remained suspended for twelve or thirteen minutes; he was then taken down, the head taken off by a surgeon, and the executioner held up the head to the populace, saying, "this is the head of a traitor." Both head and body were then put into a shell, and buried at the foot of the gallows.

From the London Gazette.

Downing-street.

9th. The letter and attestation, of which the following are translations, having been humbly submitted to his majesty by the under-mentioned officers, who served in the detachment of his majesty's 15th regiment of light dragoons, at the action near Cambray, on the 24th of April, 1794, his majesty has been graciously pleased to grant to each of them his majesty's royal permission to wear the medals conferred on them by the emperor of Germany, in testimony of the high sense entered by his Imperial majesty of their distinguished conduct upon that occasion.

Translation of a letter from baron Thugut to lieut.-col. Aylett:

Vienna, March 5,

Sir,

The emperor remembers, with satisfaction, the distinguished proofs of valour that you, sir, and seven other officers of the 15th light dragoons, manifested, on the 24th of April, 1794, near Cambray. His majesty regrets that the statutes of the order of St. Maria Theresa, confirmed by constant custom, do not allow the cross of this order, strictly

national, to be conferred on so worthy of being decorated it; but wishing, at the same time to give you, and your heroic companions in arms, a public of his particular esteem, his majesty has ordered a medal struck, to perpetuate the remembrance of this brilliant action. His majesty has commanded me to offer in his name, the only impression which have been struck, except which is placed in the Incabinet of Vienna. In fulfilment of the intention of his Imperial majesty, I beg you to accept, for yourself, sir, and to distribute to other officers, who, in the important affair of the 24th of April, fought under your command, medals, which, for that purpose have delivered to captain Ry have the honour to add the assurance of the consideration with which we have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient

humble servant

Baron von T

To lieut.-col. Aylett.

Attestation of major-general Merfeld:

Vienna, Dec. 20

The 15th light dragoons of the enemy on the 24th of 1794, who were in great force at Villers en Couche, routed and sabred a great many; and, in the course of the action, conducted, rescued his Imperial majesty from the danger that menaced his person, who, being on the march from Valenciennes to Catillon, cut off by the patrols of the enemy, as his majesty, on that day, returning from Brussels to the city, and the enemy's patrols ready passed the river Selle.

courageous conduct of this
t, animated by its brave
is so much the more me-
as the main column of
ed army did not arrive to
ort; but this gallant regi-
abandoned to itself, relied
on valour, attacked the ene-
much stronger; and whose
alone prevented the mo-
consequences above-stated;
ot content with that, they
m the enemy, who were so
ore numerous, three pieces
non.

ed) M. compte de Merfeld,
Major-general.

s who served in the detach-
t of his majesty's 15th regi-
t of light dragoons, at the
r near Cambray, on the 24th
April, 1794, with the ranks
h they respectively held in
aid regiment upon that day :

William Aylett.
Robert Pocklington,
Edward Michael Ryan.
Thomas Granby Calcraft,
William Keir,
Thomas Burrell Blount.
ts, Edward G. Butler,
Robert Wilfon.

errible earthquake took place
nna, on the 25th *ult.* The
was felt about fifteen minutes
ne. A noise, similar to a dis-
of cannon, accompanied an
atory movement of the earth,
made all the inhabitants of
wn join at once in an excla-
n of terror. It was observed,
country, that the flock was
nsibly felt towards the sea
outhward. No extraordinary
mena preceded this alarming

event. It was only observed, that,
for some days before, the air was
extremely thick and cloudy, and
that the temperature passed, several
times in the day, from excessive heat
to insupportable cold. Almost all
the churches have been damaged.
The dome of a lecture-room, in the
college of Boromeus, fell in. Se-
venteen young students, who were
assembled in the room, were all
either killed or wounded. The
son of the governor of Leghorn,
who was one of them, has lost both
his arms. The number of the per-
sons killed, in consequence of the
earthquake, is supposed to be fifty.
The number of the wounded is much
more considerable. A part of the
convent of St. Barbo, where the
pope resided, is destroyed. For-
tunately for the sovereign pontiff,
he was then in the gardens of the
Sallatrani family. All the inhabi-
tants fled to the country, where
they erected tents for their accom-
modation. A slight shock occurred
during the night, and, between
three and four o'clock, next morn-
ing, a more violent one took place,
which renewed the general alarm.
Even on the 27th, the people did
not think themselves safe in the
churches, and an altar was erected
in the great square, where divine
worship was celebrated.

The execution of Mr. Reeves.
Mr. Wilkinfon, and Mr. Adamfon,
which took place this morning, in the
front of Newgate, was the most
awful example of severe justice we
ever witnessed. Three persons, all
of the rank and with the education
of gentlemen, suffering at one mo-
ment, and all for the same modern
but now unhappily common crime
of forgery, ought to make a deep
impression on every heart. Above

100,000

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100,000 spectators were assembled on the dreadful occasion, of whom we lament to say, a great proportion were women, and many of them with the appearance of ladies. The houses opposite to the gaol had not only their windows all taken out to give greater accommodation for the curious; but some of them were unroofed and canopied with heads. The humane and attentive keeper, Mr. Kirby, permitted their agonized families, and, at the request of Mr. Wilkinfon, a methodist clergyman to remain with them till a late hour last Tuesday night, and every possible indulgence, consistent with safety, was shewn them. Mr. Reeves and Mr. Wilkinfon manifested the most ready composure and resignation. Mr. Adamfon, who had cherished hopes of pardon, from the applications which had been made for mercy, sunk into despondency, and having contrived to procure opium into his cell, had so far eluded the vigilance of the turnkeys, as to take a large dose during the night. About five o'clock in the morning it was discovered by the deleterious effects, and Mr. Ramsden, the surgeon, was sent for. The opiate, which most probably he intended for no more than to compose his spirits, threw him into a convulsed, and feverish state of disability; and it was with incessant difficulty that he was roused and kept up. By the attention of the people, however, he was able, under support, to join with the others in taking the holy sacrament, which the rev. doctor Ford administered with the most benevolent regard to their unhappy situation. They all desired to have the last solemn prayer given to them in private, that they might remain exposed to

the multitude as short a time as possible, and with this doctor Ford alk most humanely acquiesced. The awful ceremony took place at a quarter past eight yesterday morning. Mr. Reeves mounted the platform first and Mr. Wilkinfon followed, both with undaunted though pious fortitude; and while they were prepared for their fate, Mr. Adamfon was supported by two men, by whom he was at length led to the same place. He viewed it with a delirious stare, and it seemed as if he could not have survived the dose he had taken, even if the royal mercy had at that instant intervened. They were then launched into eternity, and such is the merciful fatality of the new contrivance of the drop, that they all died without a struggle.

At the last meeting of the court of proprietors of the bank of England, the governor informed the court, that the following letter had been received from the chancellor of the exchequer.

*“ Downing-street, June 14,
“ Gentlemen,*

“ It being intended to propose to parliament a clause, authorizing the bank of England to receive, in payment of the three millions of exchequer-bills, charged on the loan for the present year, as the several instalments become due, other exchequer-bills, at the same rate of interest, to be charged on the supply to be granted for the services of the ensuing year, I have to request you to communicate such information to your court; and to state that, if the clause should be approved by parliament, their consenting to receive payment of the exchequer-bills, in the manner proposed, will, at this period, afford

an important accommodation to government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

" WILLIAM PITT."

He then stated that the court of directors had taken this letter into their consideration, and they were of opinion the accommodation might be granted, and had accordingly come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the letter of the chancellor of the exchequer be laid before a general court of proprietors, and that the governor be authorized to declare, that it is the opinion of the court of directors the accommodation requested by government may be granted, on depositing, in payment of the three millions of exchequer-bills secured on the loan of the present year, other exchequer-bills, at the same rate of interest, to be paid out of the first instalment of the supply to be granted next sessions of parliament.

The question was put; and the court of proprietors unanimously concurred in the above resolution.

The cause respecting the Downing estate, which has been so long in litigation, between the university of Cambridge, and the occupiers of the estate, who have been in possession of it above 30 years, is at length finally determined in favour of the university; and the lord chancellor has ordered a receiver thereof to be immediately appointed. The arrears of rent will be more than sufficient to erect the new college, agreeably to the will of sir Jacob Downing, whose name it is to bear, as soon as any piece of land, proper for the purpose, can be found, and purchased.

In the court of king's-bench, yesterday, a Mrs. Mary Henderson

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was found guilty of obtaining a sum of money from lord Eardley, for suppressing the publication of a pamphlet, reflecting on his lordship in the most unfair terms. The noble lord, as soon as he gave her the money, caused her to be taken into custody. It appeared she had two associates in the business, against whom, however, a verdict could not in this case be obtained, as the issue was not joined against them.

The French papers, which arrived lately, contain an account of a lover, who certainly burnt with one of the strongest passions we ever remember to have seen recorded. His mistress having proved unfaithful to him, he called up his servant, informed him that it was his intention to kill himself, and requested, after his death, that he would make a candle of his fat, and carry it lighted to his mistress. He then wrote a letter, in which he told her, that as he had long burnt for her, she might now see that his flames were real; for the candle by which she would read the note was composed of part of his miserable body.

18th. A woman, dressed in deep mourning, waited yesterday afternoon at the garden-gate, St. James's, in anxious hope, when their majesties stepped into their carriage, of presenting a petition; but being prevented by the officers on guard from approaching near enough, she retired to some distance from the place, and threw a petition into his majesty's coach, which fell into the lap of the princess Elizabeth. She said, she had lost her husband on board the Queen, in the West Indies; that one of her sons, a lieutenant, had been murdered by the crew of the Hermione; that another

had

had

had fallen in action, while serving on board the Leviathan, and that she was reduced to great distress.

The following are the correct particulars of a late disturbance at Eton-college:—Many of the boys of the fifth form, together with some juniors, had formed a resolution of rowing up to Maidenhead on Tuesday evening last, an act which, if put into execution, would have rendered it impossible for them to attend six o'clock absence. Dr. Heath, having heard of the above purpose, endeavoured to counteract it, first by remonstrance, and next by threats. The fifth form, with some others, however, in despite of the doctor's counsel and menaces, went upon the expedition, and, on their return, underwent punishment. Here the matter rested, until the succeeding day (Wednesday) when one of the boys of the fifth form being guilty of another act of aggression, it was deemed expedient, in order to support due subordination in the school, to send him away in a private manner. No other expulsion took place on the occasion, and all the boys, fully sensible of their error, returned to obedience.

20th. The king has granted unto lord viscount Duncan, his royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may bear, as an honourable augmentation, in the centre of his paternal arms, a representation of the gold medal conferred upon him by his majesty upon occasion of the victory of the 11th of October, pendant from a blue and white ribbon, ensigned with a naval crown, and subscribed, "Camperdown."

Yesterday morning a man of the name of Smart was found drowned in the Thames, near Windsor-bridge; he had been employed in his ma-

jefty's gardens for many years, and is supposed to have fallen in by accident, being found with his clothes on. A boy on Sunday also lost his life in bathing near Dutchet-bridge.

Early on Saturday morning the shop of Mr. Fitzpatrick, silk-merchant, in Cranbourn-alley, was robbed of property to the amount of near 300*l.* and a young man, of the name of Richard Clarke, is charged on suspicion of being concerned in the burglary.

24th. Early this morning the Castle Inn, in Highgate, was entered by some villains, and robbed of cash and notes to the amount of about 40*l.* and a quantity of silver plate, with which they got clear off.

The sea in the neighbourhood of Sunderland has been so uncommonly clear for a fortnight past, that a great number of anchors, kedges, ships guns, and all kinds of ship iron work, have been seen many fathoms deep, and a very successful fishery of those articles carried on; some large anchors have been recovered which lay a considerable way out to sea.

Saturday night six and twenty persons were apprehended at a house in Lisle-street, Leicester-fields; illegally assembled for the purpose of gaming; they were taken to St. Martin's Watch-house, where six of them were bailed, and two yesterday; the rest remained in confinement.

25th. This evening, about six o'clock, as Mrs. Stow, of Wargrave, near Maidenhead, was travelling in a post-chaise, in company with two ladies, near the 33d mile stone, on the Reading road, they were stopped by a single highwayman with craps over his face, who robbed them of a watch and their cash.

A few

evenings since, as an agent Fleming's, of Salt-hill, was going over Hounslow-heath, he was stopped and robbed by a single man of a 10*l.* bank note and five guineas.

Today afternoon, about three o'clock, as Mrs. Gordon, of Ger-st, Soho, was travelling in a stage over Madams-Court near Seven Oaks, Kent, she was stopped by a single highwayman who robbed her of her cash and jewels.

Same evening, as Dr. Pitt was returning to town, near St. James's, he was stopped by two men who robbed him of his watch.

Following extract from the journal of Admiral De Winter, on his entry, at Amsterdam, on the 7th inst. bears honourable witness to the greatness and liberality of the English character:—

"I am, my Lord, a member of the Council of State, and Fellow of the Royal Society. It is with the most grateful acknowledgements I receive your congratulations, and I rejoice in the satisfaction to find you more in the territory of the Republic, and again to receive the midst of my worthy fellow-citizens. The fortune of war has forced me for a while to leave my country, and being since, for the last year, vanquished by the enemy, I have experienced a second state of sorrow, however mortifying to the feelings of a man who loves his country, the satisfactory treatment which has been shown to me on the part of the enemy, and by the humane and liberal support and assistance they have shown towards my worthy countrymen and fellow-sufferers, whose misfortunes, by torrents in their cause, have considerably

softened the horrors of my situation—nay, worthy burghers, I must not conceal from you, that the noble liberality of the English nation, since this bloody contest, justly entitles them to your admiration."

30th. Yesterday the recorder made his report to his majesty of the following prisoners, under sentence of death in Newgate, convicted in May session last. viz.

Richard Philips, for stealing an ingot of gold, value 8*l.* the property of Charles Aldrige, in an out-house belonging to his dwelling-house. Nicholas Vargin, for feloniously assaulting James Stow, on the King's highway, near Hammer-smith, putting him in fear, and taking from his person 3*s.* 6*d.* in money, and a red morocco card-case. Sarah Holloway, for stealing a bank-note, value 10*l.* the property of Charles Dibdin, in his dwelling-house. When they were all respited during his majesty's pleasure.

A vast dock is making in Portsmouth-yard, which is intended to receive ten sail of the line for equipment, which may be effected in much less time than by sending every article by boats to the vessels in the harbour, as is the case at present, and by which the waste and plunder that attends the present system will be obviated. The dock will be 22 feet deep, and faced with cut stone. The excavation is removed to a part of the yard near the arsenal, for the purpose of making a gun-wharf and battery. A steam-engine is about to be erected in the yard, for the purpose of pumping the water out of the docks, which is at present effected by horses.

The following letter, dated Whitehall, June 22, has been written

ten by his grace the duke of Portland, to Messrs. Jordan and Bowen, at Haverfordwest:

Gentlemen,

I have received your letter on the subject of the late influx of persons in your country from Ireland, and am extremely sorry to observe that there are so many young clergymen and able-bodied men among them. The conduct of such persons, in remaining out of Ireland at a moment like the present, is very much to be censured; and I desire that you will use your best endeavours to impress them with a due sense of the dangerous tendency of such an example, and of the dishonourable and disgraceful imputations to which it obviously exposes themselves; and, at the same time, that you will make it known to the clergy, that their names will certainly be reported to their respective dioceses. With respect to Mr. Colclough and Mr. McCord, I desire that they may have full liberty either to go to Ireland, or to stay in this country; and that all persons for whom they will answer, as well as all the infirm men, women and children,

may be admitted to the said refuge.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

Portl

To Messrs. Jordan and Bowen
Haverfordwest.

(A True Copy.)

DIED. 19th. In his nineteenth year, William Jenner Acton-place*, near Long M in the county of Suffolk, Grosvenor-square, esq. He was baptized in September, 1701; a the son of Robert Jenner aid-de-camp to the great d Marlborough (by Anne, his daughter and heir of Carendot, esq. lineally descended from Anthony Guidott, knight, a Florentine, employed on success by king Edward VI grandson of Humphrey Jenner Erdington-hall, in the county of Warwick, esq. lord of the of Nether-Whitacre, in that county, in 1680, and an eminent master at Birmingham†. William Jenner was godfather to Mr. Jennens; and, amongst his valuables discovered in his is a silver ewer, which was

* Acton-place was formerly the seat of the Danells; they sold it to Robert Jenner, who began to rebuild it: his son William finished it, and made it a fine seat. The architecture is in Mr. Jennens's taste; but the monuments of all the former owners are destroyed, or shut up from public view.

† Who purchased a family-seat at Gopdal, in Leicestershire; and possessed it extensive estates at Whitwick, on the edge of Charnwood-Forest. Bromford-hall Acton place, also, in the county of Warwick, and Hales-Owen iron-works, in Shropshire, formed part of his extensive possessions. His house in Birmingham was in that street, now in the occupation of John R. Land, esq. and Erdington-hall his residence. The father of Humphrey Jenner is supposed to have resided at Hales-Owen; conjectured that his predecessors were originally inhabitants of Yorkshire. This is one among the many who have acquired ample fortunes at Birmingham, who were equally famous for industry and generosity. John Jennens and his wife benefactors to the poor there in 1651; and another John Jennens, their descendant in 1749, built the church of St. Bartholomew, in that town, at his own expense. (Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 646.)

sent from that monarch at his ptism. He had been page to George I; and, during the long period of his life, remained a bachelor, more given to penuriousness than hospitality; of course his calculations magnified even beyond his powers of computation. He was the last annuitant the exchequer-tontine of 100*l.* share, for which he had received 100*l.* a year for many years past. He had property in almost every id.* And such was his immense wealth, that the dividends on most of his stocks have not been received since 1738, nor the interest on his mortgages for a long time. In the iron-chest, the key of which could not be found till after a long search hid in a mortgage deed, there were bank-notes of the year 1738 to the amount of 19,000*l.* Several thousand new guineas, about 20,000*l.* were found, in money and bank-notes, at his town and country houses, and also a key to a chest containing his mother's

plate and valuables, which is deposited at Child's, the banker's, and has never been opened since her decease. He is reported to have always kept 50,000*l.* in his banker's hands, for any sudden emergency, and had not drawn a draft on the bank for the last fourteen years. He never, till very lately, employed a regular steward. Not many years since, an eminent attorney of Suffolk, who happened to be present, offered his assistance at his audit, thinking the fatigue too great for Mr. Jennens's age; but he was answered, "What! do you think I can't write?" He was very regular and exact in all his accounts; inasmuch that he even noticed his household-bills exceeding their usual weekly amount. His expences were supposed not above 3000*l.* a year, although his property, it is thought, cannot fall short of two millions. It appears that he has had very faithful servants, who will be all well provided for.—A will was found in

The following is given as an accurate statement of his property :

Capital.		Interest in Arrears.	
South Sea Stock	- - - £.30,000	Interest on ditto	£.8,725
Ditto, new ditto	- - - 30,000	- ditto	- 7,650
Ditto, old ditto	- - - 40,000	- ditto	- 9,600
India Stock	- - - 23,890	- ditto	- 18,570
Consols. 3 per cents.	- - - 50,000	- ditto	- 17,250
Ditto, ditto, his mother's	- - - 10,000	- ditto	- 5,450
Bank Stock	- - - 35,000	- ditto	- 19,600
5 per cent. ditto	- - - 30,000	- ditto	- 17,250
4 per cent. ditto	- - - 24,000	- ditto	- 11,520
Reduced annuities	- - - 50,000	- ditto	- 16,800
Long ditto	- - - 2,000 per ann.	- ditto	- 22,000
Account at the Bank	- - - 57,719		
Ditto at Child's	- - - 6,000		
Ditto at Hoare's	- - - 17,800		
Ditto at Stephenfon's	- - - 19,000		
Ditto at Gosling's	- - - 7,000		
In London Assurance Office, 400 Shares		Due upon them	3,400
New River concern	- - -	Dividend due	5,000
On mortgage	- - - 200,000	Interest due	
Landed estate	- - - 8,000	per ann. rent due.	

his coat-pocket, sealed, but not signed, which was owing, as his favourite servant says, to his master leaving his spectacles at home when he went to his solicitor for the purpose of duly executing it, and which he afterwards forgot to do. By this testamentary instrument, in which John Bacon, esq. of the First Fruits office, was a residuary-legatee, the whole property was intended to be totally alienated from the channels into which it has accidentally fallen.

The most material sufferers by Mr. Jennens dying without a will are, the Hanmer family, of Bettlesfield-park, in Flintshire, and Holbrook-hall, in Suffolk. Mr. Jennens's own aunt was mother to William Hanmer, esq. of the Fenns, first cousin of the late sir Walden Hanmer, of Bettlesfield and the Fenns; and his descendants, particularly those residing in Suffolk, have most certainly been in the greatest habits of friendship with Mr. Jennens. The above-mentioned William Hanmer, esq. married his first cousin, Miss Jennens, of Gosford, by whom he had a daughter, Hester, who married Alshton, now lord Curzon, by whom he had a son (the honourable Percin Alshton Curzon, M. P. for Leicestershire), who married lady Sophia Charlotte Howe, daughter of earl Howe, and died September 1, 1797, leaving an infant son, George Augustus William Curzon, who was born May 14, 1788, and is now heir at law to all the real estate of Mr. Jennens (which he had possessed for seventy-three years). His personal property devolves on his cousins, William Lygon, esq. M. P. (grandson of Mrs. Hester Hanmer, aunt of the deceased), and Mary,

relict of William Howard, commonly called viscount Andover, son of Henry Bowes Howard, earl of Suffolk, and Berks daughter of Dame Anne also aunt of the deceased. His most incalculable wealth amounts to three individuals possessed of various fortunes almost immense. The 29th, his remains were in the family-vault, at Acton, with much funeral pomp opening the vault, the coffin of his father and mother only were therein, the former of which had been buried seventy-three, latter thirty-seven, years.

Lady Dorothy Hotham, first Charles Hotham Thompson, of the 5th regiment, and of the bed-chamber to his majesty. She was daughter of the first Buckinghamshire, by his first wife, and was married to sir John Ogle, Bart. 21, 1752, by whom she had one daughter, Henrietta, who was married to sir Alexander Hood. On her ladyship's death, her immense fortune thus singularly comes into the hands of her only daughter, Miss Hotham. Her ladyship, before her death, had informed baroness of the exchequer, that she pointed him her sole executor, and also hinted, that it was his duty to leave him the bulk of her estate. On her death, she convened Miss Hotham, and particular friends, to hear and read; when, holding it in her duty, he thus addressed that lady, 'mother, lady Dorothy, who made many handsome declarations of bequests in my favour. They are ratified by this instrument. I know not; but, before I think it a duty I owe to my feelings to declare, that, if

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So, I shall, with pleasure, renounce all claim to those possessions, which, in common equity, can only appertain to you?" The will was now opened, wherein the baron found himself sole residuary-legatee, and became entitled to the bulk of the fortune; which, however, in manner correspondent with the amiable disinterestedness of his character, he, the next morning, transferred, by the proper legal instruments, to Miss Hotham, and her heirs for ever.

Executed at Wexford, in Ireland, for rebellion, aged near 70, Cornelius Grogan, who possessed an unincumbered estate of more than 6000*l.* a-year. He had been high-sheriff of the county of Wexford, and twice a candidate to represent the county: had not been in the habit of meddling with the politics of that country; and was generally esteemed for his hospitality. At the same time and place were also hanged, two of his companions in the same crime, viz. J. Colclough, and Beauchamp Bagnall Harvey. The latter was some time commander-in-chief of the rebels, in that part of the kingdom; and for his apprehension government had offered a reward of 1000*l.* He was taken in a cave in one of the Saltee islands, whither he had fled with Mr. and Mrs. Colclough, accompanied by Mrs. H. her infant, and one servant maid. They had provisions for six months, and all their plate and money. They were discovered, it is said, by soap-suds spilled at the mouth of the cave, which had been observed by three officers, who were on a fishing-party there, who immediately entered the cave with presented arms, and perceiving Mr. Harvey and Mr. Colclough, desired them to surrender;

telling them that resistance was vain as the cave was surrounded with armed men, and that they should be obliged to fire on them if they hesitated. Hereupon they submitted and walked out, but appeared greatly mortified on not seeing the force they expected, as they had with them, in the cave, arms and ammunition in abundance. They were marched to a small boat, where waited for the officers, and conveyed to Wexford. On landing at quayside, Mr. Harvey appeared quite dejected, and extremely pale; Mr. Colclough's fortitude did not apparently forsake him until he approached the goal, where he beheld his friend Keogh's head on a spike. On inquiring whose head that was, and hearing it was Keogh's, seemed like a man electrified, sunk into all the anguish of despair and guilt, and never recovered any show of spirits. Mr. Harvey was about thirty-six years of age, formerly a practitioner in the law, and, at his death, possessed an unincumbered estate of near 2000*l.* a year, besides personal property to the amount of 25,000*l.* He married, about a year since, a young woman of considerable personal merit, but no fortune, the daughter of an honest and industrious tradesman at Clonegall. She had been lately delivered of a son, and remains in a situation of mind laboring upon distraction. — Their heads were cut off, stuck upon pikes, and fixed on the main and foremast-booms at Wexford. The defence set up by these wretched men was, that they had acted by compulsion. Fortunately, public justice, it happened the young but intelligent gentleman (who passed unnoticed while

rebels possessed Wexford) had recorded every circumstance as it occurred, in a sort of journal; which, when produced before the court-martial, proved a faithful and irrefragable register of the voluntary crimes of the chief traitors; and supported by other evidence, left no room for hesitation of their guilt.

J U L Y.

2d. A deputation of the Royal Humane Society, consisting of Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Hawes, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Nichols, had the honour of presenting to his royal highness prince Ernest, at his apartments at St. James's, the honorary medalion, which had been unanimously voted to his royal highness for his exalted philanthropy in the restoration of an unfortunate despatching suicide. The medal was presented by Dr. Hawes, after an appropriate address. The prince was pleased to express the warmest wishes for the prosperity of the Humane Society, and graciously desired to become a governor, assuring the deputation that he experienced a most sincere satisfaction in having been instrumental in the preservation of life, and should, at all times, be ready to render the same assistance if ever it should be required. The Transactions of the Society were also presented to his royal highness, and accepted with that amiable grace, which adds dignity to the most elevated station.

The Princess Amelia, captain John Rainsden, was burnt, by accident, off Pigeon island, on the Malabar coast,

the 5th of April, 1798, when about forty of the crew were unfortunately lost.

The Raymond and Woodcot, captains Smedley and Hannay, were taken, after a gallant resistance, by the French frigate, *La Precieuse*, in Tellicherry-roads, the twentieth of April.

During the last week, eighteen vessels arrived in the river from Peterburgh: their cargoes consisted of 77,807 bars of iron; 4,034 casks of tallow; 176 casks of ashes; 466 bales of linen; 1,248 bundles of hemp; 596 bobbins and 62 bundles of flax; 54 bags of feathers; 122 casks of bristles; 10 bags of bees wax; 74 bags of singlafs.

5th. As Mr. Dearli, g. of Weymouth, was passing over London-bridge, he was hustled by a gang of pickpockets, and robbed of his pocket-book, containing two bank-notes for 20*l.* and 10*l.* a singular draft drawn at three minutes after date, by Mr. John Cox, on Mr. Packer, of Weymouth: it is supposed to be the same gang who used to parade Fleet-street and the Strand, but have left those places, within these few days, in consequence of two of their gang being detected.

6th. A fire broke out, last night, at a cork cutter's in a court vulgarly called Rat's Castle, in Church-lane, St. Giles's, which raged with great fury till eleven o'clock, before they could procure water; five houses were then down; a child is said to have perished in the flames, and a woman was dragged out of her house very much scorched. The horror which pervaded the poor inhabitants cannot easily be described, as they could scarce save an
article

furniture, from the narrow court.

A woman, of St. Domingo, sued by her master eighteen years, being informed that he was in the army of Condé, offered pecuniary assistance. The officer returned in answer, though he was very thankful for the offer, yet he could not accept of it, his pay being fully sufficient to support. Nevertheless, the negro has sent over 45*l.* to assist him on her part, as a token of her gratitude towards her master.

Yesterday morning John Allifon, forger, and William Hill, a burglar, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentences of the last Surry assizes. They behaved themselves in a manner worthy of their unhappy situation. Allifon, who stood up to his being turned off, confessed his crime, and expressed his contrition for it, and begged leave to be allowed to read hearty thanks to Mr. Allifon, the keeper of the prison, for his kind and humane attention. He did not make any address, but he lived, firm and unacquainted.

On the evenings of the 13th and 14th there were violent storms of wind and lightning at Ramsgate: at two o'clock a small water-spout discharged itself, by which it was estimated that some parts of Ramsgate were four feet water. The storm was so local, that many of the houses in the town had scarcely a drop

of rain, precisely at ten o'clock, when Greenway, who on Tuesday evening angled himself in bed in the Newgate, where he had

been committed for forging a receipt, purporting to be the receipt of Hester Clarke (who had cohabited with him, but had been dead some years,) for the sum of 20*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* an annuity allowed to her, was, in pursuance of the coroner's warrant, and by order of the sheriffs, buried between Newgate-street and Snow-hill, in a very deep hole made for the purpose; he was escorted by four of the sheriff's officers, preceded by ten of the keeper's men, and the corpse was carried by the two executioners, amidst a great concourse of people.

17th. At a court of common-council, Mr. Powell moved, "that it be referred to the committee of city lands, to consider the necessity and expediency of abolishing Bartholomew-fair;" which was seconded by Mr. Stokes. This motion Mr. Goodbehere opposed. It was not in the power of the court to put a stop to the fair, it being held under the charters of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. A court-leet, and a court of *pied poudre*, were held from the opening of the fair to the setting of the sun. The lands which were held by the city of London in free soccage by the charters, included Smithfield-market, several of the houses, and a street in joint tenancy with the earl of Leicester. Many of the householders were capable of discharging their rents and taxes by the fair. In this way it had been maintained quietly for a number of years. No misfortune of any consequence had happened, not so much as a broken head. The rising generation were amused half a day only once in a year; surely that was not too much: almost every parish in the kingdom has its revels, its amusements; and sometimes

times blood has been spilt. All nations, ancient and modern, had allowed sport and festivity, to prevent greater and more serious evils. Mr. Goodbelere therefore, was decidedly against the motion. It was then proposed to shorten the period to one day; upon which Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Waithman objected on the ground that the account of the immense crowd of people from all parts of the metropolis would render such a scheme dangerous, and be the means of losing a great number of lives. After some debate, it was referred to a committee.

Two causes of libel were tried before lord Kenyon, in the court of king's bench, both founded on the sale of Mr. Wakefield's pamphlet, in answer to the bishop of Landaff's address. The first plaintiff, Mr. Jordan, threw himself upon the mercy of the court; stating that he bought the pamphlet of the publisher, Mr. Cuthell, and suppressed it as soon as he knew it to be exceptionable. The other plaintiff, Mr. Johnson, tried the issue, and was convicted; the tract in question being declared, by lord Kenyon and the jury, to be a libel.

19th. About seven o'clock this morning a fire broke out on board the Walmer-Castle East Indiaman, a new ship, lately launched at the lower water-gate, Deptford, occasioned by some loose powder taking fire in the gun-room. The explosion did not do much damage to the ship. Three floating engines were sent down from London-bridge to assist on the occasion. Two men on board the ship were so shockingly burnt, that they were sent to the London-hospital, with little hopes of recovery.

As lieutenant Millar, of the gun-boat, and lieutenant I commanding another gun were going ashore at Sh they had a dispute, and, Millar stepping from the b other drew his hanger, and through his body, occasion infant death. The decea left a widow and two you dren. Dawson is in custody.

The late doctor Farmer's sold for 2,210*l.* and his pi 300*l.* Such is the rage fo literature. The whole, it mated, was purchased by the for a sum much under 500*l.*

Yesterday morning, Mr. an eminent father, in the F ket, cut his throat with a He was discovered by his in the act of holding a b catch the blood. A surgeon for, but the unhappy man just as he arrived. No ca be assigned for his commit rash action, as he was poss considerable property. H the preceding evening in cheerful manner, with some in the neighbourhood, and pearance of mental derar was noticed by the compan roner's verdict—lunacy. J ceased was above sixty year

On Saturday night last, a man was stopped, between ten o'clock, by two footpa Langley-Broom, who rob of 10*l.* It is imagined they same men who stopped a man, on the same road, la as the description of their perfectly agree.

At Chelmsford quarter on Tuesday last, a question by appeal, whether the El thren of the Trinity-house

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empted, by their charters of Charles II. and James II. from serving the office of overseer, as they were from that of jurors, and other offices requiring personal service; when the court adjudged, that the exemption could not legally be maintained, and therefore confirmed the appointment of captain Cotton, of Laytonstone, in Essex, as overseer of that parish.

The proposal for opening a direct communication between the two great maritime counties of Essex and Kent, by a cylindrical tunnel of keyed stones, bids fair to be adopted, by a general subscription of the principal inhabitants of both: this *sub-aqueous* work is proposed to be in a direct line from Graveshend to the opposite shore, west above Tilbury-fort. Government have already given their sanction to the work. The extreme width of the river at high water, on this spot, is 800 yards; the depth about four fathoms and a half. The central point of the segment, which is to form the tunnel, will be twenty-five feet below the bed of the river, and the diameter of the tunnel sixteen feet in the clear, and to be lighted up with lamps. The substratum, for more than three parts over, is known to be of chalk, and it is conjectured, that the other part is at least a chalky clay, equally favourable for the operation. The estimate of the whole, including pipes, lamps, steam-engine, and all other machinery and materials, amounts to 15,955*l*. The projecting engineer, on this occasion, is a Mr. Dodd, who, on Thursday last, laid his plan before the judges of assize, and magistrates, assembled at Chelmsford, and, next week, he proposes making a similar display of it at the assizes in

Kent: after which, a meeting will be convened, in town, of the principal gentlemen of each county, in order to propose a general adoption of the plan, and the means of carrying the same into immediate execution.

Colonel Twiss and other officers of the engineers, have been employed by government to examine the proposition, made by Mr. Dox for forming a tunnel under the river Thames, from Graveshend to Tilbury, and we understand their report to be highly in favour of the measure.

So very productive have the fisheries of Greenland and the Straits been this season, that, in ten ships, arrived at Hull, last week, there were brought 119½ whale, 2,960 seals, producing 2,338 b of blubber. The Dutch Greenland-men, twenty-two in number, are also reported to be full of fish.

The emperor of Russia has issued an edict, by which the greater part of the printing-offices in the kingdom are suppressed. No work can be printed, and no work, printed in a foreign country, can be introduced into Russia, until it has been approved by censors, appointed for that purpose. All the German newspapers are prohibited, and the French periodical works.

An unfortunate accident happened yesterday evening: a fine girl of three years old, fell out of a three pair of stairs-window, at the house of Mr. Carey, linen-draper in the Strand, by which she had her skull fractured, and her thigh broken in two places.

24th. At the Old Bailey: a day's sentence was passed, with Charles Davis, Elizabeth Stanough, John Crawford, George Singures, Samuel Bamber, and otherw

otherwise Susannah, otherwise Sarah Skelton, James Macknell, George Clerk, and John Gilbert, severally received judgement of death. Twelve were ordered to be transported, beyond the seas, for the term of seven years; and one was ordered to be transported for the term of fourteen years.

On Tuesday last, the rev. G. Scott was convicted of defamation, at Shrewsbury, on the suit of the rev. J. Locke, and sentenced to pay a fine of 1,000*l.* with costs; and, in an action preferred against him, by the rev. H. C. Adams, for the like offence, was fined 500*l.*

The following is the account of the mutiny on-board the *Lady Jane Shore*, transport:

The *Lady Shore* had on board, besides convicts, eighty soldiers of the New South-Wales corps, amongst whom were German, French, and condemned criminals, reprieved on condition of serving, during life, at Botany-Bay. They arrived at Portsmouth while the mutiny on-board the fleet was at its height. They formed a plan to seize the ship when she should get out to sea. Of this captain Wilcox was informed by major Semple. He complained to the transport-board of the danger of proceeding to sea with such men, while they had arms in their hands. The colonel of the regiment was sent to investigate the business: but he, perhaps, hesitating to give credit to Semple, and, from the benevolence of his own heart, entertaining a better opinion of his men than it would seem they deserved, overruled captain Wilcox's desire. In this state they went to sea.—When four days sail from Rio de Janeiro, the mutineers rose, in the night, on

the second mate, who was then on watch. He found resistance to so many armed men to be all in vain, and, of course, submitted to save his own life. They then entered the cabin of the chief mate, and murdered him in the most savage manner, cutting his head off. They then proceeded, past Mr. Black's birth, to the round-house, where captain Wilcox was, and demanded admission, which he refused, and, on their farther persistence, fired a pistol at them through his door. They instantly broke the door in pieces, and murdered poor Wilcox in a manner too shocking to describe. They then returned to Mr. Black's hammock, and, without the least warning, thrust their bayonets through it in several places, not in the least doubting but he was in it. But, during the disturbance, he had quitted it, and concealed himself which gave him an opportunity of begging his life, when their rage began to abate. This they granted put him and ten others into the long boat, gave them a compass, and turned them adrift. They got safe to Rio de Janeiro, from whence Mr. Black took his passage in a foreign ship; but at sea fell in with a South Whaler, the captain of which (captain Wilkinson) received him on-board. After this, captain Wilkinson took a Spanish vessel value about 10,000*l.* Mr. Black was appointed prize-master, and carried her to the Cape. He has since sailed, with captain Wilkinson to the coast of New Holland, to fish for whales.

The following resolutions, so honourable to the parties concerned, were entered into by a number of our prisoners (natives of Ireland) at this time confined in France:

“ A

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"At a meeting of the Irish prisoners of war, held at St. Charles's prison, in Orleans, this 9th July, 1798, to take into consideration an order of the French government, to separate us from our fellow subjects and prisoners of Great Britain, by ordering the latter to be sent to Valenciennes, and us to Cambray, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz.

"Resolved, That any attempts to promote jealousy between us and our fellow-subjects of Great Britain, we behold with contempt.

"Resolved, That, attached to our gracious and good king, and to the glorious and free constitution we were born under, we will defend them, on all occasions, with our utmost ability, against our foreign and domestic enemies.

"Resolved, That, should any man, or set of men, presume to attempt to suborn us, or any individual of us, from that affection and attachment we bear our king and country, we pledge ourselves to disclose the same immediately, and to bring the author or authors to such punishment as we can inflict.

"Resolved, That, let our sufferings, in this our captivity, be of whatever magnitude a disappointed and inveterate enemy may inflict, we swear never to desert our king and country.

"Resolved, That our king and country are entitled to our heartfelt gratitude, for the handsome provision afforded us in this our captivity.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by each individual, and forwarded, by the first conveyance, to Great Britain and Ireland, for publication."

"Signed by all the natives of

Ireland, prisoners of war, at Orleans."

Many hundred Roman catholics in the north of Ireland, after publicly avowing their abhorrence and detestation of the rebellion in that country, have published a declaration, consisting of the following articles:—

"1st, We declare ourselves satisfied and happy in the peace and quiet we have for some time enjoyed.

"2dly, That one of the fundamental principles of the Roman catholic religion is, to obey the high powers, both in church and state because we know that such powers are delegated by God, or at least they exist by his permission: to rebel against them, therefore, we conceive to be rebelling against God who permits their appointment.

"3dly, Christ, our law-giver desires us to pay tribute to Cæsar. St. Paul tells us, honour to whom honour, tribute to whom tribute.

"Filled with these sentiments of our religion, a due sense of the danger we incur of God's wrath by rebellion, and a firm and faithful allegiance to his majesty George I whom God has appointed our king and his successors, we declare ourselves avowed foes to rebellion, and are ready, at any call, to aid and assist his majesty's officers, civil and military (in such manner as they shall think proper), to suppress and repel any treasonable or seditious practices which may take place."

27th. The new church of St. Paul Covent-garden, which, on Wednesday last, was consecrated by the bishop of London, was opened for vine service, the day being Sunday the usual hours, viz. eleven in the morning, and four in the afternoon.

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The sermons were preached, one by the rector, and the other by the lecturer of the parish; after each of which there was a collection for the parochial charity-schools.

The following view of the exports from North America, in 1793, may be regarded as interesting at this crisis, as it affords some idea respecting the extent and proportion of her several commercial connections with Europe :

	<i>Dollars.</i>
To Great Britain . . .	8,431,239
France	7,050,498
Holland	3,169,536
Spain	2,237,950
Germany and the } low countries	1,013,317
Portugal	997,590
Denmark	870,508
Hanseatic towns . .	792,537
Sweden	310,427
Italy	220,688
Russia	5,760
Total	25,100,089

Accounts from Petersburg and Mittau mention two remarkable edicts lately put in force: by the first, the entrance of the Russian empire by all strangers (couriers and deputies from foreign courts, foreigners of distinction, and persons in the Russian service, excepted) is forbidden; and, has been so strictly enforced, that several merchants, and other persons, coming by water from Lubeck and Riga, and not knowing of the order, were obliged to return. By the second edict, all young men from the Russian provinces, studying in any of the foreign universities, are recalled, under pain of confiscation of property; and their friends and tutors are also called upon to enforce their

return home in the course of the present month.

27th. Lieutenant Dawson, convicted of the murder of lieutenant Millar, was executed on Pennenden-heath. The deceased and Dawson were old friends; but, after dinner, on the day of the murder, when heated with wine, had some angry words. Dawson went a-shore, and challenged the other, who, treating the matter with levity, irritated Dawson, and produced the melancholy catastrophe which ensued.

28th. The ceremony of the consecration of the Jewish synagogue was performed, on Friday and Saturday, at their house of worship, in Leadenhall-street. The building has been repaired, and beautified in a very elegant and neat style. The high priest, with the subordinate rabbies, chorus and attendants, with a great number of the fathers of families in their proper vestments, were at the ceremony, which was awful, grand, and affecting. The music and the voices performed in the eastern manner of strophe, antistrophe, and full chorus. The anthems were performed, by the four brothers who sing there, in a very superior style of modulation and harmony. A crowd of people attended, but they all conducted themselves decorously. A subscription was opened, and, in about twenty minutes, upwards of 200*l.* was subscribed, which is more than sufficient to cover the expences.

29. Peter de Pon, a French emigrant, was committed to prison, for assaulting and ill-treating his wife, an English woman, of very pleasing person; who, it appeared, he married about six years ago,
at

time she was only sixteen age: and that, in less than six years after her marriage, when she was pregnant, he compelled her to prostitute herself for his support, in which state she has continued ever since, subject to his ill-treatment, and whenever she could not obtain sufficient sum of money to support herself, he has obliged her to go to him in dissipation and idleness.

Four men and one woman, were apprehended at a gaming-house, in Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, and brought to Bow-street, on which, on whom were found considerable sums of money. Four of the men, who are Frenchmen, were committed to prison; the rest were released on finding bail. A *rouge et noir* table, and several other gaming tables, were, at the same time, brought to the house.

The four French emigrants were apprehended, on Saturday last, at a gaming-house, in Suffolk-street, and Peter de Pon, also a Frenchman, in custody for ill-treatment of his wife, were conveyed to Newgate, for the purpose of being tried at this kingdom.

Bristol. At the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Conference, held here this morning, that the numbers of the Anti-Slavery Societies are as follows:

Great Britain, 85,055;
West Indies, 16,640;
United States of America, 172,336.

At his house, in Lincoln's-inn, James Adair, esq. king's counsel at law, M. P. for the county of Ferrers, and chief justice of the county. His death was occasioned by a paralytic stroke, which he fell into while walking along the Strand. He was assisted

home by some gentlemen who were passing by, and died in a few hours. This gentleman was equally distinguished for great eminence in his professional line, and in his political capacity; for a sound knowledge of, and warm attachment to, the principles of the constitution. On being called to the bar, he joined the Oxford circuit, on which, for a considerable time, he was the leading advocate. His first rise into public notice was his election, about the year 1778, to the office of recorder of the city of London, in which he succeeded Mr. serjeant Glynn, the popular defender of "Wilkes and liberty," who, but a short time before, had been chosen in the room of the present chief justice of the common pleas, on his advancement to a judicial seat in the court of exchequer. In consequence of business increasing very fast upon him, Mr. serjeant Adair found himself obliged, in the year 1788, to resign the recordership of London, the heavy duties of which were incompatible with his laborious engagements at the bar. He was then at the head of his court, the common pleas; and, notwithstanding the share he took in political concerns, and his advanced age, it is greatly to his credit, that, to the last day of his existence, he fully maintained his professional superiority, and never relaxed his efforts in his professional character. In the beginning of last year, on the death of Edward Bearcroft, esq. he was appointed chief justice of Chester, which he owed, in some measure, to the friendship of the duke of Portland, but, in a greater degree, probably, to his high name and personal respectability. Until the great schism of opposition, in 1793,

1793, Mr. Adair was the most zealous and most intimate of the friends of Mr. Fox; he was accustomed always to be at his side at his elections for Westminster, and on other public occasions; and he presided, as chairman, at the meeting for raising a subscription to disengage the right honourable gentleman from his pecuniary embarrassments. So intimately, at that period, was he connected with the party, that, at the time of the discussion on the expected re-vo-
lution, in the year 1789, he was talked of as likely, in the event of a change of administration, to succeed to the Irish chancery. Latterly, however, on questions relative to French politics, he had voted with administration, from a conviction that more danger at this crisis was to be apprehended from mistaken notions of liberty, than from the prerogatives of monarchy. In this persuasion he was upheld by the greater part of those with whom he had formerly acted: but though Mr. Serjeant Adair was induced, on this ground, to give a powerful and independent support to government, he did not condescend to become their passive tool, or their unqualified defender. On every occasion on which he could not conscientiously approve of their measures, he warmly opposed them; of which his able and eloquent speech on the introduction of the Hessians into the Isle of Wight, in 1794, in which he denied the regal powers, contended for by ministers in that instance, is a full and convincing proof. Of his sentiments in favour of religious toleration, he gave a fair specimen, in his efforts in favour of the quakers, last year; and his zealous exertions

against the continuance of the trade, attest his love of hu-
manity and justice. In the house of commons he was esteemed a forcible and impressive speaker, and at the same time a powerful and weighty advocate.

At Vienna, almost as disordered from melancholy as disorder from the present situation of affairs on the continent having affected him beyond measure, field-marshal-tenant-general Clairfait.

His long and painful illness, did not diminish the same greatness of mind, the same wisdom, and all the virtues by which he had been distinguished during the whole of his honourable military career. He was generally beloved in his life-time, to his death is universally lamented. He had been in the service of the illustrious house of Austria forty-five years, and regents, during which time, his zeal, and his fidelity were equal: impartial historians will not doubt, rank him with the first generals. He looked upon them as his children; he encouraged them by his benevolence, and proved that he was continually occupied by their necessities; he frequently heard them as a father. He distinguished himself as an excellent officer very early in life; especially, during the years war; and, about the year 1756, was made a colonel. He was not less conspicuous in a campaign relative to the British succession. In the last Turkish war, where he commanded a corps, he gained, upon all occasions, a number of signal advantages. The two masterly retreats from the Netherlands which he made, sustaining repeated misfortune, drew the attention of all

, in 1792 and 1794; but attained its highest pitch, he happy issue of the campaign on the Rhine, in 1796; and, like another sage, he retired to Vienna, and lived in a retirement. The sympathy of the monarchies, the emperor and king, honoured the loss of the servant of the state, and it remains to be interred every mark of distinction, as a request was, to have been private.

At Dublin, Messrs. Henry John Sheares, barristers; and the late Henry Sheares, esq.

a representative in parliament for the borough of Clogh and who had a pension of 5000. on the Irish establishment which continued till he obtained the lucrative situation of assessor of the city of Cork. He published, in that city, a series of political essays, under the title "Modern Monitor," which, by its fancy, humour, and elegance placed him in the very first rank of the numerous imitators in Ireland. He died about twenty years ago, leaving his widow and three children 5000*l.* per annum and 4,000*l.* to each of his five children. Two of the sons were gentlemen; one was a gentleman; and the third, who was on-board the *Thunberg*, which foundered on her passage to the West Indies, during the war.

Henry, the eldest of the three brothers, was a young man of age: he married Miss Sweete, an heiress, with whom he got a fortune of 6000*l.* and his lady died, about nine years ago, leaving five children.

The interest of Lord Shannon had, on all occasions, been

a friend to the family, Henry obtained a commission in the 11th regiment of foot; but he did not continue more than three years in the army; after which, he entered at the Temple, and was called to the Irish bar. The younger brother, John, was called to the Irish bar in 1790. Unhappily for these gentlemen, they visited France together, and were at Paris during the dreadful era of August 10, 1792, when the Swiss guards were massacred, and Louis XVI. and his family were imprisoned. They soon became acquainted, in that metropolis, with the principal leaders of the jacobin party, and are supposed to have imbibed there the revolutionary principles which ever marked their conduct, both in public and private life. They were constantly in the company of Thomas Paine, attended the different clubs, and were introduced to Robespierre, Roland, and Brissot, whose confidence they enjoyed. They were so extremely unguarded at Paris, in their public declarations of the necessity of a revolution in Ireland, that they received, from several of their acquaintance, and even from men of their own way of thinking, repeated cautions of the impropriety of their conduct, which might subject them, on their return to Ireland, to a charge of treason. After the murder of the unhappy Louis, these two unfortunate men left France, and returned to Ireland, where they found a society ready formed to receive and encourage the doctrines which they imported from France; and, in the original united Irishmen of Dublin, they could observe no very faint resemblance to their prototypes, the jacobins of Paris. How far they de-

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signed to go, was, perhaps, not very clear to themselves; from step to step, they proceeded from libellous manifestoes, issued from Tailors-hall, to the demoniac spirit which dictated the merciless proclamation found among their papers.

AUGUST.

3d. About two o'clock in the morning, the French general Baraguay D'Hillier, and Messieurs Antoine Houdart Lamotte and Coutand Vuilhé, his aide-de-camps, with their servants, after landing at Portsmouth the day before, arrived at Lewes, on their way to Dover, to embark, in some neutral vessel, on their parole, for France.

The general and his suite, neither of whom could speak a word of English, experienced great inconvenience from want of accommodation in point of conveyance, it being at the time of British races, for which all the post-chaises in town had been previously engaged; a circumstance that proved the more distressing, as their journey to Dover was, by their passport, limited to five days from the 5th of July, and they expressly prohibited going by the way of London. About eight o'clock, a cart being provided for the conveyance of their baggage, which was considerable, the general had resolved on walking the remaining stage, which was to Horsham, and distant from Lewes about ten miles; but, the circumstance being made known to H. Shelly, esq. he, very laudably, for the credit of our country, excited his authority, and caused chaises to be procured for them, in which they proceeded on their journey about ten o'clock.

D'Hillier, though more in appearance, is only thirty-three of age, and a very fine looking man, being six feet two inches properly made, and remarkably upright in his gait. He has his own hair short, like our mops, and his upper lip beautifully shaven, the whicker, or mustache adds to the natural ferocity of look, and gives him a very commanding countenance.

5th. Last night, at eight of two houses, in St. Martin's lane, inhabited by a Mr. Kish, late of a Mr. Lawton, as an eating-fell down; happily, no lives lost, as the tenants had warn their danger, on Wednesday noon, by the hair-cafes giving and, at seven yesterday morning, universal crack apprised them it was necessary to quit the place, and, by the assistance of their bours, they saved all their fur Great apprehensions were for entertained, that the adjoining would also fall.

Yesterday forenoon, after days of extremely sultry weather, a violent thunder storm (accompanied by hail and rain) came down from Southampton; it commenced seven, and lasted until near o'clock. The lightning was extremely vivid, and had an unusual appearance, the sky of and large streams of electricity like fiery or bluish serpents, issuing from the horizon to the Earth on the beach, the storm appeared grand and awful; a large of steeple, on the opposite having been set on fire, the extended far and wide, and supposed to have been kindled by lightning; but we have been informed, it was nothing

usual custom of burning, to enrich the land. Aged by the lightning, in East- as the only accident in the irhood, from a storm which ed so much mischief. The attended as far as Spithead, seaman, in the transport- was struck blind.

been lately determined by chief justice of the court bench, that, where a sheriff's akes civility-money, as it by which is meant a gra- keeping a person, whom nder arrest, in a spunging- nd not carrying him to the aol, at the expiration of our hours after the arrest, ney may be recovered, by on paying the same, in an gainst the sheriff; and it the same time, determined, ere a bailiff takes for a bail- ore than is allowed (which d. including the stamp), it be under the pretence atuity for accepting the otterwise, the sheriff is answerable to the party tion.

On Monday night the neigh- d of Somer's town was ex- alarmed by the riotous be- of a number of Irish re- elonging to the seventeenth t of light dragoons, who barracks, in Chalton-street, o severely beat and ill- f several persons. On Tues- noon, much to the joy of ibitants of that place, the arty, consisting of fifty-one, g two serjeants, were march- Billingigate, and embark- oard a Gravesend-boat, for pose of being conveyed to d-quarters of the regiment

at Canterbury; but, it being a con- siderable time before high water, the vessel could not set sail; on which they began to murmur, and at last resolved to return a-shore, and go back to their old quarters at Somer's town. They immediately put their resolution into execution, and, all the way through the city, conducted themselves in the most outrageous manner. In Gray's-inn lane, the riot was carried to such an excess, that the civil power was found insufficient to subdue the tumult; application was therefore made to the St. Pancras association; who assembled, and marched to the spot with all possible speed, when the rioters dispersed, and took re- fuge in the barracks, whither they were pursued, and taken prisoners, without bloodshed. It was then thought advisable to remove them to different watch-houses in the parish, where they remained, under a proper guard, till yesterday, when they were reconducted to the bar- racks, and four of the principal ringleaders, among whom were the two serjeants, were committed to the house of correction, by Mr. justice Leroux, of Somer's town, who attended on the occasion. About four o'clock yesterday after- noon, the remaining forty-seven were conducted, under a strong de- tachment of the association, to the water-side, to be again embarked for Gravesend. One watchman, wounded in the affray, lies without hopes of recovery, and several others, we understand, are severely wounded. The rioters are all very young men, and just arrived from Ireland.

A curious improvement in the art of gun-making has lately been brought to perfection. It consists

in the barrels being bored out of solid pieces of steel, instead of being forged hollow from the iron, in the old way. These barrels, in addition to their never bursting, carry closer and sharper, in a great proportion, than the common ones.

We lament to have to state the destruction of another of the India company's ship, together with the greater part of her crew, by lightning. This melancholy event is thus mentioned in the last accounts from Bengal.

The Royal Charlotte and Britannia lay at anchor at Culpée, three or four cables length asunder, each having about five hundred barrels of gunpowder on board, as part of their cargoes for the Cape. A thunder-storm arising, the crew of the Britannia were employed in placing wet swabs round the fore-mast and pumps, when they were flung by the explosion of the Royal Charlotte, and covered with fragments of the wreck. Every soul on-board, to the number of one hundred and forty, perished. Amongst the number were, Mr. Stoddard, chief mate; Mr. Barnard, second; Mr. Milling, fourth; Mr. Saunders, pilot; Mr. Guthrie, carpenter; Thomas Collins, captain's steward; Stephen Collins, a Portuguese gunner; a cook, seventy-five sailors, and about fifty women and children. The shock was distinctly felt at Calcutta, a distance of fifty miles; and the ring of one of her anchors, and a copper bolt, were found about three miles from where the ship lay.

12th. This morning, at two o'clock, a woman, confined in the mayor's prison, which is over the court-hall, in Maidstone, contrived to get out on the roof, and took the

desperate resolution to leap on a house below, from thence she fell into the street; in all, a height of near sixty feet. The noise made by the falling created an alarm, by which means the woman was retaken, and conducted to her late habitation. She was much bruised, but, strange to tell, none of her bones were fractured, and she appears pretty well.

The New York American cabbage is cultivated with such success in this kingdom, that several have been produced at Covent-garden, this season, that have weighed from sixteen to twenty pounds each, and sold at the low rate of twopence. In some of the sheep-breeding counties they have been brought to much greater perfection in the open fields.

Whitehaven. We had one of the heaviest gales of wind on Tuesday evening ever remembered, at this season of the year, which occasioned a very melancholy accident. The sloop John and Thomas Kestick, which had sailed from Liverpool the preceding day, was forced on shore, almost at low water near the North wall. There were two female passengers on-board with each a child (one of them a the breast), and a girl about fourteen years of age. This was about seven o'clock in the evening. The tide was flowing, and the wind caused such a surge, that for some time no boat could get to the assistance. The sailors, as it appears, had lashed the women and children to the mast, as the only possible means of saving them. The vessel unfortunately grounded, and, as the tide flowed, it, in short time, made a road over the deck. In this situation, to it
astound

astonishment of all who witnessed this excruciating scene, they survived, and, about twelve o'clock, hopes were entertained of preserving them all; but, just at the moment when the most strenuous effort was made for the purpose, a violent swell of the sea washed the girl off the deck, and the two infants out of the arms of their mothers. The former was taken out of the water with life, but expired in a few minutes, and the lifeless bodies of the two infants were found soon afterwards; the rest were all saved.

13th. This day, John Newborn, an attorney's clerk; Thomas Gibbons, clerk to a scavenger; and R. Dixon, a journeyman-baker, were charged, at the public-office, Bow-street, by Dowsett and others, of the patrol, who apprehended them, the preceding evening, in a field near White Conduit-house, with having met for the purpose of fighting a duel. The whole business, on investigation, appeared so thoroughly contemptible, that the magistrate (Mr. Bond) ordered it to be dismissed *in toto*, and advised the parties to return to their several occupations.

A discovery has lately been made, which promises the most important consequences to navigation. It consists of a compass and latitude-instrument, in which we understand, the magnetic fluid is so disposed and controuled, that it shall lie truly on the meridian in all parts of the globe, and that constantly. The other instrument, by a similar management of the fluid, gives the latitude, with the same universality, in all seasons and weathers, within a few minutes of a degree.

The four antique horses, brought

from Venice to Paris, are to take their station in the Place de la Revolution, formerly La Place de Louis Quinze. They are to be harnessed to a triumphal car, in which the goddess of liberty is seated; the whole to be guarded by a suitable enclosure.

Early yesterday morning, Abel and Roberts, two felons, broke out of the Poultry-compter, by sawing away part of the roof of the prison: they sawed off their irons, and got through a house, into Grocers-hall-passage, and made their escape.

From the periodical account, published last month by the Moravians, it appears, their congregation in St. Kitt's alone consists of 1,870 negroes; in Antigua, the celebration of Passion week and Easter was attended by many thousand blacks; in the year preceding, 287 negroes were baptized, and 255 admitted to the sacrament.

Yesterday, Mr. D. Carco, hatter, in Piccadilly, was arrested, under authority of a warrant from the secretary of state, charging him with being concerned in certain treasonable practices. Mr. Carco is a foreigner, but has resided in this country upwards of thirty years. Aiding and assisting French prisoners in their escape, we understand, constitutes one of the charges. He is the same person, who, in 1793, lent an asylum to Dantonier, during the short stay which the government of this country thought proper to lend to that famous adventurer, who, a few months before had threatened to hoist the tri-coloured flag on the tower of London.

14th. The Serpentine River, notwithstanding the remarkable calmness of the weather for some day

past, has recently swelled its surface to such a height, as to occasion much consideration with respect to the probable cause of such an unusual appearance.

On Thursday night last at Liverpool, a little before ten o'clock, a terrible gulf of wind, or tornado, came on, during which a flat boat, with a boatman, seven men and boys, and one woman, going to a vessel at the Sling, was upset; three of the men were saved by boats belonging to flats, two were picked up by a flat going to Runcorn, and one saved himself by some oars or spars, which he tied together with the handkerchief from his neck, and on which he floated until the next morning at six o'clock, when he was cast on shore near Bank-hall, with little life in him, but we are happy to find he is likely to recover. The boatman, the woman, and a young man, foreman to Mr. Allen, sail-maker, were unfortunately drowned.

The Cherokee chief, who recently came to England, in the His man of war, is the celebrated General Bowles, who was in London before, about five or eight years since. He had been under an operation for several years by the Spaniards, but contrived to get on board a small vessel, which, on its way to England, fell in with the His, by which he was brought ashore.

Lady Anne Fitzgerald failed for several days on Monday morning, from a cold, on board the Duke of Wales packet. Her ladyship was attended to the packet by her brother-in-law Lord Henry Fitzgerald, who left Yarmouth on the sailing of the packet.

17th. Mrs. Summerfield, wife of William Summerfield, servant

to the queen, was delivered of a boy; at five in the afternoon she was delivered of another boy; and at nine at night she was brought to bed of a fine girl, all likely to live. On Saturday the children were all baptized by the names of George, John, and Sarah. The queen sent for them to Lady Cathcart's house, where they were brought for the princesses to see them. Her majesty desired that two silver nurses should be procured for the boys, the girl is to be under the care of her mother. Most of the nobles have been to visit the mother and children, and have all complimented to her majesty's great comfortable.

18th. The winds have been remarkably severe in Kent, particularly in the Isle of Thanet; but the lightning has had the best effects on the sky, which was so long infested the bog-grounds, which now put on a better appearance. In the evenings of the 13th and 14th, at Ramsgate, there were violent storms of thunder and lightning. About two o'clock, a small water-spout discharged itself by which the cellars in some parts of Ramsgate, had four feet of water in their hold. Some walls were broken down, and several roofs damaged. The lightning was very vivid, and lasted many hours; but, fortunately, no lives were lost. The tornado was local, that many parts of the town had scarcely a drop of rain.

An earthquake at Sienna took place on the 23rd of May. The shock was felt about 15 minutes after one. A noise similar to a discharge of cannon, accompanied a undulatory movement of the earth which made all the inhabitants of the town jump at once in an exclamation of terror. It was observed

country, that the shock was only felt towards the sea than land. No extraordinary phenomenon preceded this alarming event; it was only observed that, a few days before, the air was very thick and cloudy; and the temperature passed several days from excessive heat to a comfortable cold. Almost all the pictures have been damaged. One of a lecture-room in the church of Boromeus fell in. Seventy students, who were assembled in the room, were all either wounded. The son of the Count of Leghorn, who was one of the number of persons killed, in consequence of the earthquake, is reported to be 50. The number wounded is much more considerable. A part of the convent of San Carlo, where the pope resided, was destroyed. Fortunately for the reigning pontiff, he was then in the gardens of the Sallerani family. All the inhabitants fled to the country, where they erected their tents for their accommodation. A great shock occurred during the night, and between three and four o'clock next morning, a more violent shock took place, which renewed the general alarm. Even on the second day the people did not think themselves safe in the churches; the altar was erected in the square, where divine worship was celebrated.

The proposed improvement of the gold and silver coinage of the kingdom, which has been brought to the consideration of the Royal Academy by the lords of the committee of council, was discussed at the meeting of the academicians this evening, when the

designs or models of such of the members as had prepared them, were received.

The following circular notice had been issued on this subject to the academicians:

"Royal Academy, August 20, 1798.

"Sir,

"The lords of the committee of council having expressed a desire that the gold and silver coins of this kingdom should have every improvement which the present state of the arts can afford, and the royal academy having agreed to take the same into their consideration, the president has accordingly ordered a general meeting of the academicians, on the 20th of September next, at seven o'clock in the evening, to receive the designs or models of such of the members of the academy as will then offer; which designs or models are intended, by the lords of the committee, to be presented for his majesty's inspection, previous to their being carried into effect.

"The coins intended are as follow:

Gold.	{	A two guinea piece,
	{	A guinea, and
	{	A half guinea.
Silver.	{	Five shilling piece,
	{	Half crown ditto,
	{	One shilling,
	{	Sixpence.

The head of his present majesty,

The arms of the realm,

The lion, the crown, and Britannia

"In forming the designs or models, it is desired that attention be paid to the roundness and simplicity of the coin; to the whole or part of the inscription on the same, and to guard against the wearing or filing.

"JOHN RICHARDS, R. A.

Secretary."

John's

John's Haven, near Montrose, 24th.

On Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning last, came on shore, about one mile to the eastward of this place, in a thick fog, the ship *Ewrittie*, of North Shields, captain John Boswell, from the West-Indies, with the produce of eight large fish. The ship struck a little after high water, and drove on the top of a long ridge of rocks, where she stood upright all the tide of ebb, when, by the assistance of some shipmakers, with all the boats and fishermen, and many other useful hands, from this place, to the astonishment of all present, the ship was got off next highwater, and in such a state, that she could be kept with the pumps, to proceed on her voyage to Shields. Too much praise cannot be given to the people employed in the saving so valuable a property.

The *New York Daily Advertiser* of the 24th ult. gives the following statement of an unhappy deed, perpetrated on the preceding Friday, near the exchange of that city, between three and four o'clock in the morning:

"Madame Gardie, late of the theatre, was in bed with her son, about eleven years of age; Mr. Gardie, who had cohabited with her a number of years, and who lodged in the same room, got up, ordered the boy to rise, and got into her bed. The boy hearing his mother cry out, asked what was the matter? Mr. Gardie desired him to be still, his mother had only fainted. Soon after, the boy hearing a knocking against the partition, he got up and went to the bed, where he found Mr. Gardie in the agonies of death, and his mother lying dead on the bed. It appears

the former had stabbed her with a new carving knife, in the left breast, which penetrated immediately to the heart, as she appears to have expired instantly. Gardie, in the height of his frenzy, appeared to have wounded himself in the breast in two places, with his own hand, and must have died in great agony, as he had fallen from the bed on the floor, and was covered with blood. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict, that he was the cause of her death, and afterwards committed suicide. The cause of this dreadful catastrophe is attributed to extreme penury, and her refusing to accompany him to France, whither he was going shortly, having taken his passage. This refusal created jealousy, though there were no grounds for the suspicion. The body of Gardie was immediately interred in Potter's fields, and the remains of the unhappy female were respectfully interred in the Catholic burial-ground.

The Surrey assizes concluded this day. The following is a list of those who received sentence of death viz. John Alison, attorney, for forgery; Nicholas Abrathat and John Speares, left last assizes for a point of law; Martha Hill, for robbing her ready-furnished lodgings, in St. George's Fields, and John-street, in the parish of Christchurch; William Hill, for house-breaking, at Beconsfield; Stephen Freeland and William Maynard, for appearing on the king's highway with fire arms, and assisting in carrying away a quantity of unaccustomed tobacco against the statute; John Skinner for stealing two horses, from Barton-sea-rise; Sarah Clarke, for a burglary, at Benthcad; Thomas William Willington, for footpad robbery.

beries, on Morden-common; and William Robertson, for assaulting and robbing Sarah Jackson, on the king's highway, of a bonnet and cap. They were all respited, except John Alison, for forgery, and one other, who are left for execution.

26th. At the Gloucester assizes four criminals were capitally convicted, and are left for execution, viz. William Sheppard, John Roberts, John Hawkins, and Benjamin Gullick. They were charged with having broken into the house of George Jones, a horse-dealer, of Hanham, near Bristol, and stealing from thence cash and bills to the amount of 150*l*. The three following also were convicted of capital offences at Gloucester, but afterwards reprieved: Wm. Hogg, for stealing above the value of 40*s*. from Mr. Samuel Holliday, of Minchin-Hampton; Thomas Robinson, for taking two surplices from the church of St. George; and John Marsh, for house-breaking.

There have been some disputes in the corporation of the city of Edinburgh, relative to the choice of magistrates, at the ensuing election. All of the parties profess equal attachment to Mr. Dundas, who has written to the lord provost the following epistle, which has satisfied those who, not knowing his pleasure, had unwarily offended him.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Dundas to the Lord Provost.

Edinburgh, 28th August, 1798.

My lord,

It is with very sincere regret that I learned, some time ago, and which has been confirmed to me since my rival here, that there existed divisions and a difference of parties in

the council of Edinburgh. At a moment when it is the duty of every good subject of Great Britain to lay aside all paltry considerations, and to look only to the great interests which ought to occupy the attention of every good citizen, I lament that the metropolis of Scotland should allow themselves to be distracted by objects of so inferior a nature, as who should occupy this or the other seat in the council. It is the first time, since I was connected with the city of Edinburgh, that I have perceived any such spirit among you; and least of all should I have expected to have seen it at a time when provost Elder presided over them. Delicacy prevents me enlarging further on this topic; but I beg your lordship distinctly to understand, that, in so far as I am personally concerned, I must disclaim all professions of friendship from any persons who think themselves at liberty to hurt your feelings at the conclusion of your magistracy. If the city of Edinburgh has any desire to close their political connection with me, it will cost them no trouble; a hint from them will do the business; but, as that connection began in concert with you, it cannot continue at the expence of any injury done to your feelings; and your lordship is at liberty to convey that sentiment to any of my constituents with whom you conceive it will have weight.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Henry Dundas.

DIED. 2d. This evening, while performing the part of the Stranger, on the Liverpool stage, Mr. John Palmer, the comedian. It is universally admitted that a fit of apoplexy occasioned his death; but professional

professional men differ on the cause of it; some asserting that his constitution must have been prone to apoplexy, and that his life would have been so terminated at all events; while others affirm the fit to have been occasioned by the effort of the moment. Doctors Mitchell and Corry gave it as their opinion, that he certainly died of a broken heart, in consequence of the family afflictions which he had lately experienced. He received, on the morning of the day in which he was to have performed the *Stranger*, for the first time, the distressing intelligence of the death of his second son, a youth in whom his fondest hopes were centered, and whose amiable manners had brought in action the tenderest affections of a parent. The play, in consequence of this, was deferred till the Friday following, during which interval he had, in vain, endeavoured to calm the agitation of his mind. The success with which he performed the part called for a second representation, in which he fell a sacrifice to the poignancy of his own feelings, and in which the audience were doomed to witness a catastrophe which will never be forgotten. On the preceding Sunday he dined with Messrs. Hurst, Hammerston and Mara. After dinner, Mr. Hurst complained, that of late he had always found himself exceedingly drowsy after his meals. Mr. Palmer, in a most friendly and feeling manner, said, "My dear Dick (for to be familiarly called Mr. Hurst), for God's sake, endeavour to overcome those alarming symptoms; and, after a short pause, added, "I fear, my dear friend, that my own afflictions (alluding to the recent loss of his wife and favourite

son) will very shortly bring my grave." For some days ever, he seemed to bear up those trying misfortunes with resolution; and, on the Wednesday following, performed the *Young Wilding*, in the *Liar*, a considerable degree of spirit. Thursday morning he appeared rather dejected, and all the efforts of his friends were scarcely able of rousing him from that state of melancholy in which he appeared to have sunk. In the evening of that day he appeared in the character of the *Stranger*, a new play of that name, and, in two first acts, exerted himself to great effect: in the third, he played evident marks of emotion. In the fourth act, Steinfort obtains an interview with the *Stranger*, whom he discovers to be his old friend. He entreats him to relate the cause of his seclusion from the world; and he was about to reply to the question of baron Steinfort, respecting his children, he appeared un- agitated. He endeavoured to proceed, but his feelings evidently came him; the hand of death rested his progress, and he fell upon his back, heaved a convulsive sigh, and instantly expired without a groan. The appearance, for the moment, was nothing more than a suspension to the part; but, on him carried off in deadly silence, the utmost astonishment and became depicted on every countenance. Hammerston, Call Mara, were the persons who conveyed the lifeless corpse to the stage into the scene-room. Medical assistance was immediately procured; his veins were open

did not a single drop of
and every other means of
ion was had recourse to
effect. The gentlemen of
ity, finding every means
il, formally announced his

The piercing shrieks of
men, and the heavy sighs
men, which succeeded this
ly annunciation, exceeded
er of language to describe.
urgical operation upon the
tinued about an hour; af-
th, all hopes of recovery
vanished, he was carried
his lodgings on a bier,

regular inventory was im-
v taken of his property.
tin, the manager, came on
to announce the melan-
ent to the audience, but
letely overcome with grief
incapable of uttering a
and was at length freed

without being able to
self understood. Incedon
ne forward, to communi-
treadful circumstance. The
as instantly evacuated in
silence, and the people,
themselves into parties,
ated the fatal occurrences
en square till a late hour
rning.—As an actor, his
a great loss to the public.
e and manner gave an im-
to many characters, which,
hands, would have passed

d. In delivering a pro-
d in the graceful and in-
way in which he impres-
cational address, he was
d. A more general per-
ince the days, and during
part of the days, of the
e Garrick, the stage has
ted; and, in the peculiar
to which his talents were

adapted, he not only stood with-
out a competitor, but possessed very
great excellence. The province
to which we allude was certainly
the sprightlier parts of comedy, of
which the predominant feature is
easy confidence: such as Dick or
Brass, in "The Confederacy;"
Brush, in "The Clandestine Mar-
riage;" and Lord Duke, in "High
Life Below Stairs." In all these
parts, but particularly the latter,
the authors might be supposed to
have written them on purpose for
him, which was, indeed, the case
with Brush, a subordinate part, but
rendered very conspicuous and very
entertaining in the hands of Palmer.
This province seemed to be what
may be more immediately termed
his forte; but he possessed confi-
derable merit in a variety of cha-
racters. His colonel Feignwell,
in "A Bold Stroke for a Wife,"
was an admirable proof of the force
and versatility of his powers, and,
perhaps, was altogether equal to
any comic performance ever seen.
Sir Toby, in "Twelfth Night,"
was also a part in which he ma-
nifested uncommon abilities, and
which he supported with such force,
humour, truth, and spirit, as to
produce all the effect of real life.
Another of his most successful ex-
ertions was Serjeant Kite, in which
he must have completely satisfied
the wishes of Farquhar, who, in
all probability, never saw it per-
formed with equal pleasantry, cor-
rectness, and humour. This part,
though so well performed by Mr.
Palmer, he relinquished for Blazen,
in the same excellent comedy: but,
whether he had not studied it with
equal attention, or whether the pub-
lic regretted the loss of so exquisite
a Kite, he certainly did not make
such

such an impression upon them as might be expected from the nature of his talents. The merit of his Joseph Surface has been universally admitted, and it was, indeed, a proof of great skill. The hypocrisy was represented with a smooth and specious subtlety that left nothing for the author to desire beyond what was evident in the performance. But Palmer did not excel in comedy only. He was very forcible and impressive in the turbulent parts of tragedy, such as usurping tyrants and ambitious ruffians. There was, however, one part in which he sustained a dignified serenity, mingled with the emotions of tender affection, and supported by gentlemanly manners that might rank with the very best efforts of his theatrical powers, his Villeroy, in the tragedy of Isabella; was fairly entitled to a high degree of critical applause. Stukely, in "The Gamester," was also another proof of Mr. Palmer's ability that deserves a distinct notice. Nothing could be more finished than his artful mode of deluding the credulous and irresolute husband, his insidious attempts to excite and to work upon the jealousy of the wife, and the shame, confusion, and mortification, of conscious cowardice when he is reproached and insulted by the virtuous Lawton. His manners, in private life, were those of the polished gentleman; and the feelings of his heart were such, as the circumstances which we have already related forbid we should mention again. Though Mr. Palmer's character has been often the subject of public notice, it is but justice to say, that censure has been rather too severe in her animadversions.

If he was brought into embarrassments by his desire of becoming a manager, he only indulged natural ambition, and such as abilities might warrant. In attempt to establish the Roy Theatre, he was, in a great degree, deceived by "the glorious uncertainty of the law;" for he certainly consulted many professional men of acknowledged ability, on occasion, and was emboldened by their opinions, to persevere in building an expensive edifice, which would, most probably, have afforded him an ample fortune, if his efforts had not been supported by authority. He, perhaps, into a style of living, which, considering his large family, and precariousness of his profession, is impossible to reconcile with rules of rational economy; allowance ought to be made for the manners of the times, for the prevalence of the passions, indeed, for the influence of a false sense of some person, that exposed his expences which the prudent condemn, but which they, perhaps, would hardly have avoided if he had been placed in a similar situation, with similar recommendations. He was a most affectionate father, and many of the embarrassments under which he laboured arose from the excess of parental fondness. His sudden death is a fatal loss to his family, for the loss of his wife had been such a shock to him that he had determined to leave his future conduct to the rule of severe prudence, and as it is understood that he would certainly have succeeded to the management of Drury-lane theatre, it is improbable that he would have surmounted all his tri-

re left a comfortable provision for his offspring. For variety of talents, and professional industry, no man has not left his superior English stage. His rise to that share of public patronage he enjoyed was, however, slow, and opposed from time to time by obstacles which would have discouraged any other man, but his confident and persevering. An opinion was made in his favour to enable, to grant him an entrance at the early age of 15; manager, having condescended to hear him rehearse, declared he would never make an actor. The goodness of Mr. Garrick's sentiment was by no means proportionate to the splendour of his powers, as this inimitable actor afterwards pronounced a severe opinion on Henderson and Siddons. His first part was Scamper, in Foote's pleasant farce "The Orators," and Charles made his *début* at the same time in the character of Will, an apprentice. He was discharged at the end of the season, and played at Leeds at Sheffield and Norwich.

He returned to the Haymarket theatre, when Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were engaged there, and distinguished himself very much by his performance of several respectable characters.

In consequence of this success, Mr. Garrick enrolled him in the Drury-lane corps, but trusted him with nothing of importance till the death of his namesake Mr. Palmer, in-law to the celebrated Pritchard, and who was in high repute for the ease and grace with which he played the most difficult parts of characters. From that time Mr. Palmer had constant opportunities of displaying an un-

common versatility of powers, and at length became an universal favourite. With the exception of the last four or five years, Mr. Palmer had been imprudent in the management of his domestic affairs; but his misfortunes were still greater than his imprudence. Being involved, for some years past, in pecuniary embarrassments, his creditors, not long since, insured his life at Black-friers, for 2000*l.* which sum they are, of course, entitled to. He might have justly said, even to the end of his career, in the language of the poet,

" Woes cluster; rare are solitary woes;
They love a train—they tread each other's
heel."

His funeral took place on the 6th, and was conducted with the most solemn respectability. The hearse was preceded by mutes on horseback, four mourning coaches (being the whole the town could furnish) and one glass coach; and followed by Messrs. Aickin, Holman, Whitfield, Incedon, Mattocks, and Wild. The chief mourners were Mr. Hurst (as his oldest acquaintance) and a Mr. Stevens, cousin to the deceased. Next came major Potts, captain Snow, (the gentleman who performed, near two years since, at Covent-garden, under the assumed name of Hargrave), captain Kennedy; Messrs. Hammerton, Farley, Tomkins, Toms, Emery, Demaria (the painter), Clinch, Hollingwood, and the rest of the company; the whole of whom accompanied the corpse, in mournful silence, from Liverpool to the neighbouring village of Walton, where the body was interred. There were also two or three coaches of private parties belonging to the town. The procession

procession set out at eight o'clock in the morning, and reached the church about half past nine. Prayers being read over the body, it was committed to a grave, seven feet deep, dug in a rock. The coffin was of oak, covered with black cloth, and on the plate was simply inscribed, "Mr. John Palmer, aged 53."—He was, however, three or four years older, but there was no person in Liverpool who correctly knew his age. A stone is to be placed at the head of the grave, with the following inscription, being the very words he had spoken in the character of the Stranger:

"Oh! God! Oh! God!
There is another, and a better world!"

Mr. Palmer has left eight children, who, in a few months, have lost a father, mother, brother, and uncle. We learn, with much satisfaction, that a play was performed at Liverpool theatre, on the 13th, when the receipts of the house amounted, it is said, to 400*l.* including a donation of 50*l.* from the countess of Derby. Mr. Taylor, proprietor of the Opera-house, generously gave a free night, at his theatre, for the benefit of the four orphan daughters of Mr. Palmer, when the receipts amounted to 700*l.* and Mr. Sheridan has, with equal liberality, given one for the same purpose, at Drury-lane theatre.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. The Daily Advertiser, the oldest of the London diurnal publications, was sold, on Saturday, to the proprietors of the Oracle, with which paper it is intended to be consolidated.

2d. *Glo'gow.* A number of folks, to the number of eight or if not ten, went down yesterday length of Helensburgh, on a of pleasure, in a boat belonging Messrs. Trueman's, rope-skip here, having one of the rope-ners on board to help to wo boat, and with the intention turning to-day. In coming river, however, the boat un nately upset; and, shocking late, one person only was ly catching hold of a piece of st timber. The names of the su that have come to our know are, the two Messrs Trueman's Sally Trueman, their youngest Mr. Brown, partner of Brown Bogle, merchants below th change; Matthew Gilmour, w and Mr. William Dick, ag the Paisley bank here. The these sufferers is here universa mented.

4th. This afternoon, abo o'clock, the north-east bank New River suddenly burst, abo a mile from Hornsey-house; a tween that spot and the part Tottenham freehold, the nei ing meadow lands, for a cir perhaps three or four miles, perfectly inundated, and the parts of them to the depth o or four feet. The part of th which is completely carried is about nine yards in lengt the rupture goes so low as eighteen inches of the bed river. At seven o'clock the at Hornsey was not knee-deep noise, occasioned by the fall ter, was plainly heard at tl tance of a mile. A great nu workmen were dispatched to the damage, which may be effected in the course of this

d the metropolis the usual of water; but it is thought, to make an effectual and permanent repair, a temporary change of current will be necessary.

Latest accounts received from English missionaries at Otaheite n, that a whole province has been added to them. It is sufficient in 10,000 persons. The king of the place seemed so highly pleased at an English infant, born soon after the missionaries landed, that he presented it to a number of his subjects and indicated his joy by holding it in his arms. A school has been established, where the children of the Otaheiteans learn the English alphabet. The labours of carpenters and smiths are aided by the inhabitants with industry. The bread-fruit has been made use of in the administration of the sacrament. But it is said to stagger the Otaheiteans so much as the ceremony of conditions of marriage, as directed by the Europeans.

The following is a copy of an address, issued by the rebels, in Ireland—No. I. In the name of the Provisional Government—good for nothing, to be raised on the profits of Connaught.

Signed) JOHN MOORE. We are concerned to have to report a daring and, apparently, a wicked murder, committed on the body of Mr. William Sneyd, of Drogheda, in the county of Dublin, a respectable farmer, and a friend of the Coolock yeomanry. The deceased had been a friend of Kilsallaghan, on Saturday, and while holding familiar conversation with the villain who murdered him, the demon took advantage of Mr. Sneyd's hobble, and

shot him through the head. Through the confusion incident to the event, the perpetrator of this horrid deed escaped from immediate punishment, but, we trust, will not be able to elude the hands of justice.

On Thursday evening a gentleman in a single-horse chaise, accompanied by a lady and child, drove into what he conceived a shallow part of the Serpentine River, Hyde-park, in order to wash the wheels of his carriage; but going to the brink of the declivity, which is said to be near fifteen feet deep, the chaise was overturned, and the whole party were precipitated into the water. We are happy, however, to add, that by the exertions of several persons, who fortunately happened to be on the spot, the lady, gentleman, and child were saved; but the horse was drowned, it being impossible to extricate it from the carriage.

5th. Monday morning a fire broke out at Mr. Walker's oil warehouse and colour manufactory, in Baker's Row, Cold-bath-fields. The combustible matter upon the premises occasioned the flames to rage with great fury. The whole of Mr. Walker's premises, together with articles of trade to a large amount, and some adjoining stables and out-buildings were entirely consumed.

7th. Last Monday evening, as the Rev. Dr. Green, of Steyning, was returning home from Whiston, he was overtaken by a soldier, who asked him his way to Steyning, when the doctor answered he was going there, and, if he chose, he might accompany him; but they had not walked far together before the soldier drew his bayonet, and demanded the doctor's watch and money, which he gave him, luckily having

not more than ten shillings in his pockets. The robber, on observing the watch to be an old one, and apparently not of much value, returned it, but made off with the cash. The doctor, on arriving at Steyning, learnt, that not long before, there had been, at a public-house, a soldier answering the description of the one that had robbed him, who said, he belonged to the Suffex militia, stationed at Dover, and that captain Poyntz had sent him from thence to Cowdry, for a dog. Several persons went in pursuit of him, but without effect.

On last Wednesday se'nnight, in the evening, the following melancholy accident happened at Petworth, in Suffex: As the coachman of the earl of Egremont was watering a pair of horses in a pond in the park, during the storm, one of them took fright, at a flash of lightning, and plunged from him into the water beyond his depth, when the coachman perceiving that he was unable to swim, and attributing the cause to his being curbed, followed him on the other horse, in order to remove the impediment, but in the attempt, he fell into the water, and was unfortunately drowned, with the beast he endeavoured to save. The other horse swam, and recovered the land without injury.

12th. The storm of wind last night was as tremendous as any remembered by the oldest man living; at the turn of the tide, contrary to the wind, a great number of boats were dashed to pieces and sunk; and, below bridge, several ships were driven from their moorings, and sustained considerable damage; by land its effects were also severely felt. In Lambeth, several houses were unroofed and chimneys blown

down; and, in Hyde-par Kenfington-garden, a great trees were torn up by the and shattered branches of carried through the air to distances. Even in the free current of wind was, in some | so violent as to break the We do not, however, hear an son has suffered badly hurt.

18th. The following pri for the following offences, re sentence of death, viz. John ther, for stealing goods, val in a dwelling-house; Denni gent, for a rape; Thomas Wiltshire, for stealing goods, twenty-three shillings, priv a shop; Joseph Peachy, for si goods, value 20*l.* in a dw house; Thomas Allen, for th offence; James Wingrove, burglary; Robert Ladbroke for forgery; John Bruton, for way robbery; William He and Josiah Oliver, for stealing above forty shillings, from a the river Thames; Catherin hay, Anne Warner, Sarah and Anne Sidney, for high t that is to say, for coining. sentence of John Collins w spited for the opinion of the judges.—The sessions was th journeyed to the 24th of O next.

Sunday morning, Mr. Dr the messenger, was stopped, other side of Saxmundham, folk, by two footpads, who him of his money, and a gre containing linen, and his wh spurs. Mr. Dressings was se by government, to Yarmou overtake the mail, in order ward some dispatches.

Yesterday, William William proprietor of the reading-ro

urt, in the Strand, ap-
 pears the magistrate, on six
 informations lodged against
 virtue of the 29th George
 9; whereby it is enacted,
 if any hawk or any new-
 paper person, shall let
 newspaper for hire, to any
 persons, or to different
 or from house to house,
 or they, so offending, shall
 pay the sum of five

Francis Gibbs stated,
 went to the house of the
 on the 2d of May last,
 having read a newspaper
 y, called the Daily Adver-
 to the defendant one
 the same; which being
 conclusive evidence by
 urt, solicitor for the Stamp-
 re rested his case here;
 t. Barry, as counsel for the
 was heard against it. It
 igh mutually agreed, that
 eration of the peculiarity
 case, and the defendant
 ll appeal, and promising
 commit the like offence,
 viction only should take
 d all proceedings on the
 cease. He was there-
 d in the penalty of five
 which operating as a pre-
 vention other persons were
 he like sum; and thus it is
 d, that reading-rooms of
 ution come within the
 of the aforesaid act.

The mayor and corpora-
 of Canterbury, having heard
 rival of his royal highness
 of Wales, at Charlton,
 place, waited on his royal
 with the freedom of this
 ty, which they presented
 ant gold box. They all
 most gracious reception.
 G.

The following is the address of
 the mayor, &c. to his royal highness,
 on the occasion:

May it please your royal high-
 ness,

We, the mayor, recorder, alder-
 men, and common council, of the
 city of Canterbury, thoroughly sen-
 sible of the manifold benefits and
 advantages which we enjoy, under
 the mild and just government of
 your royal father, are extremely
 happy in this opportunity of testi-
 fying to your royal highness, on
 occasion of your first coming to
 this ancient city, the duty and loyalty
 which we owe to his majesty, and
 the personal respect and reverence
 which we have for your royal high-
 ness.

And if any thing could increase
 that respect, it would be the satis-
 faction which we receive at seeing
 your royal highness appear here in
 arms, in defence of the country
 against the worst and most unprin-
 ciple enemies that ever disgraced
 any age or period. And we have
 no doubt, but, if any necessity should
 occur, which heaven avert, the in-
 habitants of this city and the county
 of Kent would be found ready, to
 a man, to second your royal high-
 ness's spirited exertions.

For ourselves, we beg leave to
 take this occasion of declaring to
 your royal highness, our firm at-
 tachment to his majesty's person
 and government, and our full in-
 tention to use our utmost endeavours
 to support the laws and constitution
 of this country.

As an additional proof of our per-
 sonal respect for your royal highness,
 we humbly intreat that you will
 condescend to accept, from our
 hands, the freedom of this ancient
 city, so that this corporation may

G

in

in all future time, be honoured with having your royal highness's name enrolled among the number of its citizens.

Given under the common seal of the said city, the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1798.

To which his royal highness was graciously pleased to deliver the following answer:

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Recorder, and gentlemen of the corporation,

The token of esteem and attachment to myself and family, which the loyal and ancient corporation of the city of Canterbury have this day been pleased to grant me, I accept with many thanks.

It is impossible for me not to feel very forcibly the truly spirited and patriotic sentiments which pervade the whole of your address. For myself, I can only assure you, that it will be the pride and glory of my life, upon every occasion, to give my most cordial co-operation towards returning from dangers, foreign or domestic, our patient inestimable constitution, which the experience of ages, and our own conviction, prove to us is the only one existing under which individual happiness is cemented by rational freedom.

An unfortunate accident happened on-board the *Indivision*, two or three days before she came into Portsmouth. Some pistols lying on the gun-room table, Mr. Thompson, a marine officer, took up one of them, not supposing it to be loaded, and presented it at Mr. Hogg, a surgeon, saying, "I'll shoot you;" when it unfortunately went off. The ball entered at one ear, and came out at the opposite side, carrying away part of the tongue. Mr. Hogg was sent immediately to Hat-

lar-hospital, where hopes are entertained of his recovery.

20th. John Shaw, esq. was elected alderman of Portoken-vice sir Benjamin Hammett, retired.

A genteel young man, dressed the naval uniform, has lately obtained money from the collector of the customs, at various parts of this country, under pretence being landed near the said place, and going express to the admiral with letters of the greatest consequence; at the same time, packing the packets with which he is charged, and drawing bills on London for the sums he receives to discharge the expence of his voyage; which have since been found to be drawn by and on sons of fictitious names, thereby frauding those who advance money. On the 29th ult. he made the like attempt on the collector Stockton, who, after examining him, put him under the care of a constable, and carried him before justice of peace, who committed him to Durham gaol; but he escaped on the road.

A large quantity of foul air got out in a coal-pit belonging to Whittuck, of Hanham, Gloucestershire, occasioned by the prop having stopped a communication between that pit and the du Beaufort's coal-work adjoining by which accident, the whole company, consisting of twenty men and boys, were in imminent danger of being suffocated; receiving timely assistance from one of his grace's colliers, that we were very near, they all providentially escaped, though some laboured with great difficulty, the air continuing to very power-

ruitlefs all the endeavours
veral days together, to
coal-pit, and to fit it for

rkable comet, or meteor,
ed on the 10th instant,
ty minutes before twelve
night, by Alexander
one of the Masters of the
at Alnwick, Northum-
and another person. It
n the south-west at a con-
altitude; at first it was
but much brighter, than
star, but presently ex-
to the form and size of
ary's pestle. It was then
by a cloud, which was
nated behind; when the
dispelled, it re-appeared

rection south and north,
all long streamer, cutting
a little below the centre,
g away to the eastward.
in obscured, and, on its
nce, the streamer and the
formed the appearance
ner or a cross; presently
reamer, which made the
hammer, or stalk to the
ned two horns to the
oint, towards the east,
a fork. It was then
me obscured, but when
passed over, it was
ito the shape of two half
k to back, having a short
nous stream between the
: it then vanished totally
fight. It is observable
new appearance became
id brighter, till it became
ngly brilliant object, all
lars, in comparison, ap-
be only dim specks. The
bservation was about five

ture, which is principally composed
of cast-iron, brought in pieces from
Colebrook-dale, Shropshire, by wa-
ter-carriage, is now pretty well
completed: it consists of one arch
the span of which is seventy-five
feet; the road-way is twenty-four
feet wide in the clear, including
two foot pave-ways; it is lighted
with six lamps. The expence of
erecting the bridge is about 4,000*l*.
which was collected by an ad-
ditional toll on all the turnpikes
leading to the town. The former
bridge had stood five hundred years,
and was built by an ancient lord
of Bridgewater; the piers are not
yet quite taken away. The iron
bridge is one of the handfomest in
the kingdom.

On Saturday, Mr. Mackintosh,
of Micklem, near Leatherhead, was
stopped and robbed by three foot-
pads, near the seven mile-stone on
that road, one of whom struck him
a violent blow with a stick.

Bartholomew fair. — The lord
mayor, according to ancient custom,
with the sheriffs, and aldermen
Boydell, went in state yesterday, at
one o'clock, from the mansion-house,
and proclaimed the fair. The com-
mon business being done, and the
jury of the Piedpoudre-court sworn,
his lordship returned to give a din-
ner to the sheriffs and aldermen.
The hollowing, roaring, staring,
shouting, trumpeting, grinning,
swearing, drinking, &c. &c. then
began. The crowd was uncom-
monly great, and, it being market-
day, the fun created by the gen-
tlemen of the cleaver, driving their
beasties through the mob, was laugh-
able and entertaining, but, happily,
no mischief was done.

29th. This being the anniversary
of the birth of her royal highness the
water-bridge. — This struc-
G 2 duchess

duchess of Wirtemberg, who entered into the thirty-third year of her age, their majesties received the compliments of the nobility at Gloucester-lodge, Weymouth. The day was spent with great festivity; and the following rural sports formed a part of the celebrations, at Maiden-castle, Dorchester:

No. 1. To be played for at cricket, a round of beef. Each man of the winning set to have a ribband.

No. 2. A cheese to be rolled down the hill.—Prize to whoever stops it.

No. 3. A silver cup to be run for by ponies—the best of three heats.

No. 4. A pound of tobacco to be grinned for.

No. 5. A barrel of beer to be rolled down the hill.—Prize to whoever stops it.

No. 6. A Michaelmas-day goose to be dived for.

No. 7. A good hat to be cudgelled for.

No. 8. Half-a-guinea for the best ass—in three heats.

No. 9. A handsome hat for the boy most expert in catching a roll dipped in treacle, and suspended by a string.

No. 10. A leg of mutton, and a gallon of porter, to the winner of a race of 100 yards, in sacks.

No. 11. A good hat to be wrestled for.

No. 12. Half-a-guinea to the rider of the ass who wins the best of three heats, by coming in last.

No. 13. A pig.—Prize to whoever catches him by the tail.

An umpire to be chosen, in each of the above cases, to settle all circumstances relative to the same, and declare the winners; and, if

he gives satisfaction, he will receive half-a-crown.

The duke of Bedford, or, as we should rather hope, some of his agents, has stopped up the road leading from Southampton-row to Somers-town. This, though called a private road, and, as such, no open to carriages, has been a foot way from time immemorial. It is hoped, therefore, that the duke without waiting for a legal process will restore that privilege, which the inhabitants would rather owe to his own beneficence.

Early on Sunday morning, seven French prisoners effected their escape out of the castle of Edinburgh. They had made a large hole in the wall, through which they crept, and, by means of a rope got to the bottom of a rock; fifteen of them got down safely, but the rope broke with the two last, and they were much hurt. Having gone into a house to get their wound dressed, they were seized, and sent back to the castle. Parties were sent out in all directions, in order to retake them, and we learn the several of them have been secured. The two that were hurt were sent to the royal infirmary. A person in the west port, who is suspected of aiding and assisting them, is apprehended.

Yesterday morning, while the city light-horse volunteers were exercising in a field, at the end of Gray's-inn Lane, one of the horse ran off with his rider. An old man standing near the wall, was struck with such violence, while the horse was attempting to leap over, that he was killed upon the spot. His body was carried to the Blue Lion to be owned. What was very remarkable, although the horse knock-

umber of bricks from off the wall, and tumbled over his rider upon the opposite side neither were much hurt.

Friday night, James Bond, a taylor, in Dean-street, Westminster, came home in liquor, and in words with his wife, beat her on the back part of her head with a mallet, which fractured her skull and occasioned her death; she was immediately secured, and committed to Tothillfields-bridewell, where the unfortunate man is sixty-seven years of age.

Antiquary contributions.—Bank of England, to September 20, 1798:

Antiquary contribu-	£	s.	d.
to September 20, 1798:			
to	1,514,933	12	9
d Taxes	821,717	16	7

Total . 2,336,551 9 4

A melancholy circumstance took place on Tuesday afternoon, near the Tower: as some artillerymen were firing the great guns in Archcliff's meadow, one of the shot unfortunately struck his majesty's sloop Osprey, killed two men on the spot, and wounded another poor man's arm so badly, that he died yesterday. The royal highness the prince of Wales, on hearing of the above, was much affected, and immediately ordered the greatest possible care to be taken of the wounded man, and the families of the deceased. It was ascertained the gun had been pointed towards the Tower before it was fired, and, on the changing of the tide, the shot was in its direction.

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Wood, baker, in Little St. Martin, which communicated to the houses adjoining, and two houses. The whole premises

were entirely destroyed, together with the goods; happily, no lives were lost.

On Wednesday last, was caught, in Southampton-water, a spermaceti whale, measuring twenty-five feet in length, and eighteen in circumference. It was taken by the fishermen to Itchen, where it was exhibited while it could be kept, and afterwards was cut up and boiled for oil.

The village of Ordrupe, about a mile from Copenhagen, the summer retreat of numbers of the inhabitants of that city, has been mostly reduced to ashes, by the breaking out of a fire in the night, with all the grain of this year's growth cut in the neighbourhood.

30th. On Saturday, a common-hall was held at Guildhall, for the election of a lord mayor for the ensuing year. The recorder having stated to the livery the importance of the business for which they were convened, the common serjeant called over the names of the different gentlemen who had served the office of sheriff. The names of Mr. alderman Combe and sir Richard Carr Glynn were received with loud applause, and it was declared, that the voice of the livery was in favour of those two gentlemen. Mr. alderman Newman previously declined the contest. The court of aldermen retired for about half an hour, and, at their return, the recorder said their choice had fallen on sir Richard Carr Glynn, who was immediately invested with the insignia of the mayoralty.

Mr. alderman Combe said, his feelings were sufficiently gratified by the approbation of the livery, the show of hands having preponderated in his favour. He had no fault to

find with the court of aldermen, for the preference which they had made—perhaps their choice had fallen upon a worthier, though a junior alderman, than himself. He should continue his exertions for the advantage of the livery, and he pledged himself that the event of the day should excite no animosity in his breast against any individual whatever.

The number of aldermen that voted on Saturday, were, 15 for Sir Richard Carr Glynn, and 5 for Harvey Combe, esq.

DIED. At his house in Park-greet, Windfor, in his 84th year, Owen Salisbury Brereton, esq. many years recorder of Liverpool. F. R. and A. S. and vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries. He was going to Egham races, when he dropped down in a fit, and soon expired. He was buried in Saint George's chapel, Windfor, on the 22d. He represented the borough of Hechester, in one parliament; and was an early member, and one of the vice-presidents, of the Society of Arts and Commerce, and various other literary and charitable societies. He held the recordership of Liverpool at the particular desire of the corporation; and has left the bulk of his fortune, after the death of his widow, to Mrs. Brand, sister of Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. who was his ward. He had an estate in Flintshire, and was constable of that castle, a tincoire place. In a Roman station, called *Croes Athi*, on his estate, his horse kicked up several Roman antiquities, engraved and described in Pennant's *Welsh Tour*, I. 51, 52, 67—73. He was elected F. A. S. 1763; and, in the "*Archæologia*," II. 80, is a paper of his observations on Peter Combe's

account of the round tower land, I. 305. In III. 11 through South Wales; an extracts from Henry VIII hold book: account of window in Brereton church, IX. 368; a non-de of Philip King of France Mr. B. married one of mores, of Shropshire, by had 5 children, who all d the eldest son aged 5.

OCTOBER.

1st. Yesterday the lord alderman Eydesell, and the with the lord sheriffs and appeared in the court of to present the new sheriff carrior baron. The ce swearing the old sheriffs of their accounts, and the ment of under sheriffs bei the feudal ceremony of the sticks for a teneant, Moor, in the county of telling the horse-shoes an nails for a teneant, Forge, near Temple Bar formed by alderman Sir Jo and then the lord mayo and aldermen, returned to don-Tavern, to partake of tuous dinner. Baron M invited, but declined tion.

That beautiful edifice, church, Essex, was last w of all its elegant commu and the pulpit, desk, & of their neat velvet cover sacrilegious villains alter all the wine designed for sacrament, leaving the broke about the church, the burning, which pro

set fire to the building. ng consisted of sixteen, fix are already taken, and we hope the rest will meet at punishment which they so serve. House-breaking, in gighbourhood of Maryland aytonstone, and Wanstead, ently been very frequent. w-fireet officers ought most to pay that quarter a

This day the court of council was attended by two members. The business was by the lord mayor's reading wing letter, which he had l from admiral Nelson, viz. *Tangard, Mouth of the Nile, August 8, 1798.*

My lord, ving the honour of being a of the city of London, I liberty of sending to your the sword of the command- nch admiral, Monsieur Blan- who survived after the battle 1st, off the Nile, and request city of London will honour he acceptance of it, as a re- nce, that Britannia still rules es; which that she may for is the fervent prayer of our lordship's

"Most obedient servant,
"Horatio Nelson."

hon. the lord mayor of London." aut of applause immediately d the reading of the letter; on the motion of Mr. deputy , the sword was ordered to ed among the city regalia.--- nks of the court were then outly voted to admiral lord and to the officers and sea- der his command Yesterday the lord mayor, six-

teen aldermen, and nearly two hun- dred common councilmen, attended. Deputy Leekey presented a report respecting the French admiral's sword. After a short debate, the court ordered it to be placed in a very elegant glass case, in the most con- spicuous part of the council-room, with the following inscription upon a tablet of marble:

The sword of Monsieur *Blansuet*,
The commanding French admiral
In the *glorious victory* off the Nile,
On the first of August, 1798.

Presented

To this court by the right honourable
ADMIRAL LORD NELSON.

Resolved, That a sword, of the value of 200 guineas, be presented to rear-admiral lord Nelson, by this court, as a testimony of the high esteem they entertain of his public services to this city, and to the whole empire.

That the lord mayor be requested to provide and present the said sword to admiral lord Nelson.

That the freedom of the city of London be presented to captain Berry, in a gold box of 100 guineas value, as a testimony of the high esteem entertained of his gallant behaviour on the 1st of August last.

That the thanks of the court be given to all the other officers, sea- men, and marines, for the undaun- ted bravery and steady conduct which they exhibited on that ever- memorable day.

All these motions were carried unanimously, with repeated bursts of applause.

The Halifax and New York mails, which arrived yesterday, brought the most melancholy ac- counts of the ravages of the yellow fever at Philadelphia, New York.

and Boston. At the former place, sixty persons died in a day, upon an average, when the last return was made; but the number had so greatly increased, that publication has ceased to be made; and, in order to conceal the dreadful effects of the pestilence, the unfortunate sufferers were buried in the night. The distemper had made nearly as mortal a progress at New York, where about twenty persons died every day, and all the principal families had deserted the city. Not a single person is to be met in the streets without a handful of segars, and one smoking in the mouth, as an antidote to the disease. At Boston, the dreadful malady had also committed some alarming ravages.

Constantinople, Sept. 8.

Immediately upon receiving the news of the victory off the mouth of the Nile, the grand seignior directed a superb diamond aigrette (called a chelengk, or plume of triumph), taken from one of the imperial turbans, to be sent to admiral sir Horatio Nelson, together with a piece of sable fur of the first quality. He directed also a purse of two thousand sequins to be distributed among the British seamen wounded at the battle of the Nile. These presents are to be conveyed to sir Horatio Nelson in a Turkish frigate.

The following is a translation of the note delivered to Mr. Smith, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary, upon the occasion:

TRANSLATION.

It is but lately that, by a written communication, it has been made known how much the sublime Porte rejoiced at the first advice received of the English Squadron in the White Sea having defeated the French

Squadron of Alexandria, &c. By recent accounts, comprising a specific detail of the action, appears now more positive, Britannic majesty's fleet has destroyed, by that action, ships the French had in possession. This joyful event, laying this Empire under obligation, and the service by our much esteemed friend admiral Nelson, on this occasion of a nature to call for public acknowledgement, his majesty, the powerful, formed most magnificent grand seignior, destined as a present, in his name, to the said admiral, a aigrette (chelengk), and a purse with broad sleeves; besides thousand sequins, to be distributed among the wounded of the British. And as the English minister is so constantly zealous to contribute endeavours, to the increase of friendship between the two countries, he will not fail to make known this circumstance to the court, and to solicit the king of England for the said admiral to put on and wear the said aigrette and pelice.

September 8, 1798.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia

On Tuesday last, the 25th in the forenoon, the atmosphere appeared thick, the sky low, and every thing gave tokens of an approaching gale. The wind, about noon began to blow into a heavy breeze, and towards the eastern board (south-east). Between four o'clock P. M. a smart shower passed over, which seemed to give additional force to the wind. The vessels in the harbour

it by striking their tops, yards, &c. letting go anchors, and exerting all which might enable it to withstand its fury, which it produced a considerable distance in the road. The first began to drift, notwithstanding these necessary precautions the *Penelope*, an American vessel, acquitted but a few days of the admiralty; she fell to the bows of a Danish vessel brought in for examination. The *Penelope's* mizen-mast; then got clear, and soon driven up towards the head. The gale now increased to a most tremendous violence from the eastward, directly up the harbour, and dreadfully, and dashed almost every thing which it touched. The prize vessels lately taken, the *Prevoyante*, the transports, the troops on board, and the vessels, were hurried to sail for Bermuda, and other vessels, were hurried to sea without being able to offer the least resistance. The tide, which would have ceased rising by the time the gale began to blow, continued to flow till the wharfs were nearly under water; the timber began to float, and the vessels fastened to the wharfs, assisted in dragging them into the harbour. The moon, which was then full, broke through the clouds, and disclosed a prospect which was never before seen: ships driving before the hurricane nearly on their sides, others actually upset, their masts torn by the winds and waves, filled with merchandise, dashed into pieces, in short, one continued devastation and ruin, the

whole length of the town, from the king's Lumber Wharf to the Navy Yard. The brig *Betsy*, nearly ready to sail for London with a valuable cargo of sugars, &c. drove from the Long Wharf, together with the ship *Liberty* (a large retaken American vessel, that had just landed her cargo); the head of the *Liberty* was towards the town, and in her passage up the harbour she ran foul of and dragged many other vessels adrift, which might otherwise have sustained the tempest without much injury. The ship *Matilda* (belonging to Mr. Anderson), and a coasting sloop, were completely upset. A schooner, belonging to Messrs. Pryors, drove from their wharf, and forced a passage through the next wharf, nearly thirty feet from its head. The stores occupied by Messrs. Lawsons on Austin and Kidson's wharfs were beat down by a brig, which drove from Tremain's wharf, and sugars, rice, &c. &c. to a considerable amount, were almost entirely destroyed. The damage is computed at fully 100,000*l.* The *Lynx* sloop of war had a most singular escape; after driving from her anchors, she ran foul of another man of war, and in passing her she fortunately hooked on the other ship's anchors into her aftermost port, which she carried off with the cable to it, and by this she out-rose the whole gale with her stern to the wind, as the other man of war was luckily so well moored as to hold them both. The appearance of the country after the storm was singular; every tree and vegetable was blighted and withered, as if they had been scorched with fire.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 18.

*Correct Copy of the Letter of the Lord
Lieutenant's Secretary, to the President*

dent of the Court-Martial, who acquitted Whollaghan, the Wicklow Yeoman, of the Murder of Dougherty, a Peasant of the same County.

"Sir,

"Having laid before the lord lieutenant the proceeding of a general court-martial, held by your orders in Dublin barracks, on Saturday the 13th inst. of which colonel the earl of Enniskillen is president, I am directed to acquaint you that his excellency intirely disapproves of the sentence of the above court-martial, acquitting Hugh Whollaghan of a cruel and deliberate murder, of which, by the clearest evidence he appears to have been guilty.

"Lord Cornwallis orders the court-martial to be immediately dissolved, and directs that Hugh Whollaghan shall be dismissed from the corps of yeomanry in which he served, and that he shall not be received into any other corps of yeomanry in this kingdom.

"His excellency farther desires, that the above may be read to the president and members of the court-martial in open court. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"H. Taylor, Sec.

"Lieut. general Craig, &c. &c.

"P. S. I am also directed to desire that a new court-martial may be immediately convened, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before them; and that none of the officers who sat upon Hugh Whollaghan be admitted as members."

The court-martial above, to justify the proceedings taken in the barracks, on the trials of Hugh Whollaghan and James Fox, &c. and James Fox, &c. &c. in the New town Mount barracks, says of

yeomanry; the first charge the willful murder of Thomas Dougherty, of Delginny, in the of Wicklow, and the two with being aiding and assisting in the perpetrating the same. Dougherty, mother to the deceased, that on Monday seven prisoners, Whollaghan and Fox came to the cabin of a where she then resided (he dwelling and her son's having been destroyed by the soldiery) Whollaghan only entered the other prisoner wearing the form of his corps, having a and, as the deponent verily believed, came on the same errand, waited outside of the door, the churchyard wall, opposite the cabin: on Whollaghan's entering the room, he asked, "Are the bloody rebels here?" Dougherty replied, "No, sir." Her son was sitting behind her, eating bread and milk. The prisoner dressed himself to him, and asked him if he was not Dougherty's son? He replied, "I am a prisoner then said, "You are immediately." Her son answered, "I hope not, sir; if there is anything against me, let me have a trial, and I will abide the sentence: I am ready to go now up to Mr. Latouche's." The prisoner said, "He did about Mr. Latouche any more himself." The witness then of the prisoner to spare her daughter for an old broken piece, which he then snapped his piece, which he then snapped it again melted. On this the yeoman, named Charles Fox, said, "Your gun is not a penny, but by God the

C H R O N I C L E.

must die." The witness, seeing the prisoner intent on murdering her son, caught hold of the muzzle of the piece, and endeavoured, as far as her strength would allow her (being an old infirm woman), to prevent him being killed by the discharge; the gun went off on the third attempt; the ball grazed the breast of her son, and entered his arm, which it broke. He let fall the vessel in which he held his milk, and dropped down, exclaiming, "Oh, mother, pray for me!" The witness, in an agony of woe, took hold of his head, which she supported in her arms. The prisoner immediately went out, returned in a few minutes after, and said, "Is the villain dead yet?" Witness replied, "Indeed he is, sir." The prisoner then observed, "For fear he should not, let him take this," and immediately fired a second shot, which entered her son's body; he never spoke after, but immediately uttered a groan and expired. He did not speak from the time he received the first shot till he died, except the one exclamation mentioned before. Witness thinks he might have lived, had he not received the second shot. Witness had no charge against James Fox, sen. They were all acquitted.

Dublin. 24th. Mr. alderman Truelock, who has laboured for several months past under a state of mental derangement, put an end to his existence with a pistol, at his house at St. James's Court, near Ball's Bridge. This unfortunate gentleman's prevalent symptom of insanity was a persuasion that his family and servants were leagued in a plot to poison him; and so strongly did this idea possess his mind, that, for many days previous to his unhappy catastrophe,

he could not be prevailed on, even on the advice and strenuous remonstrance of his physicians to take any food until Friday morning last, when he took some jelly. On the night of that fatal day, whilst sitting alone with his lady, he suddenly seized a pistol, which hung over his chimney-piece for the protection of his house, ever since a robbery which was committed on him there a short time since, and the ball passed through the back of her neck. Mrs. Truelock, with much fortitude and presence of mind, ran out of the room, in order to send one of her servants for a surgeon; and the instant she quit the room, the alderman bolted it the inside, and with a second pistol dispatched himself. The servant, alarmed by the report, broke of the door, and found that the unfortunate gentleman effected his purpose by placing the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth, for the ball passed diagonally through the occiput. The coroner's inquest sat on the body, and returned their verdict—*lunacy*.

31st. The Board of Agriculture have come to an unanimous resolution, that their presidency, in future shall be annually elective.

Died. A few days ago died suddenly, in his 82d in the Baron ——— Leeds, a cobbler, aged 89 melancholy example of the vicissitudes of human life. He was formerly an officer of rank in the army but sold his commission, and became a tea-dealer. He afterwards quit this business, and accepted a commission in the Russian service; happening to kill a brother officer in a duel, he fled to England, where he had not been long, when, being reduced to want, he hired himself

to

book-keeper to an eminent woollen-draper; in this situation he remained five years, when his employer dying, he set up a chandler's shop, in which he failed; and, after encountering many changes and chances, being reduced to the greatest distress, he turned cobbler, which trade he followed till his death.

At Vienna, after a few days illness, of a complaint in his bowels, the abbé Joseph Hilarius Eckhel, director of the Imperial cabinet of medals, and professor of antiquities in the university of Vienna. He was born at Enzesfeld, in Austria, January 13, 1737. His learned friend, the abbé Michael Denis, first keeper of the Imperial library, has written the following lines on his death:

"In obitum Josephi Erkhelii το νομισμα-
τοφύλακος Palat.

: : : : :

Eckhelium brevis horatulis; sed diva Menet,
Scripta Viri secum vivere secla jubet."

By his death, numismatic science will sustain a great loss. His capital work is intitled, "*Doctrina Nummorum veterum*," in four parts, Vienna, 1792—1794, 4to; to the first of which are prefixed general prolegomena. In 1786, he published a specimen of this work, intitled, "*Descriptio Nummorum Antinchiæ Syriæ*;" also, "*Sylloge Nummorum veterum Anecdotorum Theophrasti Cæsarei*. Vien. 1786," 4to.

At his house, at Pinner, John Zephaniah Holwell, esq. formerly governor of Bengal, almost the only survivor of that ever-memorable and fatal catastrophe, the black-hole prison, at Calcutta, and writer of the affecting narrative of

that night of horror, published in 1758, and abridged.

NOVEMBER.

5th. An old woman, servant to Dr. Maclaurin, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, who was left in care of the house, while the family were in the country, coming home much intoxicated with liquor, fell down the kitchen stairs, and fractured her skull in so dreadful a manner, that she lost her life.

6th. The new-erected mill, at Wooley, near Torrington, was, for the first time, set to work, when one of the mill-stones split in two parts, and was flung off with so much force, as to strike a young man at the distance of 25 feet, and killed him on the spot; a woman also received so violent a shock as to break her arm; and the miller received a blow from one piece of the stone, which fractured his leg and thigh.

7th. *Bath*. This day the lord bishop of Bath and Wells, assisted by his son (the chancellor), and Dr. Philpot, archdeacon, and attended by the clergy of the parish of Walcot, (together with such other gentlemen as have been concerned in the undertaking) and by the proper officers, consecrated the free church in this city.

The bankruptcy cause of Mr. Bowes came on to be argued in the court of chancery on Monday last, in consequence of his having presented a petition, the prayer of which was, that a commission of bankruptcy, lately issued against him, might be superseded, at the expence of Mr. Francis Peacock, the petitioning creditor, who was formerly

the agent of Mr. Bowes. It was on which the present was founded, it appeared to have existed for upwards of years; no legal act of bankruptcy had been proved, and no evidence had been given of Bowes's being a trader. The fact of his being a trader was the deposition to be this, Mr. Bowes was interested in the series; that he was part of a ship, which he had, and thereby sought to get good as other ship-owners. "—After the whole of the heard, the lord chancellor was of opinion, that Mr. Bowes ought to be considered as a part owner of a ship, he was not a trader within the meaning of the bankrupt laws. The ship also thought that the creditor's debt, and the act of bankruptcy were defeated and did not warrant the commission. Upon these grounds his lordship ordered the commission to be superseded, at the instance of the petitioning creditors.

At six o'clock, a fire broke out at Messrs. Gordon and company's millers, in Goswell-street, consumed part of the premises, by the timely assistance of the firemen and engines, without doing any farther

On Thursday, a grand match, being against time, was performed at Windsor Great Park, between the oxen belonging to his lordship and those of lord Somers. His lordship had brought, from Somersetshire, a large acre of ground being measured. Somerville's oxen (four

in the plough), started first, and performed it in an hour and twenty minutes. The machine went over two furrows at a time. His majesty's oxen were then put to the plough (six in number), but they lost the match by forty minutes.—The duke of Clarence, prince Ernest, lord Walsingham, generals Harcourt and De Budie, with a number of gentlemen farmers round the country, were spectators.—Lord Somerville's oxen were sent off yesterday for Sussex, to plough a match against time.

14th. This morning at ten o'clock, at the White Hart, a public-house, in Southampton, a well-dressed man, between thirty and forty years of age, put a period to his existence by a pistol. In the morning, he had asked the chambermaid for a glass of water. As soon as he was dressed, and retired into the bed-room, where he slept the night before, the mistress of the house expressing some wonder that he had not called for breakfast, the glass of water was mentioned to her as a reason for his not being in a hurry for it. After waiting some time longer, a message was sent to him, when he was discovered lying dead on the floor. So closely had the pistol been applied to his temple, that no report from it had been heard in the house. A small hole was made in the temple, whence a great effusion of blood ensued.

Prince Edward, on his landing at Portsmouth, proceeded, amidst the salutes of the batteries and the populace, to the commissioner's house, where he was waited on by the mayor and aldermen of that town, who, after addressing him in very loyal language, presented him with the freedom of the corporation. The answer

answer of his royal highness was as follows:

"I am particularly flattered by this mark of your early attention. I thank you for your sentiments of attachment towards my family; and in respect to the latter part of your address, I accept of it with pleasure, that of being enrolled amongst the burgesses of your borough."

16th Wednesdlay evening a coroner's inquest sat at the parish church of St. Lawrence, Cateaton-street, on the body of — Norman, a private in the West Yorkshire militia, who was unfortunately killed by a fall from the roof of the Manchester coach, the preceding day, when a verdict was returned of accidental death. The proprietor of the coach is ordered to pay a fine of twenty guineas.

19th. Two young men, who escaped some days since from the ship North Britain, to avoid being impressed, were, on the following morning, found frozen to death in the road, near Patrington.

On Monday, at Liverpool, a person attempted to go down, in a diving apparatus, to the wreck of the Pelican (overfet in the river, about five years since). He descended about four fathoms and a half; but, owing to one of the tubes breaking, and want of proper persons to work the air pumps, was obliged to be taken up immediately, to prevent suffocation.

In an important tythe cause, solemnly argued by demurrer before lord chief justice Kenyon, a few days since, it was ruled by his lordship as the established law of the land for more than a century, that the owner, or occupier of land, cannot, by turning in cattle, or otherwise, destroy the tythes set out in

kind, on a pretence of having given reasonable notice for the removal of the same; but must recover damages for any unreasonable detention of the tythes on his land, by a proof of the fact, in an action against the proprietor of such tythes.

The markets at Taunton and Tiverton, in Somerset and Devon, were last week reduced much in price, to the great comfort of the inhabitants: Beef $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. the best; inferior, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; mutton and pork, upon the average, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d.; poultry, 2s. 6d. the best in their feathers; geese, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each.

Letter of General Kosciuszko to the Emperor Paul I. of Russia.

Sire,

I profit of the first moments of the liberty I enjoy, under the protecting laws of the greatest and most generous nation, to return you the presents that your apparent bounty, and the atrocity of your ministers, forced me to accept. If I do wrong, sire, attribute it only to the irresistible force of the attachment that I bear for my compatriots, companions in misfortunes, and the hopes of yet serving my country. Yes, I repeat it, sire, and I am desirous of making to you the declaration; your heart appeared to me to be touched at my disastrous situation; but your ministers; and their satellites, have not conducted themselves to me according to your wishes. Should they attempt to impute to my free will a measure they compelled me to take I will develope to you, and to all men who know the value of honour their violence and perfidy; and that it will be to them only you will owe the publication of their crimes. Receive, sire, the testimonies of my respect. (Signed) Kosciuszko. *Paris, 17 Thermidor.*

T

ravages of the yellow fever, which have been of the most dreadful description. At Philadelphia, seventy and eighty deaths are said, on an average, in twenty-four hours; and in one instance the committee of the health committee ordered one hundred and eighteen to be buried within that space. The physicians, however, we are happy to say, are not of so melancholy a complexion. On the 15th ult. there were in the above city were only thirty-seven, and the new cases were eight. At New York, on the 1st of the same month, the deaths were no more than twenty-nine; five of the citizens, who had been added to the sickly part of the city, had caught the infection. At Philadelphia, on the 23d, the fever had almost disappeared, and the citizens, for the most part, returned to their dwellings.

The following important meeting was unanimously substituted, at a very numerous assembly of the merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants, of Philadelphia, held at the mansion-house on this day, the lord mayor presiding at the chair:

That the principle of finance laid down in the late session of parliament, namely, that of raising, in the year, a considerable portion of the sum necessary for the public service, had contributed, in an important degree, to the improvement of public credit, and the advantage of the community.

That the meeting was necessary of opinion, that the criterion assumed, as the basis of extraordinary supply, had been unequal in its operation, inasmuch as it had failed to call forth

a due ratio of contribution from many descriptions of persons.

3. "That, impressed with full confidence that the resources of these kingdoms were adequate to the maintenance of the national honour and independence, the meeting thought it proper to declare their readiness to give their utmost support to such measures as the legislature might deem best calculated to call forth those resources in a more equal and effectual manner, trusting, that its wisdom would devise such expedients for that purpose, as, combined with our late glorious victories, might afford the means of farther spirited resistance to the power and pretensions of the enemy; and secure; not only the blessings we now enjoy, but also that ultimate object of all our exertions—a safe and honourable peace."

26th. This morning Mr. Pitt sent a letter to the bank, stating, that he would be ready next week to treat for a loan. This notice was, as usual, communicated from the bank to the stock exchange.

This day the new church of St. Martin Outwich was consecrated by the bishop of London, before a crowded and respectable congregation. After divine service, the Rev. John Roke, the rector, in a very pathetic and forcible discourse appropriate to the occasion, took a review of the declining state of religion in a neighbouring country, and the frequent attempts of false philosophy in this, to triumph over revelation; and concluded with the most impressive exhortation to his parishioners, to give a constant attendance in the place which the Lord had that day made holy. This church, newly erected on the site of the old one, is

a very

a very beautiful structure, where, to use the language of Mr. R (ie, an elegant simplicity harmonizes the mind, without attracting the fancy.

23th, Yesterday morning, Dennis Nugent, for a rape: — Troit, for a forgery; and a woman, for coining, were executed, pursuant to their sentence, in the Old Bailey. They behaved with a degree of decency becoming their unfortunate situation.—Nugent denied his guilt to the last moment, calling aloud to the spectators to bear witnesses of his asseverations, even after the cap was drawn over his eyes.

Yesterday being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the successes obtained by his majesty's arms at sea, and in particular for the late victory of admiral lord Nelson, over the French fleet, it was duly observed throughout the metropolis. The shops were, for the most part, shut up; and the whole of the volunteer corps of London and Westminster attended divine service, at their respective parish churches.

The flags on St. Martin's church and Westminster abbey were displayed, and the bells rang in the morning, and at noon, on the occasion.

Their majesties, and the princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Sophia, at twelve o'clock, went to chapel royal, St. James's, where they heard a sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr. Fisher, canon of Windsor.

Capt. Brown, of the Kite sloop of war, was shot with a pistol, on Wednesday last, about eleven o'clock in the evening, at St. Cernefs, by an inhabitant of that place, at whose house he had knocked

for admission, (having occasionally slept there when on shore); the man, after he had opened the door, refused him admittance, and while captain B. and an officer, who was in company with him, were parleying with him, the villain fired a pistol at captain B. the contents of which entered his left side, just below the ribs, but did not pass through his body. He expired in a few minutes. The murderer was taken in about two hours after, while attempting to cross the ferry.

American papers to the 4th of November arrived yesterday. The yellow fever still continued its ravages, though symptoms of abatement had begun to appear. The following are the reports of the last few days of October, and 1st of November, at Philadelphia:

October 27th, for the last twenty four hours, ending that day at noon 23 had died.

October 29	-	47
30	-	17
31	-	15
Nov. 1	-	20

On the 2d of November then were no reports.

By accounts from New York, it appears, that the burials in the city, on October 25, amounted to 7; on the 26th, to 13; and on the 29th, to 9. From this we have the satisfaction of knowing, that the virulence of the disorder was nearly at an end.

Mr. Matthew Lyon, a member of the American congress, has been tried and found guilty of seditious practices, at Vermont. The sentence pronounced against him was That he be imprisoned four months pay costs, and a fine of one thousand dollars, and stand committed

un

e judgement shall be compli-
—The indictment contain-
e counts; the first of which
l Mr. Lyon with writing a
Mr. Spooner, printer of the
r paper, published on the
July last, containing artful
direct accusations of the pre-
of the United States, import-
ruption in his appointment
to office, displacing and re-
men of age, experience,
, and independency of sen-
and preferring "men of
sts and ignorance;" and in-
g, that he is devoted to a
s for "ridiculous pomp, idle
and selfish avarice." The
and third counts were, for
g, publishing, and printing of
parts of a letter, said to be
a American diplomatic cha-
in France, commonly called
low Letter, abusing, in the
rulent manner, the president
ate of the United States; and
larly for their conduct to-
France.

king has been graciously
to give and grant unto the
honourable Horatio baron
of the Nile, and of Burnham
s, in the county of Norfolk,
miral of the blue squadron
majesty's fleet, and K. B.
deration of the great zeal,
s, and perseverance, mani-
y him upon divers occasions,
rticularly of his able and
conduct in the glorious and
victory obtained over the
fleet near the mouth of the
n the 1st day of August last,
d licence and authority, that
his issue may bear the fel-
honourable augmentations
rmorial ensigns; viz. *A chief*
d argent, thereon waves of
. XL.

the sea, from which a palm tree,
issuant, between a disabled ship on the
dexter, and a ruinous battery on the
sinister, all proper; and, for his
crest, on a naval crown Or, the che-
lengk, or plume of triumph, pre-
sented to him by the grand signior,
as a mark of his high esteem, and
of his sense of the gallant conduct
of the said Horatio baron Nelson,
in the said glorious and decisive
victory; with the motto, "*Palma*
qui meruit ferat;" and to his sup-
porters, being a sailor on the dex-
ter, and a lion on the sinister, the
honourable augmentations follow-
ing; viz. *In the hand of the sailor,*
a palm-branch, and another in the
paw of the lion, both proper, with the
addition of a tri-coloured flag and
staff in the mouth of the latter; which
augmentations to the supporters to
be borne by the said Horatio baron
Nelson, and by those to whom the
said dignity shall descend in virtue
of his majesty's letters patent of
creation; and that the same may
be first duly exemplified according
to the laws of arms, and recorded
in the herald's office. And also
to order, that his majesty's said
concession, and especial mark of
his royal favour, be registered in
his college of arms.

18th. Decr. Theobald Wolfe Tone,
at Dublin. He was the son of Peter
Tone and Margaret Lamport, and
was born about the year 1764. His
father, who for some time followed
the business of a coach-maker in
Dublin, was the son of an old and
confidential servant in the family
of the present lord Kilwarden; and
from the celebrated lawyer, Theo-
bald Wolfe, the young man derived
his name at baptism. During his
infancy, his father's circumstances
enabled him to obtain for his son
a good

at last confessed that he
mand among the invading
s. He was brought to
and tried by a court-mar-
behaved with great firm-
intrepidity: at his trial,
d the truth of the charges
gainst him; he appeared
n the cause in which he
ked, which he called "the
hich Washington had suc-
ad in which Kosciuszko had
Holding a commission in
h service, he prayed the
sentence him to be shot,

his request by the con-
re French towards those
France who were sent by
h to aid the rebellion in
ée, and were taken in
his request was denied
he was ordered to be ex-

In the night preceding
pointed for his execution,
ver, found means to cut

The next morning Mr.
plied to the court of
ch for a habeas-corpus,
p the body of Mr. Tone,
ground, "that courts-
id no jurisdiction upon
ot in the military service
gestiv, during the sitting
rt of king's-bench." The
e ordered a writ to be
immediately; but Mr.
not in a condition to

The military, in whose
ie prisoner was, obeyed
of the court of king's-
d suspended the execu-
body was, on the twen-
ered to his friends, to be
t appeared, on the coro-
est, that, as soon as he
acquainted with his sen-
the evening of Sunday,
th instant, he sunk into

a despondence which shook all the
apparent fortitude he had displayed
on his trial. The sentence was,
"that he should be hanged by the
neck till he was dead; and that
his head should be cut off, and
stuck up in some conspicuous part
of the city." In the intervals of
reflection, and the few opportuni-
ties he had of speaking, he com-
plained bitterly of what had been
done, and appeared to repent sin-
cerely of the attempt on his own
life.

DECEMBER.

2d. This day an eagle was shot
by a labourer, in a garden at Hor-
sham. The royal bird was on the
wing, beset by upwards of a hun-
dred rooks, whose noise attracted
the notice of the man who shot
him whilst at a considerable dis-
tance, and gave time for his pro-
curing a loaded gun. The wings
of this eagle measure, when ex-
tended from point to point, seven
feet three inches. He is yet alive,
having been only slightly wounded
in one of his pinions.

Manchester Gazette. — A coach-
driver, late on the twenty-sixth of
last month, (near the hour of twelve)
drove his vehicle into our river,
near the Old Bridge, for the purpose
of washing; when the current be-
ing strong, the horses were soon
driven into the centre of the stream,
forced under one of the arches,
and, in that state, (too shocking al-
most to conceive) they swam, with
the man on the box, through Black-
friars-bridge, fighting and struggling
for their lives, till one in the morn-
ing. The poor fellow, in his en-
deavours,

deavours, had entangled his legs in the reins; but from them he extricated himself with a knife; when, fortunately coming nearly in contact with a dyer's dat, he, by an astonishing effort, jumped from the box upon the same, where he lay several minutes in a state of insensibility. The horses, after swimming about the river some time, followed their master to the flat, and attempted to raise their fore feet upon it: the poor man, with the little strength he had left, held up the head of one of the creatures, till, with a convulsive groan, it expired in his arms. From the active assistance of several persons, attracted by the cries of the coachman, they had so far succeeded in rescuing the other horse as to extricate him from the reins, and had got him nearly half up Mrs. Duxbury's steps, when, owing to the tempestuousness of the night, he slipped from their holds, and again plunged into the river; after which nothing more was seen of him. Happy would it have been had the casualty ended here; curiosity (early on the morning following) called crowds of people together to see the bodies of the horses floating; among others, a group of nine or ten women and children very incautiously got together on a dyer's stage, hanging over the river near the New Bridge; when, shocking to relate, the bottom of the stage gave way, and they were all in an instant precipitated into the river. Three were recovered before life was gone; the strength of the current rendered every endeavoured to save the others ineffectual, and they were all lost. Oh how slender a thread is human life hang! The number of their ages, from the number of years they

have been erected, renders it a matter of astonishment that even an individual will trust his person there on. The following are the names of the unfortunate sufferers: Miss Martha Rhodes, Miss Anna Reed, Miss Jane Holiday; Ellen Neill, Sarah Petty, (Mrs. Duxbury's servants) and Richard Boardman. A woman and her child are also said to have perished. A boy, who was seized, was fished out by a dyer's dog. The sagacious animal returned for a woman, but, it was too late.

Philadelphia, Nov 4

The contagion, which has, for the last three months, raged so violently in this city, has as heretofore yielded at length to a succession of frost which has prevailed during the last week, and the committee of health has invited the inhabitants to return to their homes, under an assurance of perfect safety under proper precautions as to cleansing and airing their horse bedding, and clothing. The contagion of the season has worked the same happy change in New York, Boston, New London, and Warrington, where the same species of disease raged at the same time, but proved infinitely more malignant than the former diseases, in which those places have been visited.

Bombay, July 1

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the European and native inhabitants, held at the town hall, it was resolved to open a book for the receipt of voluntary contributions for the support of the mother society at the present important crisis. The following liberal donations, by the members of government, formed the commencement of the subscriptions:—

Th

	<i>Rupees.</i>
nathan Duncan,	
- - -	- 25,000
al James Stuart,	
er-in-chief -	20,000
it, esq. third in	
- - -	- 12,000
ge, esq. fourth	
- - -	- 12,000

ected that the patriotism
n this occasion, by the
, will be followed by
tions throughout every
the service under this
in proportion to their
stations and fortunes.
rs from Bombay state,
ntributions, on the first
ted to 20,000*l.* and that
ince exceeded 50,000*l.*
ous aid afforded to the
ources by the little island
will, no doubt, be great-
l in amount at Calcutta
, where the inhabitants
olent, and equally libe-
ideas.

Dublin, Dec. 5.
, one of the castle secre-
l upon the several state-
nd informed them, that
now go to any part of
in continent, not at war
except the undernamed
ho were informed that
es had occurred which
he lord-lieutenant from
em to leave prison for
—At the same time in-
all persons included in
tion-bill, (the excepted
aded) that if they did
in the course of a month,
remain in prison at their
ce, as government, after
d not grant them any al-

lowing is a list of the

persons who will not be permitted
to depart:

Arthur O'Connor, Thomas A.
Emmett, John Sweetman, Henry
Jackson, Doctor M'Nevin, John
Chambers, Samuel Nielson, Tho-
mas Russell, Matthew Dowling,
John Sweeny, Hugh Wilson, Miles
Dignam, Joseph Cuthbert, John
Cormick, Dean Swift.

Hamburgh, Nov. 27.

The vessel, in which Tandy and
his companions had been on the
coast of Ireland, was driven by a
storm to the coast of Norway, from
whence, apprehensive that in navi-
gating the North Sea they should
fall in with some English cruiser,
they resolved to proceed to France
by land. Intelligence of their ob-
ject and their route was received at
Hamburgh shortly after they had
arrived there (on the 22d Novem-
ber). They were traced to the inn
bearing the sign of the arms of
America; sir James Crawford, the
British minister, immediately wait-
on the chief magistrate, to request
a warrant to arrest those persons,
as subjects of Ireland in rebellion
against their sovereign, but could
not obtain it: not discouraged,
however, he three times again ap-
plied, and at length obtained an
order to the police to the required
effect. On the 24th, soon after
four in the morning, sir James led
the officers of police, attended by
a guard, to the American arms,
which he completely invested, wait-
ing till the doors were open, be-
tween five and six, when he enter-
ed with his escort, which instantly
occupied every passage. The mas-
ter of the house was then called,
who, on being asked for the stran-
gers by their travelling names, shew-
ed their several apartments. *Early*

as it was, Napper Tandy was found writing. The officer who entered his room demanded his passport, which he, with much confidence, said he would produce, and, going to his trunk, took out a pistol, which presenting at the officer, he said, "this is my passport!" The officer, however, being a man of uncommon bodily strength, seized and wrested the pistol from him; at which time, the general, called by the tenth, entered the room, and seized Mr. Tandy, who, together with his associates, were shortly after put in irons, and by order of Sir J. Crawford, confined in separate guard-houses. No sooner had this event transpired in the morning, than citizen Marragon, the minister of the French republic, sent a note to the senate, claiming Napper Tandy and his colleagues as French citizens, and threatening to quit Hamburg, if they were not released. Sir James Crawford, on the other hand, opposed the demand in terms equally strong. In this perplexity, the senate held an extraordinary deliberation, at five o'clock on Saturday evening, which lasted till midnight. Yesterday another meeting was held, but the result is kept profoundly secret. This, however, is certain, that the senate, against the will and representations of Sir James Crawford, has ordered two of the prisoners to be unironed. What their fate will be cannot yet be ascertained. Napper Tandy is in a bad state of health. The French chargé d'affaires, citizen le Maitre, apprehensive for the fate of the prisoners, offered a considerable sum of money to an officer of the Hamburg regulars, who had the guard, to permit their escape; but he indignantly refused, and proclaimed

the attempt to dishonour him. James Crawford and citizen Le Gen immediately dispatched to respective courts the parties in this important event.

7th. The dispute between the senate of Hamburg and the British resident in that city, yet terminated, as the British cabinet have sent over instructions to their agents to insist on retaining Napper Tandy, Blackwell and the other Irishmen in military service of France, lately ordered at that place. Blackwell to be an officer of very high rank and has served in several campaigns on the Rhine.

8th A singular discovery was made in the barrack-vault at Horncliff, Kent: some of the Essex militia, being employed to clean a well, one of them, let in a bucket, called out to be pulled up, and informed his companions there was a dead man at the bottom. Upon drawing up the corpse, and cutting a rope, it proved to be the body of George Sullivan, who was supposed to have deserted on the Monday night preceding. He was a young fellow, about twenty years of age, and much esteemed by the regiment. Some breeches he had been to provide were found in the well with him.

10th. The Colossus, of 740 tons, capt. G. Murray, was, this day, at Scilly. This ship was ordered home with the convoy from India, and, owing to adverse winds, was put into Scilly. She drove up her anchors, and went ashore to the rocks where she was tottering. The crew, with the exception of one man, or, according to some account, of three lives, were saved. Several of the convicts

ive suffered in the same

court-martial, *pro forma*, captain Thompson, of , for the capture of that he was most honourably

noon, a fire broke out of Charles Adams, y's-cross, Walthamstow, ly destroyed the out-fitting of a double coach-fall stable, cow-house, as with great difficulty were prevented from house.

erday evening, between eight o'clock, a dreadful it at the mansion-house of Essex, in Curzon-fair, which consumed of the premises. The d with such fury that f the furniture could be begun while the family mer. A large party d to cards in the eve- wing-room was lighted purpose, and, while the ere regaling, the alarm that the room was on ship and the gentlemen with him, attended by ran up, in hopes of ex- the flames; but it was d the noble earl, in a tic horror, was obliged out of the house by his falten. The distracted her ladyship, and that len, cannot be described. nt is supposed to have om a candle falling out the girandoles on a sofa, nicating to the window- t being feared the ad- se, belonging to earl

Macartney, would share the same fate, the furniture was removed to the earl of Chesterfield's. The earl and countess of Essex, with their son and daughter, lord and lady Malden, took refuge in the house of Mr. Dent, in the same street, from whence they went to the honour- able Mr. Stanhope's, and slept last night at the earl of Chesterfield's. The St. George's corps, and a party of the guards, endeavoured to keep off the crowd, but could not prevent depredations: one man was taken with several silver spoons and three napkins, marked with the initials of the earl of Essex.

Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the open air, with a northern aspect, was, on Christmas-day, in the after- noon, at 23; at nine at night, 22; Wednesday afternoon, 18; nine at night 17½; at nine this morning, 17, which is fifteen degrees below the freezing point; at eleven 18.

The Thames is nearly covered with sheets of ice, driving with the tide, so that the river is impassable for craft.

27th. Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out at a cottage, in Heytesbury, Wilts, which was in a short time reduced to ashes, together with two other thatched cottages adjoining; and three women and a girl, who were there employed in spinning, &c. for the parish, unfortunately perished in the flames, before any assistance could be given them. The accident is said to have been occasioned through the carelessness of a man who inhabited one of the cottages: he had drank pretty freely in the after- noon of Tuesday, and, returning home late at night, he imprudently set fire to a large bundle of straw,

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in his chimney-corner, which communicated rapidly to the rafter and thatch, and, in a few minutes the whole was in a blaze; he, however, escaped, himself, without injury. The disfigured remains of the four persons, who thus unhappily lost their lives, were dug from the ruins in the course of yesterday; and, this morning, inquests were taken on the bodies, by Mr. Clarc, of Devizes (coroner), when the juries returned verdicts of accidental death.

The following is a return of the Duties on Malt, from October 1797 to June 1798:—

	£	s.	d.
Hatch and co.	117,316	11	8
Bush and co.	94,058	0	8
Cook and co.	91,687	0	0
Smith and co.	88,183	18	0
Hodgson and co.	76,390	15	0
Gosse and co.	74,989	15	0
Metcalf and co.	70,942	13	6
Liptrap and co.	53,544	14	2
Johnson and co.	50,630	10	10
Booth	38,622	5	0
	£756,366	10	8

The military staff establishment of Great Britain, and her dependencies, has increased, through the necessity of the times, to the following numerous body of general and field officers, viz.

Field-martials	6
Generals	289
Colonels	325
Lieutenant-colonels	648
Majors	595

Total 1883

The following is the present number of officers in the British navy,

according to their respective rank viz.

Admirals	102
Post-captains	526
Commanders	359
Lieutenants	2008

Total 2989

The following is a statement the amount of porter brewed by the twelve principal brewers, in the metropolis, the last and present year:

1797.

	Barrels.
Whitbread	192,747
Thrale	141,592
Gyfford	119,822
Trueman	117,179
Calvert, Felix	101,763
Meux	95,376
Goodwyn	92,758
Calvert, John	70,095
Clowes	58,085
Elliott	55,819
Harford	54,197
Cox	46,120

1798.

Whitbread	181,506
Meux	180,416
Thrale	131,519
Gyfford	123,040
Calvert, Felix	111,791
Trueman	109,227
Goodwyn	84,176
Calvert, John	72,433
Clowes	58,489
Elliott	51,512
Biley	45,863
Phillips	43,163

The following is an account statement of the quantity brewed by the first twelve houses in London table-beer brewery for last two years, ending on the 31st July, each year:

Kilns

1797.

Barrels.

Kirkman and co.	26,533
Sandford and co.	18,837
Charington and co.	16,043
Nieman and co.	13,799
Cape Benjamin	13,000
Edmonds and co.	12,475
Bond, Edward	10,569
Park and co.	8,739
Satchell, Richard	7,396
Hall and co.	6,938
Allen, John	6,863
Cawell, John	6,700

1798.

Kirkman and co.	30,029
Sandford and co.	20,217
Charington and co.	14,482
Edmonds and co.	13,543
Nieman and co.	13,294
Cape, Benjamin	12,193
Bond, Edward	10,372
Satchell, Richard	9,686
Park and co.	9,633
Levesque, John	8,335
Cawell, Joan	7,575
Holbrook, James	6,957

DIED. At his feat at Downing, in Flintshire, in his seventy-third year, Thomas Pennant, esq. the celebrated tourist and zoologist.

BIRTHS in the Year 1798:

Jan. 2d. The countess of Dalkeith, a son.
 5th. Lady Charlotte Strutt, a daughter.
 6th. The lady of P. I. Thellusson, 14q. twin sons.
 21st. Mrs. Banting, of Little Rington, Gloucestershire, a daughter, her thirty-second child.
 28th. Lady Charlotte Greville, a son.

— Right honourable lady Emil McLeod, a daughter.

— Her Imperial majesty of Russia, a prince.

Feb. 25th. Right honourable lady Petre, a daughter.

March 1. The empress of Germany, an archduchess.

— Lady of sir John Davie, bart. two sons.

3d. Lady of sir William Elliot bart. a son.

19th. Lady Calthorpe, a daughter.

26th. Lady Rodney, a son.

27th. Countess of Derby, a still born child.

— Lady Spencer, a son.

April 10th. Lady Charlotte Campbell, a son.

20th. Marchioness of Titchfield a daughter.

— Lady of sir Thomas Henry Liddell, bart. a daughter.

23d. Countess of Albemarle, daughter.

24th. Lady Say and Sele, a son.

26th. Her royal highness the duchess of Wirtemberg, a daughter.

29th. The lady of sir Samuel Fludyer, bart. a daughter.

May 13th. Countess of Aylesford a son.

25th. Lady of sir John Stirling bart. a son.

27th. Honourable Mrs. Childers a son.

31st. Countess of Euston, a son

— Lady Charlotte Nares, daughter.

— Lady Harriet Gill, a daughter.

June 27th Hon. Mrs. Carleton a daughter

28th. Lady Eliz. Talbot, a son.

July 2d. Lady of sir Charles Watson, a daughter.

10th. La

10th. Lady of the honourable Newtown Fellows, a daughter.

13th. Her majesty the queen of Prussia, a princess.

19th. Lady of sir Francis Ford, bart. a daughter.

28th. Countess Dowager of Mansfield, wife of the honourable F. Greville, a daughter.

31st. Lady viscountess Fielding, a son.

— The lady of sir N. B. Grefley, bart. a daughter.

Aug. 10th. Mrs. Sommerfield, of the queen's palace, two sons and a daughter.

Sept. 5th. Lady Charlotte Lennox, a daughter.

8th. Viscountess Chetwynd, two daughters.

13th. Lady Grey, a daughter.

17th. Lady Charles Ainsley, a son.

18th. The wife of John Prinrose, esq. of Barton, two sons and a daughter.

29th. Countess of Banbury, a daughter.

Oct. 5th. Lady Louisa Brome, a daughter.

12th. Lady of the hon. and rev. A. H. Carthcart, a daughter.

12th. Princess of Brazil, a prince.

— Lady of sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. a son.

19th. Lady Harriet Sullivan, a son.

24th. Honourable Mrs. Barnard, a still-born child.

25th. Lady Portchester, a daughter.

31st. Mrs. Blower, of Downstreet, three sons.

— Lady of the bishop of St. David's, a son.

Nov. 5th. Countess of Guildford, a daughter.

25th. Viscountess Dungannon, a son.

14th. Lady Anne Vernon, wife of the bishop of Carlisle, a son.

15th. Madame Desparre, Welbeck-street, two daughters, and a son.

21st. Lady of the honourable the speaker of the house of commons, a son.

23d. Lady Hugh Seymour, a daughter.

Dec. 7th. Lady Louisa Hartley, a daughter.

— Lady Catherine Graham, a daughter.

8th. Lady le Despenser, a daughter.

10th. Marchioness of Blandford, a daughter.

12th. The countess of Errol, a daughter.

— Lady of the honourable Mr. Petre, a daughter.

26th. Lady of sir Frederick Morton Eden, a daughter.

29th. Lady Harvey, a daughter.

MARRIAGES for 1798.

Jan. 4th. Lieutenant-colonel R. Ferguson, to Miss Monroe, daughter of lieutenant-general sir H. Monroe.

5th. W. Philips Inge, esq. of Thorpe, to lady Elizabeth Stewart, second daughter of lord Galloway.

15th. Patrick Grinell, esq. of Taplow, to the honourable Georgina St. Leger, sister to viscount Doneraile.

— Sir Francis L. Wood, bart. of Bowling-hall, York, to Miss Buck.

20th. Lord Sheffield, to lady Anne North, daughter of the late earl of Guildford.

Feb. 1st. John Payne, esq. of Wells, to the honourable Mrs. Hyde.

12th. Mr. Holman, of Covent garden theatre, to Miss Hamilton, daughter

Samuel Brooke, bart. of

24th. Sir Charles Ventris Fie'd,
knight-banneret, to Mrs. Lil.

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Nov. 9th. Earl Home, to lady Eliz. Montague, third daughter of the duke of Buccleugh.

10th. Lord W. Seymour, brother to the marquis of Hertford, to Miss M. Clitheroe.

Dec. 14th. The honourable Thomas Ralph Maude, to the hon. Frances Anne Agar, daughter of the archbishop of Cashel.

29th. J. Woodcock, esq. to Miss A. Hotham, daughter of the honourable sir Beaumont Hotham, baron of the exchequer.

PROMOTIONS in the Year 1798.

Jan. 4th. Right hon. sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. of the privy council of Ireland.

5th. Right rev. Dr. John Porter, bishop of Killala, bishop of Clogher, vice Foster, deceased.

6th. Brevet capt. Richard Howendon, major in the army.

8th. Lieutenant-generals sir Thomas Shirley, bart. Patrick Tonyn, Gabriel Christie, John Reid, sir William Gren, bart. George Scott, Charles O'Hara, Loftus Antony Tottenham, William Rowley, Peter Bathurst, hon. William Gordon, Robert Prescott, hon. William Harcourt, Henry earl of Carhampton, William Dalrymple, William Pictou, sir Hector Munro, K. B. hon. William Hervey, J. Fletcher Camphell, Francis LaCelles, sir William Meadows, K. B.—generals in the army.

Major-generals William Sheriff, William Ormfield, Samuel Hulse, Albemarle Bertie, Charles Valancey, John Thomas earl of Charlemont, sir James Stewart, bart. Thomas Carleton, James Mann, Caven-

dish Lister, Charles Leigh, James Ogilvie, sir Robert Laurie, bart. William Martin, John Archer, William Edmeston, Forbes Macbean, David Home, Hugh Debbiegg, Richard Dawson, Montgomery Agnew, James Stewart, Alexander earl of Balcarres, hon. Charles Stewart, Cornelius Cuyler, Charles earl of Harrington, hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Nesbitt Balfour, Edmund Stevens, Thomas Trigge, Francis earl of Moira, Peter Craig—to be lieutenant-generals in the army.

Colonels Philip Martin, of the royal artillery; William Borthwick, of the royal artillery; Eyre Coote, aide-de-camp to the king; Jeffery Amherst, of the 10th foot; Harry Burrard, aide-de-camp to the king; Charles Lennox, aide-de-camp to the king; James Adolphus Harris, of the 60th foot; Arthur Ormsby, of the 6th dragoon guards; Henry Reade, of the 1st life-guards; William John Arabin, of the 2d life-guards; George Don, aide-de-camp to the king; John Francis Craddock, of the late 127th foot; Colebrook Nesbitt, aide-de-camp to the king; lord Charles Fitzroy, aide-de-camp to the king; Napier Christie Burton, of the 3d foot guards; Richard Rich Wilford, of the York hussars; Edward Morrison, of the Coldstream guards; sir Charles Aggill, bart. of the 1st foot guards; hon. Charles Monson, aide-de-camp to the king; Thomas Garth, aide-de-camp to the king; Vaughan Lloyd, of the royal artillery; sir James St. Clair Erskine, bart.; William Brady, of the royal artillery in Ireland; Lucius Barber, of the royal artillery in Ireland—to be major-generals in the army.

Lieutenant-colonel James Webster, an independent officer; Chas. William

, of the 64th foot; light dragoons; William Payne, of
 tyman, on half-pay of the 3d dragoon guards—to be colo-
 nels in the army.

Lieutenant-colonels hon. Edward
 Bligh, on the half-pay of the late
 107th foot; William lord Craven,
 of the 3d foot; Hugh Campbell, of
 the 3d foot guards; lord William
 Bentinck, of the 24th light dra-
 goons; Edmund Viscount Dunga-
 von, of the Coldstream foot guards
 —to be aides-de-camp to the
 king.

Lieutenant-colonel Lambert The-
 ophilus Walpole, of the late 107th
 foot, deputy adjutant-general to the
 forces in Ireland, to be colonel in
 the army.

Lieutenant-colonels Coote Man-
 ningham, of the 41st foot; Henry
 George Grey, of the 17th light dra-
 goons; hon. Edward Paget, of the
 28th foot; Arthur Whetham, of the
 1st foot guards—to be aides-de-
 camp to the king.

Majors, from Ninian Imrie, of the
 1st foot, to William Sherlock, of the
 5th dragoon guards—to be lieute-
 nant-colonels in the army.

Captains, from Robert Balfour,
 of the 2d dragoons, to James Eyre
 Caulfield, of the 55th foot—to be
 majors in the army.

12th. Brevet colonel John White-
 locke, brigadier-general in Guern-
 sey only.

—. Lieutenant-colonel Alexan-
 der Hope, lieutenant-governor of
 Edinburgh castle, vice lord Eglin-
 toune, resigned.

19th. Rev. Joseph Stock, D.D.
 bishop of Kilala, vice Porter.

—. Colonel Charles Handfield,
 commissary-general of stores, &c. to
 the forces in Ireland.

—. Lord Braybrooke, lord lieu-
 tenant of the county of Essex.

23d. Brevet

; James Hall, of the 8th

23d. Brevet colonel John Murray, brigadier-general in Nova-Scotia only.

—, Lieutenant-colonel Henry viscount Gage, colonel.

Majors Charles Douglas Smith, on the half-pay of Tarleton's light dragoons; Charles Wall, on the half-pay of the independents; Francis Seymour, of the 87th foot; Thomas Fitzgerald, of the 20th foot; Richard Hoverdon, of the 21st light dragoons—to be lieutenant-colonels in the army.

Captain William Troughton, commandant of the late 120th foot; Patrick Ewing, and Henry Johnstone, of the Scotch brigade; P. I. Fellowes, of the 47th foot—to be majors in the army.

Brevet lieutenant-col. Walter Cliffe of the royal fusiliers, to be adjutant-general to the forces in the East-Indies, vice Aclmuty, who resigns; brevet major Hugh Mackay Gordon, of the 16th foot, to be quarter-master-general to the field forces, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, vice Hall, who resigns; major William Hutchinson, of the independents, to be major of brigade to the forces in South Britain, vice McMurdo, who resigns; capt. Henry Percy Pulleine, of the 2d dragoons, to be major of brigade to the field forces, vice Rudbeck, who resigns; Archibald Gloster, esq. to be deputy-judge advocate to the forces serving in the Leeward Islands; Thomas Williams, jun. gent. to be commissary of stores and provisions to the forces at Annapolis Royal, vice Williams, deceased.

John Ewart, M. D. to be physician to the forces, and inspector-general of hospitals in the island of Ceylon.

27th. Appointment of John Ross,

esq. to be his Sicilian or vice-consul at Gibraltar, appointed by his majesty.

28th. Thomas Williams, to be barrack-master at Annapolis.

29th. Appointment of Elmfield, esq. to be vice-consul of his Swedish majesty at Gibraltar, approved by his majesty.

—, Brevet the honourable Thomas Maitland, of the 6th, to be brigadier-general in the Indies only.

—, Lieutenant-colonel Henry command Galt, of the late 20th dragoons; Robert Tipping, late 80th foot; George Ward late horse grenadier guards, colonels in the army.

—, Major Horace Chure the late horse grenadier guard lieutenant-colonel in the army.

—, Captain Samuel V. Hyde, of the 25th foot, to be in the army.

3d. St. Valentine Brown created baron of Castle Royle, viscount of Kinnear, con. Kerry, with remainder to his male.

20th. James Talbot, esq. appointed secretary of legation at the court of St. Petersburg.

11th. John, earl of Westmorland appointed keeper of the privy vice earl of Chatham, resigned.

—, William Westworth Fitzwilliam, appointed lord-nant of the west riding of the county of York, and of the city and county of the same, vice of Norfolk, resigned.

—, John Cappeys, esq. admiral of the blue, created knight of the Bath, vice Sir William Denham, deceased.

—, Charles Paulet, esq. commonly called earl of Wiltshire.

William Vanas, Roger Roberts, Robert Macken-
nes Dunn, James Dickson,
teman, Patrick Hay, Chas.
White, George Mence,
her Green, David Wood-
unes Stevenfon, John Con-
rius, Francis Gowdie, Hen-

Majors Charles Scott, Robert Baillie, Richard Scott, Samuel Dyer, Edmund Lambert, John Ratray, James Meredith Vibart, Samuel Black, Samuel Watton, John Collins, Henry Vincent, William Denby, Robert Ogle, Robert Rayne, James Pearson, Thomas Welsh, Andrew William Hearsay, Jabez MacKenzie, John Bonjonnar, Thomas Higgins, James Pringle, William Mackintosh, Henry Hyndman, Patrick Douglas, John Fenwick, Thomas Edwards, Robert Frith, Hugh Stafford, Richard Grenber, John Powell, Sir John Murray, Bart. James Morrice, Peregrine Powell, James Noke, Patrick Macdougall, John Hilliard, Robert Philips, Ludowick Grant, Robert Hamilton, Robert Bruce, Hamey Charles Palmer, William Scott, Robert Blair, William Kirkpatrick, Richard Macau, John Mackintyre, John Gardner, Henry De Castro, William Burn, Thomas Hawkshaw, Samuel Cox, Daniel Conyngham, Peter Murray, John Gartlin, Charles Carlisle, Archibald Brown, William Flint, George Fotheringham, William Ratray, George Wahab, George Waight, Thomas Leighton, James Oliver, Francis Torrens, Carey Lahnde, Cromwell Mashev, Walter Anderson, David Campbell, Alexander Macpherison, James Dalrymple, John Richardson, Alexander Read, Donald Macneal, Thomas Hallcote, Thomas Parr, James Campbell, Joseph Little, William Kinsey, T. Bowler, Barry Close, James Oram, John Haliburton, Charles Smart, Lewis Grant, John Gillanders, John Hutchinson, John Guthrie, Samuel Bradshaw, George Wood, Hercules Skene, William Clayton.

highness the duke of Glou-

5th. Right hon. John Wil-Anderson, of Mill-hill, Hen-diddlesex, esq. lord mayor of y of London, a baronet.

Brevet lieutenant-colonel n Drummond, of the 8th olonel in the army.

Lieut.-col. George Frede-ehler, of the royal artillery, quarter-master-general to ces serving under the com- of major-general lord Mul-Major Robert Ross, and George Laye, of the late 2d on of the 9th foot, majors of e to the forces in South

rison. Jacob Cuyler, esq. de-ommissary of stores and pro-to the forces in the island of ica, vice Finlayson, who has bsent from his duty several

William Beechy, esq. knight-

. Sir John Anstruther, knight, ffice of the supreme court of ure at Fort William in Ben-aronet.

Honourable Arthur Paget, ibly's envoy extraordinary to ector Palatine, and minister Diet of Ratibon.

Robert, viscount Belgrave, uenant of the county of

5th. Staff. Lieutenant-gen. h Abercromby, K. B. com- of his majesty's forces in Britain, vice lord Adam Gor-igned.

Staff. Lieut.-colonel Brent e, aide-de-camp to the king, mpbell, deceased.

Charles, marquis Corn-XL.

wallis, lieutenant-general and ge-neral-governor of Ireland, vice the earl Camden.

16th. His grace the duke of Rutland, colonel of the Leiceest-shire militia, vice Pochin, deceased.

23d. John Williams, esq. of Bedyl-wyddan by St. Afaph, and John Callander, esq. of Westertown, county Stirling, and of Crichton and Preston-hall, and Elphinstone, in the counties of East and Mid-Lothian, baronets.

23d. Colonels Andrew Cowell, of the Coldstream guards; James Ferrier, of the engineers in Ire-land; Joseph Dufseax, on the half-pay of the 86th foot; Colin Mac-keuzie, of the 15th foot; Mackay Hugh Baillie, of the Reay fencibles; John Joinour Ellis, of the 23d foot; Archibald Robertson; Bryan Blundell, of the 45th foot; John Dick-son, on half-pay; Charles Jackman, of the marines; Miles Scaveley, of the royal regiment of horse guards; hon. John Knox, of the 36th foot; John Money, on half-pay of the 91st foot; Thomas Murray, on half-pay of the late 84th foot; James Edward Urquhart, of the loyal Essex fencibles; George Churchill, of the 15th light dragoons; Eyre Power Trench, of the late 102d foot; George Beckwith, of the 37th foot; William Gooday Strutt, of the 54th foot; Thomas Roberts, on half-pay of the 111th foot; hon. George James Ludlow, of the 1st foot guards; John Moore, of the 51st foot; Richard earl of Cavan, of the Coldstream guards; David Baird of the 71st foot; hon. Henry Asiley Bennett, of the 1st foot guards; hon. Frederick St. John, of the late 117th foot; sir Charles Ross, bart. of the late 116th foot; John Whitelocke, of the

the 6th West India regiment; Hay M'Dowall, of the 78th foot; lord Charles Henry Somerset, on half-pay of the 103d foot; John Despard, of the royal fuzileers; William Anne Villettes, of the 1st dragoons guards; William Wemyss; major-generals in the army.

Brevet. Col. Robert Kingcote, of the North Gloucestershire militia, and colonel B. R. De Capell Brooke, of the Northamptonshire militia, colonels in the army, and to take rank as such as long as those militias shall remain embodied for actual service.—Captain Charles Newton, of the late 154th foot, major in the army.

Staff. Captain St. John Fancourt, of the 1st foot, major of brigade to the forces.

Hospital-staff. Sir Alex. Douglas, bart. M. D. physician to the forces in North Britain.

20th. Brevet. Frederick, baron Homburg, colonel in the army on the 10th Oct. 1797 in it.

50th. Staff. Col. John Devie, of the 51st foot, brigadier-general at Gibraltar only.—Philip Rogers Bearecroft, esq. late deputy-comptroller of accounts at St. Domingo, comptroller of accounts at the Leeward Islands, vice Dartford, deceased.—William McMillan, colonel of the 1st foot, paymaster at Dan-carburgh.

James, Right honourable Arthur Wellesley, eldest son of his majesty's count of Arundell, in Ireland, vice-deputy of Cornwall, doctor; also colonel of the 1st king's light dragoons, in the county of Devon, with a quarter to his heirs male.

Thomas Pitt, Col. Robert Pitt, major, baggage-master and inspector of the

roads in North Britain, and Charles Preston, who resigns Hospital-staff. Dr. W. Shapter, M. D. to be inspector of hospitals.

14th. Brevet. Major-g Henry Bowyer, lieutenant-general in the Leeward islands only.

Staff. Lieutenant-colonel R. Stuart, of the 51st foot, adjutant-general to the forces serving in the Leeward islands, who resigns. Captain Lindsay Crawford Campbell, of the 20th foot, deputy adjutant-general to the said forces, the rank of major in the army Stuart.

16th. John Toler, esq. attache-general of Ireland, vice Wolfe John Stewart, esq. solicitor-general, vice Toler.

18th. James Bontein, esq. 1st ed.

21st. Brevet. Lieut.-col. C. Hastings, of the 61st foot, colonel in the army.—Col. Charles Hastings, of the 61st foot, major-general in the army.

To be colonels in the army to take rank as such so long as respective regiments of militia remain embodied for actual service. colonel John Henry, duke of Land, of the 1st Gloucestershire militia; colonel John Campbell, of the 1st (or Anglesea) militia; colonel Douglas, duke of Hamilton, 2d (or Lanarkshire) militia; colonel Charles, earl of Darnley, of the 1st (or Dumfriesshire) militia; colonel James, duke of Montrose, of the 1st (or Fife) militia; colonel Charles, earl of Abeyne, of the 6th (or Derbyshire) militia; colonel Charles, viscount of Alton, of the 7th (or Lincolnshire) militia; colonel Archibald Douglas, of the 8th (or Forth) militia; colonel John, duke of

Perthshire) militia; duke of Buccleugh, Edinburgh) militia; Dorell, esq. de-general on the compher Bourcard, esq. ary-general on the

-commissaries-gene-ock, William Henry Henry Lannoy

-commissary, Charles

Dr. — Grieves, pay, to be inspec- North Britain. Crauford, bart. inister-plenipotenti- of Lower Saxony, the Hans Towns. John Toler, esq. and rd Annesley, sworn's privy-council of

ames Putnam, esq. -master-general of id its dependencies. ert Calder, knight, royal navy, and of nts, a baronet.

To be colonels in o take rank as such their respective re- tia shall remain em- al service: colonel Strutt, of the sup- ation of Essex mili- d Harewood, of a attalion of Essex mi- d Harewood, of a regiment of York- ng militia; colonel , of ditto; colonel e, bart. of ditto.

Bowie, gent. assist- of stores and provi- ward Islands. Col. Francis Fuller,

of the 59th foot, brigadier-general in the island of Newfoundland. — Captain Charles Doyle, of the 87th foot, major of brigade. — Captain Norman McLeod, of the late 95th foot, major of brigade to the forces in South Britain, vice Wood, pro- moted.

Sept. 1st. Brevet. Captain Claus Pell, of the 17th foot, major in the army.

11th. Staff. Capt. James Gambier, of the 1st regiment of life-guards, major of brigade.

14th. Robert Mann, esq. rear-admiral of the red, one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, vice lord Hugh Seymour, resigned.

16th. Staff. To be brigadier-generals in the Leeward Islands only, colonel Charles Green, of the 30th foot, and colonel Thomas Brady, of the royal artillery. — To be brigadier-general in Portugal only, colonel Baldwin Leighton, of the 46th foot.

18th. Brevet. Captain Edward Webber, of the late 90th foot, major in the army. — To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regiments shall remain embodied for actual service, colonel Robert Crowe, of the 2d North York militia, and lieutenant-colonel-com- mandant James Lowther, of the Westmoreland militia.

25th. Brevet. To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regiments shall remain embodied for actual service, colonel Thomas Glyn, of the North Middlesex militia, and colonel John Morrison, of the South Middlesex militia.

Staff. William Whitmore, gent. assistant-commissary of stores and provisions to the forces in the Lee- ward Islands.

28th. William Shaw, lord Cathcart, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council.

Oct. 6th. Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. rear-admiral of the blue, created baron Nelson, of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, county of Norfolk.

15th. John Marsh, esq. to be a commissioner of the royal navy, vice Hunt.

22d. Brevet. To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regiments of militia shall remain embodied for actual service; colonel Edward, lord Stanley, of the 1st regiment of the Royal Lancashire supplementary militia; colonel sir Henry Philip Hoghton, bart. of the 2d regiment of the said militia; colonel Le Gendre Pierre Starkie, of the 3d regiment of the said militia; and colonel Peter Patten, of the 4th regiment of the said militia.

Staff. Captain George Peter, of the 59th foot, major of brigade to the forces in the island of Newfoundland.

23d. Brevet. Captain Thomas Inglis, on the half-pay of the late 126th foot, major in the army.

24th. Charles, earl of Harrington, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council.

27th. Sir William Scott, knight, his majesty's advocate-general, judge of the high court of admiralty, vice sir James Marriott, resigned.

27th. Brevet. Colonel Lewis, lord Sondes, of the 3d regiment of Kent militia, colonel in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as the said regiment of militia shall remain embodied for actual service.

Garrisons. Lieutenant-general sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. governor of Fort George and Fort Augustus, in North Britain, vice Hodgson, deceased.—General sir William

Meadows, K. B. lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, vice Abercromby.

31st. Sir Wm. Scott, knight, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy-council.

— Dr. John Nicholl, his majesty's advocate-general, William Scott, knighted.

Nov. 3d. Staff. To be a brigade to the forces in Scotland: captain-lieutenant F. Hardyman, of the royal fire and hon. captain William Worth, of the 16th foot, vice Gordon, who resigns.

6th. Charles Lock, esq. knighted his majesty's consul-general at Naples; and Lewis Druin, consul at Memel.

13th. Brevet. Lieutenant George Frederick Koehler, royal artillery, brigadier-general of the dominions of the grand duke only.

Staff. Colonel Edward F. of the Coldstream guards, barrack-master-general to his majesty's forces, vice Tayle retires.

13th. Joseph Hunt, esq. commissioner for conducting the port-service, and for the custody of prisoners of war.

— Benjamin Moodie, his majesty's consul to the S. North and South Carolina, Georgia.

17th. Brevet. To be a brigade to the dominions of the grand duke only: captain Charles H. of the royal engineers; Robert Hope, of the royal artillery; captain-lieutenant Thomas of the royal artillery; captain Robert Fead, of the royal artillery; and captain-lieutenant Richard Fletcher, of the royal engineers.—To be captains

of the grand signior only: Thomas Lacey, of the engineers; and lieutenant M. Leake, of the royal

Brevet. Colonel Kynaston of the 2d Shropshire regiment, to be colonel in y, and to take rank as such only as the said regiment of shall remain embodied for vice. Captain sir James of the 3d West-India regiment, to be major in the army.

Lieutenant-general Richard e, to be commandant of son of Plymouth, in the of the governor.—Lieutenant-colonel Albert Gledfianes, 57th foot, to be quarter-general to the forces in the Islands, vice Cameron, —William Harris, gentleman, to be assistant-commissary of provisions, and forage, to be serving in Portugal.—ers of recruiting districts: Disney, esq. vice Bensley, gras; and James William esq. vice Laton, who re-

th. Brevet. Capt. Thomas of the marines, to be major in the army.

Captain John Belcomb, ofagoon-guards, to be major to the forces.

Appointment of Harry esq. to be consul from the States of America, at the Leith, approved by his

right hon. Thomas Grenorn of his majesty's most y-council.

Captain Richard Neate, of foot, to be major in the

12th. Edward Berry, esq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

15th. Rev. Samuel Ryder Weston, B. D. recommended by the king to be elected a canon-residentary of St. Paul's, vice Jeffreys, deceased.—Rev. Charles Morris, M. A. appointed a prebendary of Canterbury, vice Weston, resigned.

19th. Robert, viscount Castlereagh, sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy-council.

20th. Right Rev. Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, bishop of Ossory, promoted to the see of Meath, vice Maxwell, deceased.

29th. Brevet Captain William Gifford, of the 26th foot, to be major in the army.—To be colonels in the army, and to take rank as such so long only as their respective regiments of militia shall remain embodied for actual service; hon. colonel Thomas Onslow, of the 2d regiment of Surrey militia; and colonel John Crewe, of the 2d regiment of Cheshire militia.

DEATHS in 1798.

Jan. 6th. Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Longformiens.

8th. Sir Ralph Milbanke.

9th. John, lord Lisle, of the kingdom of Ireland.

12th. Dowager lady Beauchamp Proflor.

15th. Hon. Mrs. Harley, lady of the right hon. Thomas Harley, father of the city of London.

16th. General sir John Dalling, K. B.

21st. Lady Elizabeth Bellenden, relict of John Kerr, lord Bellenden.

—, Sir David Williams, bart. of Goldingtons, Hertfordshire.

26th. Sir William Gordon, K. B.

29th. Lady Chambers, relict of sir William Chambers.

31st. Rear-admiral William Truscott, esq.

Feb. 3d. The countess of Stair.

6th. James Hamilton, earl of Clanbrassil.

7th. Lady Clinton, relict of Robert George William Trefusis, lord Clinton.

12th. Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, late king of Poland, and grand-duke of Lithuania.

—, Joseph Dorrner, earl of Dorchester, viscount and baron Milton.

22th. Sir William Molesworth, bart. of Pencarrow, Cornwall.

24th. Dame Jane Riddell, widow of the late sir John Riddell, bart.

March 9th. Her serene highness the duchess dowager of Wirtemberg.

14th. Lady Tynte, widow of sir Charles Kemys Tynte, of Hallwell, Somerset.

16th. Henry, lord Calthorpe.

22d. Countess dowager of Banbury.

April 2d. Louisa lady Willoughby de Broke, daughter of Francis, earl of Guildford.

—, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, bart. of Tiffington, Derby.

—, Lady Maxwell, wife of sir W. Maxwell, bart. of Montcash.

9th. Henry Noel, sixth earl of Gainborough, viscount Camden.

—, Sir George Allanson Winn, bart. lord Feadly, in Ireland, and M. P. for Rippon.

10th. Arthur, lord viscount Harborton.

17th. Lady Robert Bertie, relict of lord Robert Bertie, uncle of the duke of Ancaster.

19th. Dame Elizabeth Dashwood, widow of sir James Dashwood, bart.

29th. Sir Robert Palk, bart. and M. P.

—, Sir Philip Houghton Clarke bart.

May 4th. Hon. Augustus Windsor, son of the earl of Plymouth.

16th. Lady Sophia Amynta Lambert, youngest daughter of Richard earl of Cavan.

19th. William, fifth lord Byron.

22d. Lady Emma Maria Wallop, youngest sister of the earl of Portsmouth.

—, Lady Rachel Drummond daughter of the late earl of Perth.

—, Right hon. John Scott, earl of Clonmell, baron Earlsfort, chief justice of the king's bench, Ireland.

25th. Sir John Riggs Miller, bart.

June 4th. Lord Edw. Fitzgerald

brother to the duke of Leinster.

—, Executed at Carlow, Ireland, for rebellion, sir Edward Crobie, bart.

5th. Luke Gardiner, lord Mountjoy.

10th. Laura, lady Southampton.

—, Sir Charles H. Talbot, bart.

14th. The earl of Errol.

16th. Sir Joseph Mawbey, bart.

18th. John, viscount O'Neill.

19th. William Jennens, esq. Apsen-place, Suffolk, reckoned the most opulent subject in Great Britain.

21st. Sir James Saunderson, bart. and alderman of London.

23d. The duchess of Leinster.

24th. The archduchess Maria Christiana, of Austria.

26th. Lady Barbara Pleydell Bouverie, daughter of the earl of Radnor.

27th. Hon. Mrs. Charlotte Digby, relict of the late dean of Durham.

—, Lady Dorothy Hotham, relict of sir Charles Hotham Thompson, bart.

July

10th. Hon. James Bruce, son
of earl of Elgin.

Hon. John Turnour, son of
of Winterton

Right hon. lady Mary Here,
of the countess of Wick-
wife of the rev. Thomas

3d. Viscountess Downe,
of the late general Scott.
Lady James, relict of sir Wil-
es, bart.

Lady Charlotte Disbrowe,
of the earl of Bucking-
and wife of Edward Dis-
sq.

Hon. Richard Walpole, bro-
of Walpole.

Lady Wilmot, relict of the
Robert Warren, bart.

Lady Mary Douglas, daugh-
of earl of Selkirk.

Right hon. lady Mary Eyre,
of the countess of New-
cesters in her own right.

Sir Thomas Spencer Wil-
t.

6th. Sir Jonathan Philips,

Sir Peter Soame, bart.

Molineux Shouldham, lord
am, and admiral of the

Hon. and right rev. Dr.
l, bishop of Meath, brother
of Farham.

Lady Francis Bulkley, eldest
r of the earl of Peterbo-
and wife of the rev S.

Sir Charles Farnaby Rad-
bart. of Kepington, Kent,
P.

5th. Edmund Boyle, earl of
id Orrery.

Sir John Parker Moseley,
of Moseley, Staffordshire.

21st. Sir Adam Williamson, K. B.
late governor of Jamaica.

22d. William, lord Bagot.

30th. Sir Thomas Bland, knt.
captain of the Foudroyant.

— Lady Stanley, relict of sir
Thomas Stanley, bart.

Ner. 5th. John Zephaniah Hel-
well, esq. formerly governor of
Bengal.

17th. Sir Richard Reynell, bart.
of the kingdom of Ireland.

29th. Lady Mary Carnegie,
daughter of the earl of Northesk.

30th. Earl of Portarlington.
— Maria, countess dowager of
Carhampton.

Dec. 2d. Hon. William King,
brother of lord King.

— Lady Anderlon, wife of sir
Edmund Anderlon, bart.

8th. Sir Edward Dering, bart. of
Surrenden-Dering.

16th. Thomas Pennant, esq. the
eminent naturalist and antiquary.

27th. Anne, countess of Airly.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty
in Council, for the Year 1798.

Berkshire, Richard Palmer, of
Hurst, esq.

Bedfordshire, John Fox, of Dean,
esq.

Bucks, John Penn, of Stoke-Park,
esq.

Cumberland, Sir Richard Hodg-
son, of Carlisle, knt.

Cheshire, Robert Hibbert, of
Bertles, esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdonshires,
John Tharpe, of Chippenham, esq.

Devonshire, Arthur Tremaine, of
Syeenham, esq.

Dorsetshire, Edward Berkely Port-
man, of Brianstone, esq.

14

Derbyshire,

Derbyshire, John Leaper New-
ton, of Derby, esq.

Essex, John Perry, of Moor-Hall,
esq.

Gloucestershire, Thomas Vernon
Dolphin, of Exford, esq.

Hertfordshire, Felix Calvert, of
Hunsdon-House, esq.

Herefordshire, John Stedman, of
Bosbury, esq.

Kent, John Plumtree, of Fred-
ville, esq.

Leicestershire, Renne Payne, of
Dunton-Ballett, esq.

Lincolnshire, Burton Snaw, of
West Willoughby, esq.

Monmouthshire, Joshua Morgan,
of Llanwenarth, esq.

Northumberland, Adam Askew,
of Ellington, esq.

Northamptonshire, Tho. Reeve
Thornton, of Brock-Hall, esq.

Norfolk, George Stone, of Be-
denham, esq.

Nottinghamshire, Nathaniel Stub-
bins, of Holme Pierrepont, esq.

Oxfordshire, John Atkins Wright,
of Oxford, esq.

Rutlandshire, William Sherrard,
of Langham, esq.

Shropshire, Andrew Corlett, of
Strawberry-park, esq.

Somersetshire, Samuel R. Tard,
of Ever-Creech, esq.

Staffordshire, Richard D. T. of
Freeford, esq.

Suffolk, John Sheppard, of Camp-
sey-Ash, esq.

County of Southampton, Richard
Meyler, of Crawley, esq.

Surry, James Trotter, of Epsom,
esq.

Sussex, Richard Thomas Streat-
field, of Uckfield, esq.

Warwickshire, Robert Harvey
Mallery, of Woodcot, esq.

Worcestershire, John Addin-
brooke Addinbrooke, of Woolaston-
hall, esq.

Wiltshire, John Bennett, of Pit-
house, esq.

Yorkshire, Sir Thomas Piking-
ton, of Cheviotte, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Caermarthen, John Morgan, of
the Furnace, Caermarthen, esq.

Pembroke, John Tasker, of Up-
ton-castle, esq.

Cardigan, Pryce Loveden, of
Gogerthen, esq.

Glamorgan, Samuel Richardson,
of Herbol, esq.

Brecon, John Lloyd, of Dinois,
esq.

Radnor, John Benn Walsh, of
Kevenllece, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Caernarvon, Sir Thomas Mafyn,
of Giselbete, bart.

Anglesea, William Evans, of Gles
Clwyd, esq.

Merioneth, Rob. Watkin Wynne,
of Cwinnwr, esq.

Montgomery, Ralph Leake, of
Criggion, esq.

Denbighshire, John Jones, of
Pen-y-fryn, esq.

Flintshire, John Jones, of St
Asaph, esq.

*SHERIFF appointed by his Royal
Highness the Prince of Wales, in
Council, for the Year 1798.*

Corwall, James Buller, of Shil-
lingham, esq.

PENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

don Gazetteer, May 22.

Admiralty-office.

from Captain R. H. Pop-
of his Majesty's Ship, Expe-
to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secre-
the Admiralty.

is Majesty's Ship Expedition,
Ostend-roads, May 20.

you will do me the honour
from my lords commissione-
e admiralty, that, in pur-
their orders of the eighth
proceeded to sea the four-
with the ships and vessels
a the margin,* having on
e troops under the com-
major-general Coote, for
ole of blowing up the ba-
and sluices of the Bruges-
nd destroying the inter-
gation between Holland,
and France. On the
th, P. M. I spoke the Fairy,
ptain Horton told me he
in a cutter from Flushing
d, and he understood, from
ple on board, that the
schayts, sitting at Flushing,
go round immediately by

the canals to Dunkirk and Ostend;
and although it was impossible that
any information could give addi-
tional spirit to the troops form-
ing this enterprize, or increase
the energy and exertions of the
officers and seamen under my com-
mand, yet it convinced major-gen-
eral Coote, and myself, that it was
of the greatest importance not to
lose any time, but to attempt, even
under an increased degree of risk,
an object of such magnitude as
the one in question; and as the
weather appeared more favourable
than it had been, I made the signal
for captain Bazely, in the Harpy,
to go a-head, with the vessel ap-
pointed to lie as beacons N. W. of
the town of Ostend, and for cap-
tain Bradby, in the Ariadne, to
keep between the Expedition and
Harpy, that we might approach as
near the coast as possible, with-
out the chance of being discovered
from the shore.

At one, A. M. we anchored; and
soon afterwards the wind shifted to
west, and threatened so much to
blow, that the general and myself
were deliberating whether it would

usher to the eastward. Hecla bomb, J. Oughton. Harpy, H. Bazely. Ari-
adne, Expedition, H. Popham. Minerva, J. M'Kellar. Savage, N. Thomp-
son, D. Burgess. Lion, S. Bevel. Circe, R. Winthrop. Vestal, C. White.
Birchall. Druid, C. Apthorpe. Terrier, T. Lowen. Vesuvius, W. Elliott.
M. W. Suckling.—To keep to the westward, for the purpose of making
land there. Champion, H. Raper. Dart, R. Raggett. Wolverene,
clock. Craft, B. M. Praid. Boxer, J. Gilbert. Acute, J. Scaver.

not

not be better to go to sea and wait a more favourable opportunity, when a boat from the *Vigilant* brought a vessel alongside, which she had cut out from under the light-house battery; and the information obtained from the persons who were on board her, under separate examinations, so convinced us of the small force at Ostend, Newport, and Bruges, that major-general Coote begged he might be landed to accomplish the great object of destroying the canals, even if the surf should prevent his retreat being so successful as he could wish. I of course acceded to his spirited propositions, and ordered the troops to be landed, as fast as possible, without waiting for the regular order of debarkation. Many of the troops were on shore before we were discovered, and it was not till a quarter past four that the batteries opened on the ships, which was instantly returned in a most spirited manner by captain Mortlock of the *Wolvereene*, lieutenant Edmonds of the *Asp*, and lieutenant Norman of the *Biter*. The *Hecia* and *Tartarus* bombs very soon opened their mortars, and threw their shells with great quickness and precision. The town was on fire several times, and much damage was done to the ships in the harbor. By five o'clock all the troops ordered to land, except those from the *Minerva*, were on shore, with their artillery, miners, wooden petards, tools, and gunpowder; and before six o'clock I heard from general Coote, that he had no doubt of blowing up the works. I now became very anxious for the situation of the major-general, from the state of the weather; and I ordered all the gun-boats that had anchored to

the eastward of the town, as near the shore as possible, to cover and assist the troops in embarkation. The batteries town continued their fire on *Wolvereene*, *Asp*, and *Bite* as the *Wolvereene* had received much damage, and the *Asp* had been lying near four hours. Three hundred yards of the beach I made their signal to move soon after directed the *Dart*, *Light*, and *Kite*, to take their station, that the enemy might be prevented from turning their guns against the troops; but it being low water, they could not get so near as the commanders wished. At nine the *Minerva* came in, I thought an additional reinforcement of troops would only add anxiety to the general, from the little probability of being able to embark them, I sent captain Kellar on shore to report his situation with four light companies of guards. In his absence, Ward filled two flat boats with officers and men, and was proceeding with every zeal, to join the battalion of guards, without fearing the danger he was to in executing the surf, when captain Bradby fortunately saw him and advised him to return immediately to his ship. At minutes past ten I had the opportunity of seeing the explosion take place, and soon after the troops ascended on the Sand Hills near the town, but the sea ran so high, that it was impossible to embark a single man; therefore I could only make arrangements against the winter; and this morning, at daylight I went on shore in the *Light* for the purpose of giving assistance, but I had the mis-

see our army surrounded by
ny's troops; and, as I had
of the general had capitu-
dered all the ships to anchor
out, and sent in a flag of
by colonel Boone, of the
and captain Brown, of the
in a letter to the command-
er of which I enclose for
your information. At ten
o'clock, the general's aide-de-
camp Williamfon, came on
board, though it was very
difficult to hear general Coote was
dead, after all his exertions, yet
very satisfactory to learn, that,
many disadvantageous cir-
cumstances, and after performing a
great deal of such consequence to our
army, the loss, in killed and
wounded, was only between fifty
and sixty officers and privates; and
the general capitulated, in con-
sequence of being surrounded by
thousands of the national

troops, for their lordships in-
vited a copy of such minutes as
I have by captain Williamfon,
which their lordships will see
regarding the vessels and work are com-
pletely destroyed, and several vessels,
and for transports, &c.

It is morning learnt that the
city was quite dry, and that
the vessels destroyed yesterday, had
been in the states of Bruges five years
ago.

For their lordships will be sa-
tisfied the enemy was surprised,
every thing they wished was
succeeded, although the loss of
ships far exceeded any calcu-
lation, except under the particular
circumstances of the wind's coming
onward and blowing very
fast; the weather had continued
fine, the troops would have been
killed by twelve, at which time

the return of killed and wounded
did not exceed four rank and file.

I cannot help again noticing the
particular good conduct of captain
Mortlock, lieutenant Edmonds, and
lieutenant Norman, and beg to re-
commend them to their lordships
'protection.

General Coote sent to inform me
that he was highly pleased with the
uncommon exertions of captains
Winthrop and Bradby, and lieute-
nant Bradby, who had acted on
shore as his aide-de-camp; he also
noticed the assistance he had derived
from captain Mackellar, after his
landing.

I take the liberty of sending this
dispatch by captain Winthrop, of
the *Circe*, who commanded the sea-
men landed from the different ships;
and, as he had the particular charge
of getting the powder and mines
up, for the destruction of the works,
in which he so ably succeeded, he
will be enabled to inform their lord-
ships of every circumstance. Cap-
tain Mackellar, with the officers and
men on shore, were included in the
capitulation; but I have not yet
been able to collect an exact return
of the number of seamen taken.

I transmit you a list of killed and
wounded on board his majesty's
ships; and I have the honour to be,
sir,

Your most obedient
Humble servant,
Home Popham.

*His Majesty's Ship Expedition,
Offend-roads, May 20.*

Sir,

I have just heard, with concern,
that the British troops and seamen,
under the command of major-gene-
ral Coote, and captain Mackellar,
of the royal navy, have capitulated
to the troops of the republic, and I
trust

trust they will be treated with that attention which is due to officers and men executing the orders of their sovereign.

It has been the invariable rule of the British government, to make the situation of prisoners as comfortable as possible: and I am sure, sir, in this instance, you will do the same to the troops, &c. who have fallen into your hands.

It will not be against any rule, to exchange the prisoners immediately, but, on the contrary, add to your fame, by marking it with humanity and liberality: and, I give you my word, the same number of troops, or other prisoners, shall be instantly sent from England to France, with such officers as you shall name, or as shall be named by the national convention, provided no public reason attaches against the release of any particular person.

I have sent the officers what things they left on board the ship, and I am confident you will order them to be delivered as soon as possible.

I beg you will allow the officers and men to write letters to England by this flag, as a satisfaction to their families, it being impossible for me to know who have fallen or received wounds, which I hope will be very considerable, from the accounts I have received from the fleet.

I beg your answer to this letter, without loss of time; and, confiding in your liberality towards the troops under capitulation to you, I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

Home Popham.

To the officer commanding
the troops of the national
convention, at Olerd.

Extract from the Minutes left on board the Expedition by Captain William, Aide-de-camp to General Coote, dated 10 A. M. May 29, Olerd-reads.

Shut-gates destroyed in the most complete manner. Boats burned, and every thing done, and the troops ready to embark by twelve o'clock. When we found it impossible to embark, took the strongest position on the sand-hills, and about four in the morning were attacked by a column of 600 men to our left, an immense column in front, with cannon, and a very large column on the right.

The general and troops would all have been off, with the loss of not more than three or four men, if the wind had not come to the northward, soon after we landed, and made so high a sea. We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of men killed and wounded, but it is supposed they amount to about fifty or sixty.

The officers killed and wounded, are: major-general Coote, wounded; colonel Hely, 11th regiment, killed; colonel Campbell, wounded; captain Walker, of the royal artillery, wounded.

A List of killed and wounded in his Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the Command of Home Popham, Esq. 1798 May, Olerd-reads.

Seamen, &c. of the Wolverine, 1 killed, 10 wounded; 23d regiment, on board the Wolverine, 1 killed, 5 wounded; Asp. 1 seaman killed, lieutenant Edmund wounded.

Home Popham.

Paris, intercepted, May 22.
A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received

by the right honourable Hendrick, one of his majesty's secretaries of state, from lieutenant-colonel Warde, of the 1st regiment of guards, dated on board expedition frigate, 8 o'clock, May 20.

In consequence of the Minerva (on board which were the eight infantry companies of the regiment of foot guards) having unfortunately lost her situation, in a squadron under the command of Sir Popham, of the royal navy, on the night of the 18th instant, the command of the remainder of the troops, from that accident, has devolved upon me; and I have the honour to transmit to you the most correct account that I have been able to collect.

On the morning of the 19th the following troops, under the command of major-general Coote, two companies, light infantry, stream guards—two ditto, ditto guards—11th regiment of foot and 49th, flank companies, six pieces of ordnance—disembarked, and effected their landing at three o'clock in the morning, eastward of Ostend, and completed the object of the expedition, by sinking a number of boats designed for the invasion of England, and so completely destroying the land and bastion-gates of the Bruges, that it was this morning without drop of water; and, as I understood all the transports fitting for Flushing were intended to sail to Ostend and Dunkirk for inland navigation, to avoid cruisers, that arrangement will be defeated, and it will be a long time before the works can be reduced, as they were five years

finishing, and were esteemed the most complete works of the kind in Europe. The troops had retreated, and were ready to re-embark by twelve o'clock the same morning, with the loss of only one rank and file killed, and one seaman wounded, but found it impossible, from the wind having increased, and the surf running so high, as entirely to prevent their regaining the boats; upon which they took up a position on the sand-hills, above the Reach, where they lay the whole of that day and night upon their arms. The enemy, taking advantage of the length of time and the night, collected in very great force, and, soon after day-break this morning, attacked them on every side, when, after a most noble and gallant defence, I am grieved to add, they were under the necessity of capitulating to a very great superiority of numbers.

I herewith enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and I have every reason to believe it correct.

Lieutenant-colonel Hely, 11th foot, killed; major-general Coote, wounded; colonel Campbell, 3d guards, wounded; major Doukin, 44th foot, wounded; capt. Walker, royal artillery, wounded; and near sixty rank and file killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Henry Warde,

Capt. and lieutenant-col. 1st guards.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
June 26, 1798.*

*Whitehall, June 26.
Copy of a Dispatch from his Excellency,
the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland,*

*to his Grace, the Duke of Portland,
His Majesty's principal Secretary of
State for the Home Department.*

Dublin-Castle, June 24.

My lord,

I have the honour to transmit to your grace a dispatch received by lord viscount Castlereagh, this day, from lieutenant-general Lake, dated Wexford, the 22d instant, together with a letter from brigadier-general Moore, containing an account of his important successes.

I also enclose a copy of the proposals made by the rebels in the town of Wexford, to lieutenant-general Lake, and his answer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Cornwallis.

His grace, the duke of Portland,
&c. &c. &c.

Wexford, June 22.

My lord,

Yesterday afternoon I had the honour to dispatch a letter to your lordship, from Enniscorthy, with the transactions of the day, for his excellency the lord-lieutenant's information; and the enclosed copy of a letter from brigadier-general Moore to major-general Johnston, will account for my having entered this place without opposition. General Moore, with his usual enterprize and activity, pushed on to this town, and entered it so opportunely, as to prevent it from being laid in ashes, and the massacre of the remaining prisoners, which the rebels declared their resolution of carrying into effect the next day; and there can be little doubt it would have taken place, for the day before they murdered above seventy prisoners, and threw their bodies over the bridge.

Inclosed is a copy of my answer to the proposal of the inhabitants of this town, transmitted in my letter of yesterday to your lordship. The evacuation of the town by the rebels renders it unnecessary. I have the pleasure to acquaint your lordship, that the subscribers of the insolent proposals, Mr. Kenger, and one of their principal leaders, Mr. Roach, with a few others, are in my hands, without negotiation. The rebels are reported to be in some force within five miles of this place; it is supposed for the purpose of submission, to which the event of yesterday may strengthen their inclination. I have reason to think that there are a number of deserters, and that I shall be able to secure some more of their leaders; but should I be disappointed in my expectations, and find they collect in any force, I shall have no time in attacking them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. Lake.
This, I am happy, the numbers killed yesterday were very great indeed.

Lord viscount Castlereagh.

Camp above Wexford, June 22.

Dear general,

Agreeing to your order I took post, on the evening of the 19th, near Foles Mills, in the park of Mr. Sutton. Next day, I sent a strong detachment, under lieutenant-colonel Ankerston, to patrol towards Ternan and Clonmines, with a view to scour the country, and communicate with the troops you directed me to join from Duncannon. The lieutenant-colonel found the country deserted, and got no tidings of the troops. I waited for them until three o'clock

in

noon, when, despairing of success, I began my march back. We had not marched half a mile when a company of the rebels was perching towards us. I ordered a guard, consisting of rifle companies of the regiment, to skirmish with the howitzer and a six-pounder advanced to a cross at Goff's Bridge, and some of light infantry formed in front of them, under lieutenant Wilkinfon. They refused to attack these, but were repulsed and driven from the bridge. A large body of rebels, at the same time, appeared on my left. Major Daniel afterwards major Daniel's companies of light infantry and a six-pounder, were sent against them. The sixteenth, finding no farther opposition, had, of themselves, ordered to their left to end the which was attempted. The action here was short time, pretty sharp. The rebels were in great numbers, with both muskets and bayonets, were, however, forced back, and driven, though they attempted to form, into the ditches. They at last fled towards Enniscorthy. The rebels could not be ascertained to be numerous. The list* of ours. The rebels fled with great spirit; and Hampden's cavalry, and seemed only to

regret that the country did not admit of their rendering more effectual service. Major Daniel is the only officer whose wound is bad; it is through the knee, but not dangerous.

The business, which began between three and four, was not over till near eight. It was then too late to proceed to Taghmon. I took post for the night on the ground where the action had commenced. As the rebels gave way, I was informed of the approach of the second and twenty-ninth regiments, under lord Dalhousie. In the morning of the 21st, we were proceeding to Taghmon, where I was met by an officer of the North Cork from Wexford with the enclosed letters. I gave, of course, no answer to the proposal made by the inhabitants of Wexford, but I thought it my duty immediately to proceed here, and to take post above the town; by which means I have perhaps saved the town itself from fire, as well as the lives of many loyal subjects who were prisoners in the hands of the rebels. The rebels fled, upon my approach, over the bridge of Wexford, and towards the barony of Forth. I shall wait here your farther orders. Lord Kingborough has informed me of different engagements he had entered into with respect to the inhabitants. I have declined entering upon the subject, but have referred his lordship to you or general Lake.

I received your pencilled note during the action of the 20th: it was impossible for me then to detach the troops you asked for, but I hear you have perfectly succeeded,

* This list was omitted.

aidly towards Leighlin. The from thence, consisting of a party of the 9th dragoons, aided by lieutenant Higgins, lieutenant-colonel Rochfort's, and a Cornwall's yeomanry, killed them. Night coming on, I not pursue them any farther. In position they took up near Ballinacorney, I conceived their intention were to form a junction with the volunteers at Castlecomer. As the troops were able to march, I marched with 900 men to them, and was sorry to find that they had burnt the whole town, and the soldiers, who were in it, were before my arrival. Having I the town with the guns, I ordered them on all sides; about 100 were killed, the remainder fled. They were commanded by a priest, John Murphy, and their numbers were said to amount to 5000. Our force was inconsiderable. My force consisted of the Wexford and Wick militia, under the command of Lord Loftus and the hon. colonel Ross. The dragoons were commanded by major Donaldson of the 9th dragoons, and major Barnard, Romney fencibles, with some yeomanry corps from this county and Carlow, who, as well as the other troops, are entitled to my full praise for their bravery and firmness, on this and every occa-

ve the honour to be, &c.

C. A'gill, Maj.-gen.

London Gazette, July 3, 1798.

Whitehall,

of Dispatches from the Lord-tenant of Ireland, to the Duke of Portland.

.. XL.

Kilkenny, June 26.

My lord,

Fearing the consequences that must result from allowing the rebels who fled from Wexford to remain any length of time in this country, I preferred attacking them with a small number of men to waiting till a reinforcement arrived. My force amounted to eleven hundred men. The rebels consisted of about five thousand. I attacked them this morning, at six o'clock, in their position at Kilconnel-hill, near Gore's Bridge, and soon defeated them. Their chief, called Murphy, a priest, and upwards of one thousand men, were killed. Ten pieces of cannon and two swivels, the colours, and quantities of ammunition, arms, cattle, &c. were taken; and I have the pleasure to add, that some soldiers who were made prisoners the day before, and who were doomed to suffer death, were fortunately released by our troops.

Our loss consisted of seven men killed and wounded.—The remainder of the rebels were pursued into the county of Wexford, where they dispersed in different directions.

I feel particularly obliged to major Mathews, of the Downshire militia, who, at a short notice, and with great alacrity, marched with 400 men of his regiment, and captain Poole's and captain Gore's yeomanry corps, from Maryboro', to co-operate with me. Lord Loftus, and colonel Ram, of the Wexford militia; lieutenant-colonel Howard, and lieutenant-colonel Radcliffe, of the Wicklow; major Donaldson, of the 9th dragoons, who commanded the cavalry, as well as all the officers and privates, are entitled to my thanks for their spirited exertions.

K

tions. Nor can I withhold the praises so justly due to all the yeomanry corps employed on this occasion.

I also beg leave to mention my aid-de-camp, captain Ogle, and lieutenant Higgins, of the 9th dragoons, who has acted as my brigade-major.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Cha. Agill, major-general.
Lord viscount Castlereagh, &c.

My lord, *Dublin, June 25.*

I have the honour to acquaint your grace, that this day advices were received from lieutenant Gardner, of the Antrim militia, dated from Baltinglass, the 26th instant, which state, that early on the morning of the 25th, a very large body of rebels attacked his post at Hacketstown. They were in number many thousands. Lieutenant Gardner's force consisted of 50 Upper Talbotstown, and 24 Shebagh cavalry, 50 of the Antrim regiment, 46 Hacketstown, and 30 Coolattin yeoman infantry. He at first took an advantageous situation in front of the town; but after a few shots without effect, the rebels filed off in every direction to surround him. He then retreated into the town to defend the barracks. A contest took place in the midst of flames, for near nine hours, for the rebels set fire to the town. They were at last repulsed with considerable loss: many dead were found in the streets and ditches, and 30 cart-loads of killed and wounded were carried off in their retreat.

Lieutenant Gardner speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry of his whole detachment. He particularly praises lieutenant Rowan, of the Antrim, captain Hume, of the Upper Talbotstown cavalry, captain

and lieutenant Charnley, of the Coolattin, lieutenants Saul and Thomas of the Hacketstown cavalry, and lieutenants Bradbelt and Taylor, of the Shebagh cavalry; and he strongly mentions the good conduct of serjeant Nixon, of the Antrim regiment.

He severely laments the loss of a good officer, captain Hardy, of the Hacketstown yeoman infantry, who fell early in the action. His other loss consists of 10 privates killed, and one serjeant, and 19 privates wounded.

I enclose to your grace a farther account of the action near Gore's Bridge, and a return of the killed and wounded, which has been received from major-general sir Charles Agill. I have the honour to be, &c.

Cornwallis.

His grace the duke of Portland, &c.

Kilkenny, June 27.

My lord,

I have the honour to send you enclosed a return of the killed and wounded in the action with the rebels at Kilconnel-hill, on the 26th of June, and a return of the ordnance, ammunition, &c. &c. taken on that day. I have the pleasure to assure you, that every thing they possessed has fallen into our hands; and, from subsequent accounts, the loss they sustained was much greater than I had the honour of stating to you in my former dispatch. I have no doubt but this victory will restore the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow to peace and tranquillity.

I have the honour to be,

Cha. Agill, major-general
Right hon. viscount Castlereagh.
Return of Ordnance, Colours, and Ammunition taken.

One colours, five four-pounders
five one-pounders, four twivels,

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1, and a number of pikes, were destroyed as soon as A number of shot of different sizes, with a quantity of lead lds.

Return of Stores taken :

1000 cattle . . .	170
1000 sheep . . .	100
100000 lbs . . .	700

Total . . . 970

vast quantity of bedding, clothing, and wearing-apparel.

J. Lewis Higgins,
Lieut. 9th dragoons,
Acting brigade-major.

in Gazette, July 21, 1798.

*Parliament-street,
10 Dispatches, received by the
Honourable Henry Dundas,
his Majesty's principal Sec-
retary of State, from Major-general
Ostend and Burrard.*

Ostend, June 21.

Having had it in my power by my dispatches by my aid-de-camp Captain Williamson, I take opportunity by Mr. Jobernes, surgeon, who was ordered by his royal highness the her-in-chief.

to be the honour to be, &c.
Eyre Coote, maj.-gen.
Henry Dundas, &c.

*On a Ridge of Sand-hills,
three Miles to the East of
Ostend, May 19.*

the most sincere satisfaction in you of the complete and success attending the expe-

dition entrusted, by his majesty, to the care of captain Popham, of the royal navy, and myself. The squadron reached Ostend about one o'clock this morning.

The able and judicious arrangements of captain Popham, and great exertions of himself, the officers and seamen under his command, enabled us to disembark the troops at the place from which I have the honour of dating this dispatch; and, from captain Popham's local knowledge, I gained such information as very much removed the difficulties we had to encounter on shore, and contributed greatly to the success of the enterprise.

General sir Charles Grey sent you, sir, an outline of the disposition of the troops, and of the plans, previous to our sailing from Margate; these were carried into execution, with a little alteration, which I was obliged to make, in consequence of the whole of the troops not having landed.

Soon after we disembarked, I detached major-general Burrard, with four companies of light infantry of the guards, the 23d and 49th grenadiers, and two six-pounders, to take possession of the different posts and places that it was necessary to occupy, to enable us to carry our plan into execution. In effecting this, he met with strong opposition from a considerable body of sharpshooters, who were gallantly repulsed with some loss, and, by a rapid march, cut off from the town of Ostend.

During the time lieutenant Brownrigg, of the engineers, was employed in bringing up the powder and other materials to effect the destruction of the sluices of the Bruges canal, the troops were posted as follows;

follows: the grenadiers of the 11th and 23d regiments, with cannon, &c. at the lower ferry, to prevent the enemy crossing from Ostend. A detachment of colonel Campbell's company of guards, under the command of captain Duff, and the grenadiers of the 49th regiment, under the command of captain lord Aylmer, at the upper ferry, for the same purpose; the remainder of colonel Campbell's, with three other companies of the guards, under the command of colonel Calcraft, at the sluices and country around, to cover the operation.

The 11th regiment on the south-east front, to secure a safe retreat for the troops, if pressed,

The light-infantry companies of the 11th and 23d regiments, under major Donkin, to cover the village of Bredin, and extend to the Blankenburg-road, near the sea, as well as to co-operate with the 11th regiment.

The greater part of the 23d regiment remained on-board the ships of war, stationed to the westward of the town, as well to divert the enemy's attention to that point as to land and spike the cannon, should an opportunity offer.

By the time the troops were properly posted, the necessary materials were brought up to the sluices, by the indefatigable exertions and extraordinary good conduct of captains Winthrop, Bradby, and M'Kellar, and lieutenant Bradby, of the royal navy, whose services on shore cannot be too highly praised. Lieutenant Brownrigg, of the royal engineers, in about four hours, made all his arrangements, and completely destroyed the sluices, his mines having, in every particular, the desired effect, and the object of the

expedition thereby attained; and which, I have the satisfaction to add, was accomplished with the trifling loss of only five men killed and wounded. Several vessels, of considerable burden were also destroyed in the canal near the sluices. No danger, even for an instant, abated the ardour of the seamen and soldiers. To their unanimity, his majesty and the country are indebted for our success. No language of mine can do justice to the forces employed upon this occasion; and, as it is impossible to name each individual, I beg leave to state the great exertions of few. To that excellent officer major-general Burrard, I shall feel everlastingly obliged; to his counsel, exertions, and ability, I am, in great measure, to attribute the success of the enterprize. His majesty's guards, conspicuous upon all occasions, on this service have added to their former laurels. To colonel Calcraft, who commanded them, colonels Cunningham and Campbell of the same corps; major Skinner of the 23d regiment, commanding the grenadiers; major Donkin, of the 44th regiment, commanding the light infantry; and captain Walker commanding the royal artillery; I feel myself much indebted for the good conduct in the various service in which I employed them. Lieutenant Brownrigg, of the royal engineers, I found infinite ability and resource. His zeal and attention were eminently conspicuous, and, in my opinion, this gentleman bids fair to be of great future service to his country. I should also do justice to the zeal and spirit of lieutenant Gilham, of the Suffolk militia, if I did not state to you that, anxious to be employed in the
servic

is country, and to learn on, he applied to his g-officer, at Dover, the we failed for permission orce. He left Dover in ale of wind, and came e morning we got under attached him to colonel company of the battalion where he acquitted him- o his honour. Captain Charles Grey's aid-de- tain Williamson, my aid- and major of brigade, sent to attend the guards, ry, and grenadiers, in nt positions, as well to ssistance to the respective g-officers as to apprise circumstance that might to require my immediate , they being thoroughly with the nature of the

They conducted them- most perfect satisfaction, tenant Clifton, of the erv, who attended me; mberland, of the 83d red cornet Nixon, of the dragoons, who acted as p to major-general Bur-

ter of the 13th instant, honour to inform you of accepted the services of a surgeon of Margate. attention was unremitt- is conduct, upon this oc- ighly praiseworthy. To is I shall ever feel great for the able assistance he Dover, in preparing the suments for destroying ates, as well as for the he was so kind to give Brownrigg for this ser- a feint to cover the ope- ringing up the materials,

aid of destroying the sluices, cap- tan Popham, and myself sent a sum- mons to the commandant of Ostend, to surrender the town, and its de- pendencies, to his majesty's forces, under our command, which had the d fired effect. I have the honour to enclose you a copy of the sum- mons, with the commandant's an- wer. By an unavoidable accident, the four light companies of the 1st guards, under command of lieute- nant-colonels Warde and Boone, were not landed in the morning: I think it, however, but justice to declare, that every thing that brave men could then attempt was done, at the imminent risk of their lives, to ac- complish it; and I am conscious the zeal and courage they manifested, to partake in the dangers of their brother soldiers, would have made them ample sharers in any honour to be acquired, or danger to be en- countered, on shore, had they been able to reach it. I have sent a dis- patch to sir Charles Grey, by his aid-de-camp, captain Visscher; and captain Williamson, my aid-de-camp, will have the honour to deliver you this. Both these gentlemen are well qualified to give you any far- ther information, and I beg leave to recommend them to your notice and protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Eyre Coote, maj.-gen.

Rt. hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Copy of the Summons sent for the Town of Ostend to surrender. Dated East of the Harbour of Ostend, May 19.

Sir,

We, the officers commanding the sea and land forces of his majesty, the king of Great Britain, think it

K 3

necessary

necessary to apprise you, that we shall be obliged to bombard and cannonade the town of Ostend, unless you, as commandant, shall immediately surrender the same, with its dependencies, troops, and military stores, belonging to the republic, to the arms of our sovereign. We leave to you to take into your serious consideration the very formidable force now lying before the town and port of Ostend, as you cannot but be responsible for the consequences of a vain and fruitless resistance. We are willing to grant half an hour for your full consideration of the above terms, and are convinced that your humanity and good sense will point out the necessary steps to be taken to accede to our proposals, as, in default thereof, we shall be under the necessity of immediately commencing hostilities.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Eyre Coote, maj.-gen.

Home Popham, capt. R. N.

To his excellency the commandant of Ostend.

Translation of the Commandant of Ostend's Answer to the Summons.

Liberty—Equality.

Garrison of Ostend, 30th Floréal, 6th Year of the Republic.

Muscar, Commandant of the Garrison of Ostend, to the Commander-in-chief of the Troops of his Britannic Majesty.

General,

The council of war was sitting when I received the honour of your letter; we have unanimously resolved not to surrender this place until we shall have been buried under its ruins.

(Signed) Muscar,

Commandant of the garrison.

Ostend, 1

Sir,

Major-general Coote, in patch of yesterday, had the to inform you of the brilliant of the enterprize of which the command, as far as rel the destruction of the gat sluices of the canal of Bruges general having been feverely ed this morning, I have the task of detailing our unav surrender soon after. On our yesterday to the beach, at 11 A. M. where we had disemb we found, that, from an inc wind and surf, our comman with the fleet was nearly and that it was impossible to bark the troops. The gener aware of the risk we ran in in an enemy's country, n exasperated against us for image we had recently done attempted to get off some nies; but the boat soon fille water, and it was with e difficulty the lives of the me saved. It then became nec examine carefully the grou were likely to fight upon; a a choice was made as might ensured us success, had an like an equal force presente Major-general Coote took precaution the evening a night afforded, to make o among the sand-hills upon th as tenable as possible, by d lieutenant Brownrigg, of tl engineers, to make small er ments where it was necessa by planting the few field-pie the howitzer we had on t favourable spots, to annoy t my in their approach to at In momentary expectation o we impatiently looked for a

unity to get into our unfortunately it never did. About four o'clock; (the wind and surf had during the night), we had two strong columns advancing on our front, and we found several others on our flanks.

It began by a cannonade of our artillery, which was on our field-pieces and with great animation. Our men served admirably; and the enemy soon after turned which, from their very efforts, could not be prey would have paid dear for any advantage their superiors gave them. The employed, we have since assembled from Ghent, Dunkirk; and general

myself were very soon that our case was desperate that we had no choice defend our post, such as the honour of his majesty's flag as we were able. We this very severe and unrelenting for nearly two hours, extreme hot fire was in; particularly on our left, as well as our right, completely turned. With-er, to make one strong effort-general Coote ordered in, of the 44th regiment, with a company of light endeavour to turn that enemy which had made lion upon us, and colonel with his own light com-e guards, to effect the se, by a concealed and a round the sand-hills. mon exertions of these able officers, when the

signal was made for them to advance, are above all praise; their companies in the attempt were much cut down, and col. Campbell and major Donkin, with one sub-altern (captain Duff), were wounded. About this time, major-general Coote perceived that part of the 11th regiment, towards our left, had given way, and was likely to distress the other parts of the front nearest to it. At the moment he was endeavouring to rally them, and had put himself at their head, to regain the lost and advantageous ground from which they had retreated, at that most critical period, when most conspicuous for gallantry and conduct, he received a very severe wound in his thigh; and, being unable to go on, he sent for me from the right, where I was stationed.

We both found that our front was broken, and our flanks completely turned, the enemy pouring in upon us on all sides, and several valuable officers and many of our best men killed and wounded.* It was evident we could not hold out for ten minutes longer; and therefore we thought it more our duty to preserve the lives of the brave men we commanded, than to sacrifice them to what, we conceived, was a mistaken point of honour. Had we acted differently, it is probable that, in less time than what I have just mentioned, their fate would have been decided by the bayonet. Major-general Coote, by whose bed I am writing, has enjoined me to repeat the praises (and I am witness he has justly bestowed them) on the officers and men which he had the honour to mention in his dispatch of yesterday. And we hope, that, although we have not been

finally successful in re-embarking, our conduct and exertions, in having effected the object of the enterprise, will be deemed honourable by his majesty and our country; and we rely upon his gracious acceptance of our endeavours and zeal in the attempt to extricate the troops entrusted to our charge from difficulties both unavoidable and insurmountable.

Major-general Coote and myself would willingly bestow praise where it is due; but, among many competitors, it is difficult to select without appearing to overlook others well deserving. We have, sir, however, the honour of mentioning to you, colonel Campbell, of the 3d guards light infantry, and major Donkin, of the 44th, whose conduct, if any thing could have protracted our fate, had been equal to the difficulty of effecting it. Captain Walker, commanding the royal artillery, captains Wilton and Godfrey, and lieutenants Simpson, Hughes, and Holcroft, all of the same distinguished corps, after having done every thing which men could do, spiked their guns, and threw them over the banks, at the moment the enemy were possessing themselves of them. The latter gentleman, lieutenant Holcroft, when all his men were wounded except one, remained at his gun doing duty with it to the best of his ability. Captain Gibbs, of the 11th, and captain Halkett, of the 23d light infantry, eminently distinguished themselves by their cool, intrepid conduct during the whole time. All the gentlemen of the staff conducted themselves much to the satisfaction of major-general Coote and myself. To captain Cumberland, of the 83d, and cornet Nixon, of the 7th light

dragoons, who flatteringly to accompany me, and who as my aid-de-camp, I am much indebted; their attention and assistance I found of most material service. Mr. Lowen, volunteer, attached to the 23d light infantry, was wounded, and was particularly conspicuous, and remarked as a promising soldier. We think justice to the enemy to say, that the wounded are treated with humanity; many of them are in the hospitals of this town, and are well attended by their surgeons. Our numbers on shore were about 1000 men, of which we are afraid there were 100 to 150 killed and wounded. The enemy, by all accounts, lost about the same number: it is impossible to give any just idea of the number we have lost. We hear from Bruges, where 1500 prisoners were sent.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Harry Burrard

major-general
Right hon. H. Dundas, &c.

P. S. A return of the killed and wounded is now more readily transmitted by major-general

(Signed) Eyre Coote
major-general

Ossend, June 17.

Return of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File, &c. men, killed, wounded, and missing on the Sand Hills, near 20th May.

Total, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 31 rank and file, 11 killed; 1 colonel, 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 1 rank and file, 3 seamen, 2 drummers, 45 rank and file missing.

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nd Rank of Officers killed and wounded.

General Coote badly wounded; Campbell, 3d guards, killed (since dead); colonel of regiment of foot, killed; unknown, commanding battalion infantry, wounded; captain Walker, commanding artillery, wounded (since captain Duff, 3d guards, wounded; volunteer Lowen, of the 25d light infantry, severely. — Royal navy, none. Mr. Beiding, master of his majesty's ship, *Circe*,

with all the officers (three or four excepted, that were left with me) and soldiers, are removed to Lisle, where I expect to be sent as soon as I am sufficiently recovered of my wounds.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Eyre Coote, M. G.

Right hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

The following are the official Notes respecting the Arrival, &c. of the French Troops in Ireland.

Whitchall, August 27.

My lord,

I think it right to inform your lordship, that by official accounts received this morning from the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, it appears, that three French frigates, unaccompanied by any transports, appeared in the bay of Killala, on the evening of the 22d instant, and landed about seven hundred men, who immediately took possession of the town of Killala, and made a small party of the prince of Wales's fencible regiment, consisting of an officer and twenty men, and some yeomen, prisoners: a large force was collected from different quarters, and every necessary preparation making for attacking the enemy.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Portland.

To the right hon. the lord mayor.

(A true copy, for Lloyd's)

(Signed) Anderson, mayor.

Dublin-castle, August 29, 1798.

Sir,

In the absence of my lord-lieutenant, I beg leave to acquaint you, for

the best accounts.

M. Thorley,

major of brigade.

July 10.

Officers, Non-commissioned, and File, under the command of Major-general Coote, survivors of War on the hills, near Oostend, May 20.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 major-captains, 30 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant, 4 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 3 surgeons, 33 drummers, 966 rank

the best accounts.

M. Thorley,

major of brigade.

Oostend, May 27.

with inexpressible concern to acquaint you, that colonel Campbell, of the 3d guards, died of the wounds he received in the action of the 20th. The loss of this invaluable service is irreparable, and the country ever to be lamented. Major-general Burrard,

for the information of his grace the duke of Portland, that early on the 27th instant, the French attacked lieutenant-general Lake, in a position he had taken at Castlebar, before his forces were collected, and compelled him to retire. The lieutenant-general reports, that his loss of men is not considerable, but that he was obliged to leave behind him six pieces of cannon. It appears, by a letter I have received this day from my lord-lieutenant, that the French have advanced upon Tuam. His excellency was assembling forces at Athlone. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Castlereagh.

William Wickham, esq.

&c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, August 30, 1798.

My lord,

I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that dispatches have been received at Dublin-castle, from major-general Hutchinson, dated Castlebar, the 25th instant, which state, that the French troops who disembarked at Killala, had not attempted to march into the country, nor had they been joined by any number of the inhabitants; and that the major-general was proceeding to act against the enemy with the king's troops, who were receiving every assistance from the people of the country.

Before the arrival of the major-general's dispatches, the lord-lieutenant had left Dublin, and proceeded to take the command of the army.

I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) Portland.

To the right hon. the lord mayor.

London Gazette Extraordinary

September 14, 1798.

*Whitehall, September 14, 1798.
Copy of a Dispatch from the
Lieutenant of Ireland, to his
the Duke of Portland.*

Camp, near St. John's

Sept. 8.

My lord,

When I wrote to your grace the 5th, I had every reason to believe, from the enemy's movements to Drumahain, that it was their intention to march to the north; it was natural to suppose, they might hope that a French would get into some of the best parts of the country; with succour of which kind every direction for their march I equally desperate.

I received, however, very early in the morning of the 7th, advice from lieutenant-general Lake, that they had turned to their right, to Drumkeirn, and that he had no intention to go to Boyle, or Carrick-Shannon; in consequence of which I hastened the march of the army under my immediate command, in order to arrive before the enemy at Carrick, and directed major-general Moore, who was at Tubestown, to be prepared, in the event of the enemy's movement to Boyle.

On my arrival at Carrick, I found that the enemy had passed the Shannon, at Balintra, where they attempted to destroy the bridge; but lieutenant-general Lake kept them so closely, that they were unable to effect it.

Under these circumstances, I am pretty confident that our march would bring this disagreeable

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 139

to a conclusion; and having had satisfactory information, the enemy had halted for the night at Cloone, I moved with the 1st Carrick, at ten o'clock on the night of the 7th, to Mohill, and directed lieutenant-general Lake to move at the same time to Cloone, which is about three miles from Carrick; by which movement I may be able either to join with lieutenant-general Lake in the attack of the enemy, if they should retreat at Cloone, or to intercept their retreat, if they should (as it is most probable) retire on the north of our army.

On my arrival at Mohill, soon after daybreak, I found that the enemy had begun to move towards Carrick; I therefore proceeded with the possible expedition to this place through which I was assured, there was a broken bridge, that the enemy must pass in their way to Carrick, and directed lieutenant-general Lake to attack the enemy's rear and impede their march as far as possible, without bringing the whole of his corps into action. Lieutenant-general Lake performed his duty with his usual attention and alacrity; and the enclosed letter, I have just received from him, explains the circumstances which led to the immediate surrender of the enemy's army.

A copy of my orders, which I have now, will shew how much reason there is to be satisfied with the exertions of the troops; and I request your grace will be pleased to inform his majesty, that I have derived the greatest assistance from the general and staff officers who served with the army.

I am, Sir, the honour to be, &c.

Cornwallis.

P. S. I am sorry to find that the wounds of lieutenant Stephens, of the carabineers, are more dangerous than they had been reported. His grace the duke of Portland, &c.

Letter from Lieutenant-General Lake, to Captain Taylor, private Secretary to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, dated Camp, near Ballinacorney, September 8.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the lord-lieutenant, that finding, upon my arrival at Ballagh, that the French army had passed that place from Castlebar, I immediately followed them, to watch their motions. Lieutenant-colonel Crawford, who commanded my advanced corps, composed of detachments of Hompesch's and the first fencible cavalry, by great vigilance and activity, hung so close upon their rear, that they could not escape from me, although they drove the country, and carried with them all the horses.

After four days and nights most severe marching, my column, consisting of the carabineers, detachments of the 23d light dragoons, the first fencible light dragoons, and the Roxburgh fencible dragoons, under the command of colonel sir Thomas Chapman, lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, earl of Roden, and captain Kerr, the third battalion of light infantry, the Armagh, and part of the Kerry militia, the Reay, Northampton, and prince of Wales's fencible regiment of infantry, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Innes, of the 64th regiment, lord viscount Gosford, earl of Glandore,

Glandore, major Rofs, lieutenant-colonel Bulkeley, and lieutenant-colonel Macartrey, arrived at Cloone about seven o'clock this morning, where, having received directions to follow the enemy on the same line, whilst his excellency moved by the lower road, to intercept them, I advanced, having previously detached the Moraghan light company, mounted behind dragoons, to harass their rear.

Lieutenant-colonel Crawford, on coming up with the French rear guard, furnished them to surrender; but as they did not attend to his summons, he attacked them, upon which upwards of 200 French infantry threw down their arms: under the idea that the rest of the corps would do the same thing, captain Packenham, lieutenant-general of ordnance, and major-general Craddock, rode up to them. The enemy, however, instantly commenced a fire of cannon and musketry, which wounded general Craddock; upon which I ordered up the third battalion of light infantry, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Innes, and commenced the attack upon the enemy's position. The action lasted upwards of half an hour, when the remainder of the column making its appearance, the French surrendered at discretion. The rebels, who fled in all directions, suffered severely.

The conduct of the cavalry was highly conspicuous. The third light battalion, and part of the Armagh militia (the only infantry that were engaged), behaved most gallantly, and deserve my warmest praise. Lieutenant-colonel Innes's spirit and judgement contributed much to our success.

To brigadier-general T. have to return my most thanks, for his great exertions and assistance, particularly on the day of the battle of Lord Roden, for Sir John Chapman, major Kerr, and Fergusson, whose example and conduct much to animate the troops. I ought not to omit mentioning lieutenant-colonel Maxwell Packenham, and captain Maxwell, whose conduct was equally meritorious; and I feel infinitely indebted to all the commanding officers of the corps, who, during so fatiguing a march, encouraged their men to bear it with unremitting perseverance.

To captain Packenham, lieutenant-colonel Clinton (who accompanied me with orders from lord Cornwallis), and major-general Clinton (who joined me in the morning), I am highly indebted for their support; the latter, though wounded, would not retire from the field during the action.

I acknowledge, with gratitude, the zeal and activity displayed on all occasions, by lieutenant-colonel Meade, major Hardy (a quarter-master-general), captain Taylor and Eustace, of the militia, and captain Nicholson, and other aides-de-camp.

I cannot conclude my letter without expressing how much success is to be attributed to the conduct and activity of lieutenant-colonel Crawford; and I beg leave to commend him as a most deserving officer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

G. C.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 141

General Orders.

ers, near St. John's Town, September 9.

Cornwallis cannot too much
zeal and spirit which
manifested by the army
commencement of the
against the invading
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severance with which the
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which were necessary to
ogress of the very active
es them the greatest cre-
lord Cornwallis heartily
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rs of yeomanry, in the
ntry through which the
passed, have rendered the
ervices, and are peculiar-
l to the acknowledge-
he lord-lieutenant, from
aving tarnished that cou-
loyalty which they dis-
the cause of their king-
ry, by any acts of wanton
wards their deluded fel-
ls.

*the killed, wounded, and
of the King's Forces at the
Ballinamuck, Sept. 8.*

, 1 wounded; privates,
12 wounded, 3 missing;
killed, 1 wounded, 8 mis-

Arms, and Ammunition taken.

French 4-pounders; 5 dit-
tion-waggon, nearly full
p ammunition; 1 ditto
60 stand of arms, with
pouches, and a great
pikes.

Officer wounded, lieutenant
Stephens, of the carabineers.

*Return of the French Army taken
Prisoners, at the Battle of Ballina-
muck, September 8.*

General and other officers - 96

Non-commissioned officers and
soldiers - - - 746

Horses, about - - - 100

N. B. Ninety-six rebels taken,
three of them called general officers,
by the names of Roach, Blake, and
Teeling.

* * * The enemy, in their retreat
before the troops under my com-
mand, were compelled to aban-
don nine pieces of cannon, which
they had taken in the former actions
with his majesty's forces.

G. Lake, lieutenant-gen.

*Names of the principal Officers of the
French Force, taken at the Battle of
Ballinamuck, September 8.*

Humbert—general en chef.

Sarazin—general de division.

Fontaine—general de brigade.

Laferrière—chef de brigade attaché
à l'état major.

Dufour—ditto.

Aulty—chef de battalion.

Demanche—ditto.

Toullaint—ditto.

Babin—ditto.

Silbermon—ditto.

Merou—commissaire ordonnateur.

Brillier—commissaire de guerre.

Thibault—payeur,

Puton—aid-de-camp.

Framair—ditto.

Moreau—capitaine waguemestre-
general.

Ardouin—chef de brigade.

Serve—chef de battalion.

Hais—ditto.

Mauchaud—ditto.

Brand, } officiers de fanté.
Maisonnet, }

Recapitulation.

142 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1798.

Recapitulation.

Sous officers	-	-	96
Grenadiers	-	-	78
Fuiliers	-	-	440
Carabiniers	-	-	53
Challeurs	-	-	60
Cannoniers	-	-	41

Total 748
Officers 96

844

Certifié par le chef de brigade,
P. Ardouin

London Gazette Extraordinary,
October 2, 1798.

Admiralty-Office.

The honourable captain Capel, of his majesty's sloop Mutine, arrived this morning with dispatches from rear-admiral sir Horatio Nelson, K. B. to Evan Nepean, esq. secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies.

*Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile,
August 7.*

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to transmit you a copy of my letter to the earl of St. Vincent, together with a line of battle of the English and French squadrons, also a list of killed and wounded. I have the pleasure to inform you, that eight of our ships have already top-gallant yards across, and ready for any service; the others, with the prizes, will soon be ready for sea. In an event of this importance, I have thought it right to send captain Capel, with a copy of my letter (to the commander-in-chief), over land, which I hope their lordships will approve; and beg leave to refer them to captain Capel, who is a

most excellent officer, and fit to give every information, and beg leave to recommend their lordships notice.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,
Horatio

Evan Nepean, esq.

P. S. The island I have taken in possession of, and brought off thirteen-inch mortars, all the guns, and destroyed the in

Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, August 7.

My lord,

Almighty God has blessed his majesty's arms in the late battle, a great victory over the French enemy, whom I attacked on the 1st of August, off the mouth of the Nile. The enemy were moored in a strong line (for defending the entrance bay (of shoals), flanked by numerous gunboats, four frigates, battery of guns and mortars on the island in their van; but could withstand the squadron's lordship did me the honour under my command. The state of discipline is well known to you; and with the judgment of the captains, together with your and that of the officers of every description, it was utterly irresistible.

Could any thing from add to the characters of the captains, I would write it with sure; but that is impossible.

I have to regret the loss of captain Westcott, of the Major, who was killed early in the action; the ship was continued to be fought by her first lieutenant Cuthbert, that I have given order to command her till the ship's pleasure is known.

of the enemy, all but
ships, are nearly dis-
those two, with two
m sorry to say, made
nor was it, I assure
ower to prevent them.
d most handsomely en-
do it; but I had no
dition to support the
I was obliged to call

rt and assistance I have
n captain Berry cannot
ly expressed. I was
the head, and obliged
off the deck, but the
red no loss by that
tain Berry was fully
important service then
nd to him I must beg
er you, for every in-
relative to this victory.
ent you with the flag
l in command, that of
ler-in-chief being burnt
ent.

I transmit you lists of
nd wounded, and the
le of ourselves and the

he honour to be, &c.

Horatio Nelson,
earl of St. Vincent.

Line of Battle.

1, T. Troubridge, cap-
t, 590 men; 2, Theseus,
ler, captain, 74 guns,
Alexander, Alexander
in, 74 guns, 590 men;
l, rear-admiral sir Ho-
, K. B. Edward Berry,
guns, 595 men; 5, Mi-
nas Louis, captain, 74
en; 6, Leander, T. B.
captain, 50 guns, 343
viffure, B. Hallowell,
guns, 590 men; 8, Au-

dacious, Davidge Gould, captain,
74 guns, 590 men; 9, Defence,
John Peyton, captain, 74 guns, 590
men; 10, Zealous, Samuel Hood,
captain, 74 guns, 590 men; 11,
Orion, sir James Saumarez, captain,
74 guns, 590 men; 12, Goliath,
Thomas Foley, captain, 74 guns,
590 men; 13, Majestic, George B.
Westcott, captain, 74 guns, 590
men; 14, Bellerophon, Henry D. E.
Darby, captain, 74 guns, 590 men;
La Mutine brig.

Horatio Nelson.
*Vanguard, off the Mouth of
the Nile, August 3.*

French Line of Battle.

1, Le Guerrier, 74 guns, 700
men, taken; 2, Le Conquerant, 74
guns, 700 men, taken; 3, Le Spar-
tiate, 74 guns, 700 men, taken;
4, L'Aquilon, 74 guns, 700 men,
taken; 5, Le Souverain Peuple, 74
guns, 700 men, taken; 6, Le Frank-
lin, Blanquet, 1st contre amiral, 80
guns, 800 men, taken; 7, L'Orient,
Brueys, admiral and commander-in-
chief, 120 guns, 1010 men, burnt;
8, Le Tonant, 80 guns, 800 men,
taken; 9, L'Heureux, 74 guns, 700
men, taken; 10, Le Timoleon, 74
guns, 700 men, burnt; 11, Le Mer-
cure, 74 guns, 700 men, taken; 12,
Le Guillaume Tell, Villeneuve, 2d
contre amiral, 80 guns, 800 men,
escaped; 13, Le Generoux, 74 guns,
700 men, escaped,

Frigates.

14, La Diane, 48 guns, 300 men,
escaped; 15, La Justice, 44 guns,
300 men, escaped; 16, L'Artemise,
33 guns, 250 men, burnt; 17, La
Serieuse, 36 guns, 250 men, dis-
masted and sunk.

Horatio Nelson.
*Vanguard, off the Mouth of
the Nile, August 3.*

Names

Names of the Officers killed.

Vanguard, captain Taddy, marines; Mr. Thomas Seymonr, Mr. John G. Taylor, midshipmen—Alexander, Mr. John Collins, lieutenant—Orion, Mr. Baird, captain's clerk—Goliath, Mr. William Davies, master's mate; Mr. Andrew Brown, midshipman—Majestic, George B. Westcott, captain; Mr. Zebedee Ford, midshipman; Mr. Andrew Gilmore, boatswain—Belierophon, Mr. R. Savage Daniel, Mr. Ph. W. Launder, Mr. George Joliffe, lieutenants; Mr. Thomas Ellifon, master's mate—Minotaur, lieutenant J. S. Kirchner, master; Mr. Peter Walters, master's mate.
Horatio Nelson.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,
October 21, 1798.*

Admiralty-Office.

Lieutenant Waterhouse arrived here late last night, with the duplicate of a dispatch from sir John Borlase Warren, bart. and K. B. captain of his majesty's ship Canada, to vice-admiral King'smill, of which the following is a copy.

*Canada, Lough Swilly, Ireland,
16th October.*

Sir,

In pursuance of the orders and instructions I received by the Kangaroo, I proceeded with the ships, named in the margin,* off Achill Head; and, on the 10th inst. I was joined by his majesty's ships Melampus and Doris, the latter of which I directed to look out for the enemy, off Tory Island and the Rosses. In the evening of the same day, the Amelia appeared in the

offing, when captain Herl formed me he had parted v Ethalion, Anson, and Sylph with great attention, had come to observe the French squadron since their sailing on the 1st. In the morning of the 11th ever, these two ships also with us, and, at noon, they were discovered in the N.W. ter, consisting of one ship of guns, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig. I immediately made signal for a general chase, and formed in succession, as each arrived up with the enemy from their great distance to ward, and a hollow sea, it was possible to come up with, the 12th.

The chase was continued very bad and boisterous all day of the 11th, and the evening night, when, at half past 4 A. M. they were seen at distance, to windward, the battle-ship having lost her topmast.

The enemy bore down formed their line, in close upon the starboard tack; and the length of the chase, as ships being spread, it was impossible to close with them before 4 A. M. when I made the 1st signal to lead, which was with much alacrity, and directed the ships to form, in succession the rear of the van.

The action commenced at minutes past seven o'clock, the Rosses bearing S. S. W. leagues, and at eleven, the after a gallant defence, since the frigates made sail from the signal to pursue the enemy.

* Canada, Robust, Foudroyant, and Magnanime.

mediately, and, in five
erwards, three of the fri-
ed down their colours
: they, as well as the
were obstinately defended,
em being heavy frigates,
rell as the ship of the line,
new, full of troops and
ith every necessary for the
ment of their views and
Ireland.

I am happy to say, that the ef-
fect of the conduct of every officer
in the Squadron seemed to
be actuated by the same spi-
rit and unanimity, in their
of the country's cause; and I
feel under great obligations
as well as to the officers and
his ship, for their exertions
on occasion, which will, I
commend them to their lord-
ship.

Captain Thornborough, after
his death, with the Magnanime,
and Amelia, with the
and am sorry to find he is
dead, but trust they will soon
be in appearance. I have the
honour to remain, sir,
your most obedient

Humble servant,

John B. Warren.

The ships, with us in the
Squadron, were the Canada, Robust,
the Magnanime, Ethalion,
the Amelia, and Amelia.
The Amelia joined us in the latter
of the action, having lost her
flag in chase the day be-

I have sent my first lieutenant,
Mr. Wickham, to take the command of
the ship.

I have also sent a letter from Lord Viscount
Castlereagh, to Mr. Wickham, un-
der the authority of the home
Secretary.

department, dated Dublin-castle,
the 18th instant, it appears that the
Melampus had arrived off Lough
Swilly, with another French frigate
in tow, in pursuit of which she had
been sent.

The following is the copy of an
official bulletin published in Dub-
lin:

Dublin-Castle, October 18.

*Extract of a Letter received this Morn-
ing from Sir John Borlase Warren,
to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated
from his Majesty's Ship the Canada,
in Lough Swilly, the 16th inst.*

My lord,

I take the liberty of communica-
ting to you, for the information of
his excellency the lord-lieutenant,
that I fell in with the enemy's Squa-
dron, on the 12th inst. the Rosses
bearing S. S. W. five leagues; and,
after an action which continued
most of the day, four of their ships
struck their colours.

I believe a brig, with Napper
Tandy on board, was in company,
as she left the French at the com-
mencement of the business. The
enemy's ships had numbers of troops
on board, arms, stores, and ammuni-
tion; and large quantities of pa-
pers were torn and thrown over-
board, after they had struck.

I am of opinion that few of the
frigates, which escaped, will arrive
in France, as they had received
much damage in their masts and
rigging; and, from the violent gales
that followed the next day, they
must be in a crippled state, and
may, in all probability, be picked
up by some of the squadrons on
the coast of France, or by admiral
King'smill's cruisers. They had
thrown every thing overboard, boats,
spars, arm-chests, &c.

I

I left

I left the prizes with the Robust, Magnanime, Ethalion, and Amelia. The Hoche, of eighty-four guns, was one of the ships taken.

I am, &c.

J. B. Warren.

It appears, by a letter from major-general the earl of Cavan, of a later date, that the Ethalion had arrived off Lough Swilly, with another frigate in tow, which she had been sent in pursuit of; so that the number of prizes amount to seven.

London Gazette, Nov. 20, 1798.

Admiralty-Office.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Canada, Plymouth-Dock, 18th November.

Sir,

I have been waiting with great anxiety the arrival of the Robust and La Hoche at this port, to enable me to make a return of the killed and wounded in the different ships under my orders upon the 12th October last; but, as I understand, those ships may be still farther detained by repairs at Lough Swilly, I send the inclosed, which it was impossible for me to obtain before the present moment, as the whole squadron was separated in chase of the flying enemy, and have successively arrived at this port; it was impracticable, therefore, to communicate the particulars to their lordships sooner, or to state the very gallant conduct of captains Thornborough and De Courcy, in the Robust and Magnanime, who, from their position in the van on that day, were enabled to close

with the enemy early in the and were zealously and seconded by every other of the squadron, as well as by trepidity displayed by the At the evening, in obeying my to harras the enemy, and in off their frigates. For farther particulars I refer their lordships letters they may have receive captains Countess and Moe the Ethalion and Melampus.

I am happy in reflecting many advantages to his arms have been purchased & inconsiderable a loss in the the squadron.

I have the honour to remain

Your most obedient

humble servant

J. B. War

Here follows a Return of the and wounded on board the Ships of His Majesty's Ships in Orders of Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. K. B. in the with a Squadron of French on the 12th October.

Canada, 1 seaman w (since dead); Foudroyant, men wounded; Robust, (no but I understand the first lieu Mr. McCollby, lost his arm one marine officer was killed nanime, 7 seamen wounded lion, 1 seaman killed, 4 wounded; Melampus, 1 wounded; Amelia, no return son, 2 seamen killed; 2 p ficers, 8 seamen, 3 marines, ded; total, 3 seamen killed petty officers, 30 seamen, rines, wounded.

(Signed) John B. W

A List of a Squadron of the Republic in the Engagemen

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 147

*f October, on the Coast of
, with a Squadron of His
's Ships, under the Orders
tain Sir John Borlase War-
rt. K. B.*

che, 84 guns, (no return)
re Bompard, Montfieur
ommander-in-chief of the
onfieur Simon, adjutant-
taken by sir John Borlase
squadron; La Coquille, 40
men, captain Deperon—
ditto; L'Ambuscade, 36
men, captain Clement La
—taken by ditto; La Refo-
ins, 510 men, captain Ber-
en by ditto; La Bellone, 40
seamen, 340 troops, cap-
b—taken by ditto; L'Im-
40 guns, 580 men, captain
; general of brigade, Mon-
nige—taken by the Fifth-
a Romaine, 40 guns, cap-
tiere—escaped; La Loire,
no return), captain Second
by the Anfon; La Semil-
uns, captain La Costune—
La Biche, 8 guns (choon-
ed.

*nd wounded on board the
French Ships.*

uille, 18 killed, 31 wound-
mbuscade, 15 killed, 26
; La Refolue, 15 killed,
ed; La Bellone, 20 killed,
ed; total, 68 killed, 118

John B. Warren,
ean, esq. &c.

*Gazette Extraordinary,
Dec. 24, 1798.*

Downing-street, Dec. 23.
Gifford, first aid-de-camp
the hon. Charles Stuart,
is afternoon at the office

of the right hon. Henry Dundas,
one of his majesty's principal secre-
taries of state, with a dispatch from
the general, of which the following
is a copy:

Ciudadella, Nov. 18.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint
you, that his majesty's forces are in
possession of the island of Minorca,
without having sustained the loss of
a single man.

As neither commodore Duck-
worth or myself could procure any
useful information relative to the
object of the expedition at Gibrar-
tar, it was judged advisable to
dispatch the Peterell sloop of war
to cruize off the harbour of Mahon
for intelligence; where, after re-
maining a few days, she joined the
fleet near the Colombrites, with-
out having made any essential dis-
covery. So circumstanced, it was
agreed to attempt a descent in the
bay of Addaya; and the wind pro-
ving favourable on the seventh in-
stant, a feint was made by the line-
of-battle ships at Fornelles, and
boats were assembled for that pur-
pose, under the direction of cap-
tain Bowen, captain Polden, and
captain Prelland. Previous to the
landing of the troops, a small bat-
tery, at the entrance of the bay,
was evacuated, the magazine blown
up, the guns spiked, and shortly
after the first division, consisting of
eight hundred men, was on shore.
A considerable explosion to the
westward indicated that the Spa-
niards had already abandoned the works
at Fornelles. Nearly at the same
moment two thousand of the ene-
my's troops approached in several
different directions, and threaten-
ed to surround this inconsiderable
force, but were repulsed with some
loss

loss on the left, while the guns of the *Argo* checked a similar attempt on the right flank: and the post was maintained until the debarkation of the different divisions afforded the means of establishing a position, from whence the enemy's troops would have been attacked with considerable advantage, had they not retired in the beginning of the night.

The strength of the ground, the passes, and the badness of the roads in Minorca, are scarcely to be equalled in the most mountainous parts of Europe; and what increased the difficulty of advancing upon this occasion was the dearth of intelligence; for although near one hundred deserters had come in from the Swiss regiments, and affirmed, that the remaining force, upon the island, exceeded four thousand men, no particular account of the enemy's movements was obtained. Under this uncertainty it was for a few minutes doubtful what measures to pursue, but as quickly determined to proceed, by a forced march, to Mercadal, and thereby separate the enemy's force, by possessing that essential pass, in the first instance, and from thence advancing upon his principal communications to either extremity of the island, justly depending upon commodore Duckworth's zeal and exertions to forward, from Adhaya and Fornell, such supplies of provisions and ordnance stores as might favour subsequent operations.

To effect this object, colonel Graham was sent with six hundred men, and, by great exertion, arrived at Mercadal, a very few hours after the main force of the enemy had march-

ed towards Ciudadella, making several officers and soldiers seizing various small magazines, and establishing his corps in front of the village.

The persevering labour of hundred and fifty seamen, the direction of lieutenant Channan, during the night, greatly assisted the artillery, warding the battalion guard army arrived at Mercadal ninth, where, learning that was nearly evacuated, a dispatch was instantly made to operate the whole force in that direction and colonel Paget was detached with this movement with three hundred men, to take possession of the town; upon his arrival, he summoned Fort Charles to surrender and made the lieutenant-governor of the island, a colonel of a regiment and one hundred and sixty prisoners of war, removed the obstructions of the entrance of the harbour, and gave free passage to the *Cormorant* and *Aurora*, which were previously sent to Commodore Duckworth to make a diversion off that port. But were not the only advantages immediately resulting from this movement; it favoured desertion, accepted all stragglers, and the departments of the island procure beasts of burden for the progress of his majesty's

Having ascertained that the enemy's troops were throwing up works, and intrenching themselves in front of Ciudadella, it was resolved to force their position the night of the thirteenth, and, preparatory to this, colonel Paget, with two hundred men, was withdrawn from

Moncrief sent forward with himent to Ferarias; three elve pounders, and five and nch howitzers, and ninety landed from the fleet; a consequence of its having communicated to commodore Duckworth, that four ships, of the line, were seen Majorca and Minorca, towards the last-mentioned he decided to pursue them, d that the seamen and might re-embark, and significant determination of proceeding all the armed transports, but weighing the serious ences which would result my from the smallest delay one hand, and the advance be reasonably expected spirited attack on the other, thought advisable to retain ith the army; and, on the instant, the whole force d to Alpiuz, and from thence ed, on the thirteenth, to colonel Moncrief's detach- owing in a parallel line on rias road to Ma'sa Garaba. recautions, and the appear- two columns approaching n, induced the enemy to om their half-constructed within the walls of Ciudad and in the evening of the y, a small detachment, un- tain Muter, was sent to take n of the Torré den Quart, y the army was enabled nce on the fourteenth, ap- in three columns, upon the Ferarias, and Fornelles o the investment of the town eak, occupying ground co- y the position the enemy inquired; thus stationed, t of heavy artillery, and

every article necessary for a siege, it was judged expedient to summon the governor of Minorca to sur- render; and the preliminary ar- ticles were immediately considered; but doubts arising on the part of the enemy, whether the investing force was superior in number to the garrison, two batteries of three twelve pounders, and three five and a half inch howitzers, were erected in the course of the follow- ing night, within eight hundred yards of the place, and at daybreak, the main body of the troops formed in order of battle, considerably to the right of Kane's road, leaving the picquets to communicate be- tween them and colonel Moncrief's post. This line, partly real and partly imaginary, extended four miles in front of the enemy's batte- ries, from whence two eighteen pound shot were immediately fired at the troops; but a timely parley, and the distant appearance of the Squadron, occasioned a cessation of hostilities, and renewed a negotia- tion, which, through the address of major-general sir James St. Clair Erskine, terminated in the annexed capitulation.

Four weeks salt provisions for the garrison, besides the enclosed list of ordnance stores, were found in the town of Ciudadella.

The assistance received from com- modore Duckworth, in forwarding the light artillery and provisions, greatly facilitated the rapid move- ments of the army; and I am hap- py in the opportunity of declaring my obligations to lord Mark Kerr and captain Caulfield for the sup- plies they sent from Mahon, and their exertions to land two mortars, which, in the event of farther re- sistance, might have proved of the ut- most

most importance in securing the army, or compelling the enemy to surrender.

The support I have experienced from major-general sir James St. Clair Erskine, brigadiers-general Stuart and Cokes, the exertions of lieutenant-colonel Steward, my adjutant-general, the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of both the officers and men of the different regiments under my command, have eminently contributed to the success of the expedition, and authorize me to represent their services as highly deserving his majesty's most gracious approbation.

Captain Gifford, my first aid-de-camp, who is perfectly acquainted with every circumstance concerning the capitulation of Ciudadella, and the reduction of the island of Minorca, will have the honour to deliver this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Charles Stuart.
Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Terms of Capitulation demanded for the Surrender of the Towns of Ciudadella to the Arms of His Britannic Majesty.

I. The garrison shall not be considered as prisoners of war, but shall march out free, with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, with twelve rounds of cartridge per man.

Answer.—The town and fortress of Ciudadella, and the fort of St. Nicholas, together with all artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, effects, the property of his most excellent majesty, shall be surrendered to his Britannic majesty's army, at the gate of Mahon, and the fort of St. Nicholas, shall be delivered up to the British army to-morrow at noon.

II. They shall be prece four brass four pounders, a two-inch howitzers, with matches, and twelve rounds each.

Answer.—The garrison shall out as proposed in the first and second articles, but the guns left with the artillery.

III. The said garrison sent, with all due convenience, at the expense of his tannic majesty, to one of the ports of the peninsula, except first battalion of the Swiss re of Yan, and the detachment dragoons of Numancia, with horses and furniture, who sent to Majorca, as belong corps which garrison that island.

Answer.—The garrison shall conveyed to the nearest port most Catholic majesty.

IV. The officers in this and sentro's shall keep their horses, and equipage, with the of their regiments, and shall permitted to go to Mahon, for the purpose of bringing away their lies, and removing or disposing their property there.

Answer.—Admitted, the ing their just debts; and the who have occasion to go to to bring away their families, the of their property, with passports, on applying to the commander-in-chief.

V. The officers of the department, the revenue, and together with the persons engaged in every branch thereof, shall permitted to follow the g and are to be included in articles III. IV. and V.

Answer.—Admitted.

VI. Whatever officers and have been made prisoners of

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other parts of the island, seventh instant, are contained in the above five articles.

r.—People who have already rendered cannot be included in the above capitulation.

he deserters from this army, given themselves up to the said seventh instant, are restored to our army.

r.—Refused.

Beasts of burden, both small, shall be granted ordinary prices, for those who be desirous of going to

r.—Admitted.

during the time the garrison remain in this island, their wants shall be supplied at the expense of Spain.

r.—There will be no objection the garrison's being supplied with provisions by its own means while it remains, which is short a time as possible, regulated by the commander-in-chief.

The sick and wounded shall remain in the hospitals, and their maintenance shall be at the expense of the garrison.

r.—Admitted.

The inhabitants of this island shall be allowed to continue in the exercise of their religion, enjoy peaceably the revenues, and the privileges which they now enjoy at present.

The episcopal see of the island shall remain established in it, and the bull for its new bishop, enjoying the honours, and rents, belonging to the episcopal chapter and as suffragan of the archbishop of Valencia.

XIII. The universities (or corporations) of the island shall be maintained in the enjoyment of the particular privileges and franchises which have been granted to them by the ancient kings of Spain, as they now possess them, and as they have been allowed to them in the treaties which have taken place as often as this island has passed from one dominion to another.

Answer.—XI. XII. and XIII. are articles which do not properly belong to this capitulation; but of course due care will be taken to secure the peaceable inhabitants in the enjoyment of their religion and property.

XIV. The merchant-ship named *Experiencia*, which is in Mahon, coming from Smyrna, and belonging to the consulate of Cadiz, and its cargo, shall remain free, and a passport be granted for its safe conduct to Spain.

Answer.—Refused.

XV. Commissioners will be appointed on both sides to settle the detail of the execution of this treaty, and to deliver and receive all stores, &c. the property of his most catholic majesty.

(Signed) Charles Stuart,

General and commander-in-chief:

J. T. Duckworth,

Commodore and naval commander-in-chief.

Juan Nepomuseno De Quefada.
Ciudadella, 15th Nov.

Return of Ordnance taken in the Island of Minorca.

Camp, opposite Ciudadella, Nov. 18.

Ciudadella and Fort St. Nicola—
5 brass 3½ inch howitzers; brass ordnance, four 4-pounders, mounted; iron ordnance, six 18, ten

12, eight 9, and two 6 pounders, mounted.

Melon—One 13 inch, 3 brass 10½ inch mortars; 3 brass 6½ inch howitzers; iron ordnance, fifteen 32, twelve 18, seventeen 12, and three 6-pounders, mounted; 3 brass 8½ inch howitzers; brass ordnance, three 24, four 12 pounders; iron ordnance, two 24, one 18, and five 12 pounders, dismounted.

Lower Musquito—iron ordnance, one 6 pounder, mounted; **Upper Musquito**—iron ordnance, three 9, two 6 pounders, mounted; **Caacelins**—iron ordnance, four 12-pounders, mounted; **St. Teresa**—iron ordnance, four 12-pounders, mounted; **Cornelles**—iron ordnance, fourteen 18-pounders, mounted; **Pointa Prima**—iron ordnance, four 12-pounders, mounted; **Calacousa**—iron ordnance, four 12-pounders, mounted; **total**—one 13, three 10½ inch mortars; three 8½, three 6½, five 3½ inch howitzers; fifteen 32, five 24, thirty-three 18, fifty-two 12, eleven 9, eight 6, four 4 pounders.

Return of the Ammunition and Stores taken in the Island of Minorca.

Fifty 13, one hundred 10½, one hundred and eighty 8½, seventy-eight 6½ inch shells.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty 32, three thousand one hundred and thirty-one 18, four thousand four hundred and sixty 12, one thousand four hundred and forty 9, one thousand four hundred and thirty-three 6, seven hundred and sixty-four 4 pound round shot.

Sixty-eight 32, three hundred and twenty 12-pound grape shot.

Forty-seven 32, sixty 18, one hundred and sixty-eight 12, six 9, forty-eight 6-pound double-headed shot.

Ninety-nine 4-pound round shot, fixed ammunition.

One hundred and forty grenades.

Two hundred and seven thousand musket-ball cartridges.

Two thousand flints.

Six hundred and ninety one thousand and ten 13 pound and sixty 9, two hundred and thirteen 6-pound cartridges.

Eight hundred and thirty whole, and three half gunpowder.

Haylord Flax

Captain, comd

Royal Ar

His excellency-general Charles Stuart, com chief.

Copy of an Embarkation ordered by his excellency Nepomusenu de Quej, excellency general the Charles Stuart, Com chief of the British F Island of Minorca.

Fortress of Ciudadella, in Minorca.

General State of the Spaniards who are to embark for the evacuation of this Island.

153 officers; 352 drummers, and rank and file.

General staff 16, incl vernal, lieutenant-governor-general, &c.

(Signed)

Pedro Quadrado, mayor Ciudadella, Nov. 17.

I certify the above to be true; and that since the British forces, and the surrender of Ciudadella, 16th instant, nearly 3000 have come over to the Island.
Rd. Stewart, A

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The corps composing the force in this island are as viz. regiment of Valencia, 1000; Swiss regiment of Kattolung, 1000; Swiss regiment, 1 battalion; a detachment of dragoons of Numancia; 1000; and 1000 for artillery.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 29.
 Captain Jones, of his majesty's ship the *Albatross*, arrived here this afternoon with a dispatch from admiral of St. Vincent to Mr. of which the following is

Sovereign, Gibraltar, Dec. 6.

I enclose the copy of a letter from Lord Duckworth, with documents relating to the capture of the island of Minorca; which is an important event I trust you will congratulate the commissioners of the admiral.

Captain Jones, first of the *Leviathan*, is the bearer of this dispatch, who, from the report of Lord Duckworth, and my observation, while my flag was on that ship, is highly deserving of your lordship's favour and protection.

I am, sir, &c.
 St. Vincent.

*Admiral, off Fournelles, Minorca,
 19th Nov.*

My lord,
 In pursuance of your lordship's orders to me of the 18th and 19th October, I proceeded with the *Albatross* under my orders, and the *Centaur* under the command of the able general Charles Stuart, rendezvoused off the Column and after having been

joined by his majesty's sloop *Peterell*, and the arrangements for landing had been completed, on the 5th in the afternoon I stood for Minorca; but in consequence of light winds, I did not make that island till day-break on the 7th, then within five miles of the port of Fournelles, where finding the wind directly out of that harbour, and the enemy prepared for our reception I (having previously consulted the general) made the signal for captain Bowen, of the *Argo*, accompanied by the *Cormorant* and *Aurora*, to assist in covering the landing, to lead into the creek of Addaya, there not being water or space enough for the line-of-battle ships, which he executed in a most officer-like and judicious manner; and in hauling round the northern point, a battery of four 12-pounders fired one gun, but on seeing the broadside, the enemy left it, blowing up their magazines, and spiking the guns, when the transports were got in without damage, though there was scarcely room for stowing them in tiers. During this service, which was rapidly executed, the *Leviathan* and *Centaur* plied on and off Fournelles, to divert the attention of the enemy; but knowing an expeditious landing to be our greatest object, as soon as I observed the transports were nearly in the creek, I bore away, and anchored with the *Leviathan* and *Centaur* off its entrance, to see that service performed. One battalion was put on shore by eleven o'clock, and directly took the heights, which proved fortunate, as the enemy very quickly appeared in two divisions, one of which was marching down towards the battery before-mentioned, when I ordered the covering ships to commence a cannonade.

nonade, which effectually checked their progress, and the general kept them at bay with the troops he had; and by six o'clock in the afternoon the whole were on shore, with eight 6-pounders, field-pieces, and eight days provision; as also two howitzers. On the same evening, after ordering the *Cormorant* and *Aurora* to proceed off Port Mahon, with seven transports, to form a diversion, I got under weigh with the *Leviathan* and *Centaur*, and turned up to Fournelles, with an intent to force the harbour; but on my entering the passage, I found the enemy had evacuated the forts, and the wind throwing out caused me to anchor, when I made the *Centaur's* signal (which was following me) to haul off; landed the marines of the *Leviathan*, took possession of two forts of four guns each, and one of six; but soon after the general requesting I would not enter this port, I ordered captain Digby to embark the marines, and to put to sea, and cruise under the command of captain Markham, who was employed in covering the port of Fournelles and Addaya, and preventing succour being thrown in, whilst my person was hoisted on board the *Argo*, where I continued two days, at night, and directing the necessary supplies for the army. In this I was assisted by captain Bowen. During these two days, I visited both quarters, to consult with the general, when it was decided, as the exchange at Addaya was extremely dangerous, and the transports in danger of being lost, to remove them to Fournelles, and to anchor under cover of the fort of the *Centaur*. On the 1st of December the *Centaur* came to anchor, to prevent her forces-

ments being thrown in, and anchored the *Leviathan* at Fournelles, landed some 12-pounder field and howitzers, the sailors dived them up to the army, this pennant to the *Leviathan*, and the *Argo* at Addaya, ordered captain Bowen to continue there, all the depots were re-embarked and removed, which was completed that day. Late that evening I received information from the general that four ships, supposed to be in the line, were seen between Minorca and Majorca. In the middle of the night the general sent me a corroborating report from the captain, of the four ships seen of the line. I instantly put the *Argo* on shore with two ships of the line, a forty-four, and three armed transports, and stood towards Minorca; when, at daylight the next morning, that place bearing by S. eight or nine miles, five were seen from the mast-head, and I stood directly down for Minorca, when I instantly made signal for a chase, when I soon observed the enemy haul their wind for Minorca, but I continued the pursuit, notwithstanding the possibility of their doing so, in success to Minorca; at noon I discovered the enemy in the fore-yard, to be four frigates and a sloop of war, the latter keeping her wind, I made the *Argo's* signal to haul after her, and captain Bowen, by his letter of the 15th, informs me he took her up three that afternoon, and that to be his majesty's sloop *Phoebe*, which had been captured the preceding day, and taken by the ship of frigates I was in chase of. I have no further particulars on that head, and I refer you to captain Bo-

re I am convinced you
e, with great concern,
th treatment the officers
f the Peterell met with
ured; and he has since
t one man, who resisted
rds plundering him of
as, was murdered and
board.

ued the chase till eleven
at night, when I was
e miles of the sternmost
at finding the wind be-

I feared it would draw
from the island of Minor-
fore hailed the Centaur,
ng captain Markham to
enemy, steered directly
ella, which I made the
afternoon (the 14th)

Calcutta and Ulysses.
orning (the 15th) at day-
Argo joined us off Ciu-
having had no communi-
the general, I sent the
ant, Mr. Jones, though
rdous night, in the ship's
th a letter to the general,
o cannonade Ciudadella,
facilitate his operations.
ning of the 16th, lieute-
returned with duplicates
ters I had previously re-
captain Gifford, the ge-
se-camp, acquainting me
I summoned the town on
nd that terms of capitula-
agreed upon on the 15th
er to his majesty's arms.
ent on shore, I signed the
n the general had made.

fortunate event I most
gratulate your lordship.
taur joined, not having
rtunate as to capture ei-
Spanish frigates, though
r miles of the sternmost,
arkham being apprehen-

sive the continuance of the chase
would carry him to a great distance
from more essential service.

From the 10th in the morning,
when Fort Charles was put into our
possession, and lord Mark Kerr in
the Cormorant, with the Aurora,
captain Caulfield, entered the port,
those ships have been employed for
the defence of the harbour, guard-
ing the prisoners; and I have the
pleasure to assure your lordship, in
the performance of the various ser-
vices incident to the movements I
have stated, I cannot pass too high
encomiums on the captains, officers,
and seamen under my command.
From captains Polden and Presh-
land, agents of transports, I re-
ceived every possible assistance in
their departments; and when it
was necessary I should proceed to
sea, to bring to action a reputed su-
perior force, they showed great
spirit, and used every exertion to ac-
company me in their armed trans-
ports, as did lieutenant Simmonds,
the other agent, in his. I must now
beg leave to mention my first lieu-
tenant, Mr. George Jones, who, in
the various and hazardous services
he had to undergo, during the at-
tack of the island, has proved highly
deserving my praise; I have there-
fore put him to act as commander of
the Peterell, which ship I have pro-
fessed to recommit, to convey
present dispatches. There is also
high merit due to my second lieute-
nant, Mr. William Buchannan,
whom I landed as second in com-
mand under captain Bowen, with
more than 250 seamen: there were
likewise the Leviathan's and Cen-
taur's marines with the army, to the
number of 100; but other essential
service calling captain Bowen on
board his ship, the command of the
seamen

seamen devolved on lieutenant Buchannan; and, as will appear by the strongest accompanying testimony, given him from the commander-in-chief of the army, he performed the services with the army with the greatest ability and exertion.

I should feel myself remiss was I to close this without noticing to your lordship the particular exertions, activity, and correctness, of lieutenant Whiston, of the Constitution cutter, in the various services and messages he had to execute.

The general having signified his wish, that his dispatches should be sent without delay, I have not yet been able to visit the port of Mahon, to obtain a return of the state of the dock-yard, or vessels captured in that place; but I understand, from captain lord Robert Mark Kerr, that there are no ships of war, and only one merchant-ship of value; the particulars of which I will transmit by the earliest opportunity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. Duckworth.

Earl St. Vincent.

These frigates had come Carthagenæ. had touched at Iona, sailed from thence on Saturday last, bound to Mahon, with millions of rials, to pay the troops.

Deeming it absolutely necessary to make the Peterell useful your return, I took all the Spanish out (72 in number), and gave in charge to my first lieutenant Lynne, with a mate, two men, 30 seamen, and 12 mules, directing them to land an officer as guide at Fournelles, with a lieutenant general Stuart, and to return immediately.

I am sorry to inform you that the soldiers behaved very ill to the officers and seamen of the Peterell having robbed and plundered of every thing. Great part of the captain's and officers' clothes recovered. I returned off the coast yesterday, but, being calm, not get near the shore.

I have, &c.

J. B.

Commodore Duckworth.

Before Ciudadella,

Sir,

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at half past three P. M. on the 13th instant, I had the good fortune to come up with the ship that I hauled the wind after, round cape Rouge, conformable to your signal: she proved to be his majesty's ship Peterell, in possession of Don Antonio Franco Gandrada, second captain of the Spanish frigate Flora, who, in company with the three others named in the margin,* captured her the day before.

I have the honour to return and the gentlemen employed on shore under your command, sincere thanks, for your activity and assistance, in forwarding light artillery of the army; can too much praise be given to your seamen, for their friendly and useful exertions under very labour; exertions which were accompanied with a propriety of behaviour which I greatly attribute to your management, and which ever merit my acknowledgments.

* Castilla, of 40 guns; Pomona, of 40; and Proserpine, of 40.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 157

ds me the satisfaction of
ou that I am, with sincere

Yours, &c.

Charles Stuart.
at Buchanan.

*Stores found in the Arsenal
at Port Mahon.*

rel and stern-frame for a
ar brig, on the stocks, with
timbers, and part of the
all the rigging, &c.; 14
hauled up, with all their
good order, but the boats
13 boats, from 36 to 20
ngth, all their rigging in
er, and fit for service;
of 17 inch; 2 cables of 9
ables of 5½ inch; rope of
0 fathoms; rope of 3 inch,
ms; rope of 2½ inch, 600
rope of 1½ inch, 400 fa-
pe of 1 inch, 300 fathoms;
inch, 400 fathoms; old
0 pounds; 6 anchors, from
undred weight; 7 grap-
even hundred weight; a
ntity of all sorts of iron-
brass mortar, of 13 inch;
12 ditto; some shells, of
nd of 8 inch; 2 topmasts
ships; 3 lesser ones; se-
s and spars; 1000 fir-
veral knees, and some oak
tons of nails, of all sorts;
of new, and about 400
old canvas; 14 Spanish
blocks for the sheers and
rips down of all descrip-
various other small arti-

ed) J. Wooldridge,
Lieut. of the Cormorant.
r 18.

*List of Ships and Vessels found at
Port Mahon, and taken Possession
of.*

One ship of 540 tons, partly laden
with cotton, gum, and drugs; one
ship of 200 tons, in ballast; a zebec
of 60 tons, laden with horn; and
four small tartans.

(Signed) J. Wooldridge,
Lieut. of the Cormorant.

November 18.

London Gazette, December 25, 1798.

Admiralty-Office.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Earl
St. Vincent, K. B. Commander-
in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and
Vessels in the Mediterranean, to
Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board
Le Souverain, Gibraltar, Novem-
ber 27.*

Herewith you will receive the
copy of a letter from rear-admiral
lord Nelson, inclosing one from cap-
tain Ball, of his majesty's ship Alex-
ander, with the capitulation of the
island of Goza.

Vanguard, at Sea, Nov. 1.

My lord,

I have the honour to transmit you
a letter received from captain Ball,
dated October 30, together with the
capitulation of the castle of Goza,
and a list of ordnance, &c. found in
it; the prisoners are now embarked
in the Vanguard and Minotaur, till
I can get a vessel, to send them to
France. Captain Ball, with three
fail of the line, a frigate, and fire-
ship, is entrusted with the blockade
of Malta, in which are two fail of
the line and three frigates, ready for
sea; and, from the experience I
have had of captain Ball's zeal, ac-
tivity, and ability, I have no doubt
but

but that, in due time, I shall have the honour of sending you a good account of the French in the town of Valetti. I am, with the greatest respect,

Your lordship's

Most obedient servant,

Horatio Nelson.

Admiral earl St. Vincent.

Alexander, off Malta, Oct. 30.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the commandant of the French troops, in the castle of Goza, signed the capitulation the 28th inst. which you had approved. I ordered captain Creswell, of the marines, to take possession of it in the name of his Britannic majesty, and his majesty's colours were hoisted. The next day, the place was delivered up in form to the deputies of the island, his Sicilian majesty's colours hoisted, and he acknowledged their lawful sovereign.

I embarked, yesterday, all the French officers and men who were on the island of Goza, amounting to 217.

I inclose the articles of capitulation, and an inventory of the arms and ammunition found in the castle, part of which I directed to be sent to the assistance of the Maltese, who are in arms against the French.—There were 2,200 sacks of corn in the castle, which will be a great relief to the inhabitants, who are much in want of that article.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Alex. John Ball.

Rear-admiral sir H. Nelson.

Blockade of Malta, under Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson on the Part of Great Britain. Lieutenant Colonel Lochey de Batt. Commander of the Troops in the Castle of Goza.

I. The French troops shall out of the castle of Goza, and the honours of war, and shall lay down their arms as they get out the gate.

II. The castle of Goza, the military implements and shall be delivered up to the officer appointed to take command of them.

III. The French officers and troops shall be protected persons and effects, and they shall be embarked immediately on board his Britannic majesty's ships, and sent to France, in the ports, at the expence of the government. They are not to be treated as prisoners of war, but as allies, during the war, and shall be particularly exchanged.

Rear-admiral sir Horatio K. B. has entered into articles with the inhabitants of Goza, that the French surrender to the British shall be considered as unconditional, and they will not be subject to the smallest insult or insult.

Signed, 28th of October,
Alex. John Ball, captain of his Britannic majesty's ship Alexander.

Lochey, Aju. de B.
Approved, Horatio Nelson

Articles of Capitulation between Alexander John Ball, Esq. Captain of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Alexander, appointed to conduct the

Extra of Articles found in the Castle of Goza, the 28th Octo
50 barrels of powder; 900
cartridges; 1000 musket-balls

shot ball; 1700 flints; 38 eight-pound cartridges, filled; 140 five-pound ditto; 450 six-pound ditto; 268 four-pound ditto; 25 three-pound ditto; 88 two-pound ditto; 18 eighteen-pounder guns, good, and 200 shot; 2 twelve-pounder guns, good, and 900 shot; 18-pounder guns, good, and 2985 shot; 400 hand-granades, filled; 90 lbs, and 90 lb. berts; 3200 facks of powder.

J. B. No small-arms, except what was laid down by the French government.

Extract of the Report from the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons, in Ireland, presented to the House, July 17th, 1798, by the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh.

His report, which occupied in reading full two hours, commences with a general view of the conspiracy carried on by the Society of United Irishmen, from its original formation to its intimate connection with a foreign enemy.—The report then refers to the report of the lords committee in 1793, and that of both houses in 1797, in which it states “to have been fully confirmed by the evidence of some principal leaders in the society.” The first objects of this society, at its formation in 1791, were alleged to be Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform; but from the original scheme, as developed in a tract from the founder, Theobald Wolfe Tone, the true objects appear to have been to separate Ireland from Great Britain, to overthrow the present constitution, and to establish a democratical republic in that country.

4

To forward these views, the public mind was prepared by the frequent circulation of seditious writings, in particular those of Thomas Paine; but the real objects of the society were not disclosed publicly until the year 1795, when the test of the society, which had previously bound its members to seek ‘a reform in the common house of parliament,’ was changed by the substitution of the words following—‘a more equal representation of all the people of Ireland;’ and it had appeared to the committee, upon the testimony of one of the executive committee of that society, that this alteration was made, in order to forward the plan of a separate republic.

The report then goes on to state, that great numbers of persons in the north of Ireland having been induced to enter into the views of the union, an immediate and direct communication was opened with the enemy.

Upon the establishment of the yeomanry in the autumn of 1796, the union found it necessary to assume a military character, in order to counter-act the efforts of government; and so far had they advanced in this system, that, from the papers seized in Belfast, in April, 1797, it appeared that the number of men arrayed for military purposes was not less than one hundred thousand; that arms in great abundance, pikes, cannon and ammunition, had been provided; and that nothing had been neglected to prepare the members of the union to rise, upon either the arrival of a foreign enemy, or the orders of the superior officers whom they were bound by oath to obey.

Beside

Beside these military preparations, every exertion was made to defeat the ordinary operations of justice. Witnesses, magistrates, and prosecutors were murdered, or if not murdered, pursued with the most violent injuries; attacked in their professions, their business, their characters, and their property; every inducement of hope, and every menace of danger, was employed to increase their numbers; and, from the fear of ruin, multitudes were daily obliged to join the ranks of the disaffected.

To disarm the loyal became as serious an object as to arm themselves, and, in consequence of incessant outrages, and continued murders, the loyal inhabitants of many parts of Ulster were stripped of their arms, and driven from their houses.

The Government, as it was its duty, resorted to the best means in its power of suppressing these outrages, and the legislature, in 1796, having passed the law, commonly called the Insurrection-Act, that law was enforced in many parts of Ulster, with considerable advantage to the quiet of the country.

In October, 1796, parliament having sanctioned the establishment of the yeomanry, that body of men, the original estimate of whom was twenty thousand, soon amounted to thirty-seven thousand; and during the late rebellion their numbers exceeded fifty-thousand men, sharing all the dangers, and performing all the duties, of his majesty's regular and militia forces.

Notwithstanding these measures, the numbers and confidence of the union increased: to give encouragement to their followers in the province of Ulster, a sort of mili-

tary parade was adopted as frequently practised. In autumn, and the spring of 1797, great numbers of these persons were assembled, under pretence of digging or planting potatoes, &c. but with design to exhibit their numbers, and strike terror into opponents. To suppress this practice, general Lake issued a proclamation, which, for that time, the desired effect; many lower orders, giving up the taking the oath of allegiance, receiving certificates of protest.

In the month of May, immediately before an intended insurrection, which was to have place in June, a proclamation issued, bearing date the 1st of May, offering pardon and protection to those who should renounce their treasons and surrender themselves; this proclamation produced some degree of effect; but an insurrection was determined, a partial one took place, with the vigorous exertions of the king's troops was speedily suppressed.

The industry of Ulster had been destroyed during the motions preceding, was, in consequence, immediately suppressed, and so much was the general tranquillity of the country reduced, that the authority of the magistrates became fully adequate to support the laws; the leaders of united Irishmen themselves to their ordinariness, and only a few of the committees continued to execute their plans of treason; but they had their followers dispirited, that until the rebellion in Leinster was actually rising, in May last, no in-

vail on the Northerners to
 , when a partial insurrec-
 take place, it was speedily
 d by the valour of the
 ops and yeomanry, and the
 ng zeal of the loyalists of

port then states that the
 ing perceived, during the
 of 1796, the loyalty of the
 people of Munster and
 ht, every effort was made
 their principles into those
 ; that the consequences
 labours soon appeared, in
 iring of arms and murders
 cal, in the summer and au-
 1798; that, the midland
 ern counties became soon
 ed in barbarity, resorting,
 n to murder and robbery,
 cient practices of burning
 and houghing the cattle of
 inst whom their rage was

eans employed to excite
 orders in these counties,
 chiefly Roman catholic;
 riffs of the abolition of
 d the fabrication of the
 ntable tests, falsely said
 en taken by his majesty's
 subjects, for the extor-
 Roman catholics; these fa-
 , monstrous and extrava-
 cy were, were the chief
 by which the deluded and
 seafantry were engaged to
 the plans of the union.
 her prosecution of their
 infamous periodical paper
 shed, in Dublin, called the
 r, recommending by name
 nation of such persons as
 re capacity of magistrates,
 witnesses, impeded the
 the society.

he same view, the paper
 L.

called the Press was established,
 which was latterly printed in the
 name of Mr. Arthur O'Connor,
 who, in his examination before the
 committee, admitted himself to have
 been a member of the executive
 directory, and an active leader in
 the society.—The objects of this
 paper, which was even more licen-
 tious than a former instrument of
 the union, (the Northern Star) were
 to impede the course of justice, by
 reviling all judicial proceedings;
 to aggravate the power of the
 union; and to forward all its plans;
 by continual exertions to prejudice
 the public mind in their favour, by
 continued misrepresentations of the
 conduct of the loyal, and unceasing
 publications in support of the de-
 signs of the union.

By these different means, the
 southern counties were prepared for
 insurrection; the county of Kildare,
 in particular, was so forward as to
 have manufactured 12,000 pikes;
 and the whole number of arms, in
 the kingdom, amounted, at the close
 of 1797, to 123,000, of different
 descriptions.

No art was omitted which
 could tend to embarrass government
 and promote the cause of the union;
 from the authentic reports of their
 officers, and the confessions of their
 chiefs, a large fund appeared to
 have been collected, by almost uni-
 versal subscription, to forward the
 objects of the society; out of this
 fund, all persons acting under their
 orders were defended when prose-
 cuted; witnesses bought off; law-
 yers hired to undertake, in the
 gross, the cause of all persons ac-
 cused of treason: under-sheriffs
 bribed to return partial panels;
 and graders paid to favour the ex-
 cuse of the persons accused.

Still farther to embarrass the king's government, the use of spirits was decried by the union, avowedly in order to injure the revenue; the circulation of bank-paper was impeded by a variety of contrivances; and the value of public securities was attacked and depreciated by a studied system of misrepresentation.

The report then proceeds to state, that, so early as the year 1796, the society, (as it appeared by the evidence of Dr. M'Nevin, who confesses himself to be a member of the executive directory) despairing of success in the project of producing a democratic republic, by the acquisition of what was styled 'reform,' had applied its labours to effect a revolution by arms; that, in consequence of the representations made by them to France, the government of that country resolved to send a force to this country, and made an offer to that purpose, which was accepted by the leaders of the union, and M'Nevin was sent to France with instructions to state the disposition of the people of this country, which he did, and received assurances of speedy assistance; that Arthur O'Connor and the late lord Edward Fitzgerald also proceeded, upon the same errand, to Hamburgh and Switzerland, but did not enter France, lest the government of this country should receive intimation of their so doing; that, at Frankfort, they had an interview with general Hoche, where they settled the intended descent, which, it was agreed, should take place in December; that, in December, the society received from France several contradictory accounts of the number embarked for the invasion, and therefore, doubting all of them, took no pains to prepare the people in

the south for the French, occasioned the peasantry to such loyalty in the winter.

It is then given as the opinion of the committee, that communication between England and France took place in 1796, although it appears from the trial of doctor Jackson, for treason, in 1795, that at that time of France had been employed in this country; and from the evidence drawn up for the French government, and proved upon that trial, that the leaders of the union were then considered as the sons of a French connection.

That statement appears to have been the joint production of John Wolfe Tone, the leader of the society, and Archibald Rowan, one of its chiefs, who are now both fugitives for high treason.

In order to keep up the influence of the union, the leaders sent their followers of the union to France in the spring of 1797, and, in order to expedite the matter, found it necessary to dispatch a confidential person, named John O'Connell, to Paris, and remained there, the accuser of the Irish union to the French government.

Another most confidential person was also dispatched, in the autumn of the last summer, to France, was Dr. M'Nevin, here secretary to the executive committee; he went to Hamburgh, presented himself to the French minister there, in order to obtain a passport; finding some difficulty in this, he drew up and presented to the same minister a memoir of the circumstances of Ireland,

, with great exaggeration, the promised assistance; in this it was stated, that the delusions of reform and emancipation were beginning to fail, from the delay; that the true republicans would be abandoned and discouraged, and the cause utterly lost. The French government, anxious to discover the facts, sent a confidential agent, with orders to proceed to Ireland; this person, having arrived in London, found a difficulty in getting a passport to Ireland, and the late lord Edward Fitzgerald was dispatched to meet him in London. In consequence of the representations made to him, the directory gave every encouragement to the Irish agent at Paris; great preparations were made in Holland; the fleet, afterwards happily defeated, on the glorious 11th of October, 1797, by the gallant lord Duncan, was fitted out for the invasion; the troops had been actually on-board, under command of general Daendells, but disembarked, when the Dutch admiral was ordered out, by the French commissioner, against his own desire, to fight the English fleet.

Mr. Nevin was also come to apply to France for an advance of half a million, or to be repaid from the same; and, if France were unwilling to do so much, he was employed to apply to the court of the purpose.

On all the evidence, it had been, to the committee, that had been, at all times, difficult to send any force into Ireland, which should not be to secure and retain Ireland herself as a French colony. The disposition in the government was illustrated by a letter from Lewins to lord Fitzgerald, dated from Paris, communicating to him, unusual cloke of mercantile expedience, the result of his mission. The letter mentioned that the trustees (the French directory) refused to advance the sum for 50,000 men, or make a loan short of the higher interest, and fewer than their own of a large army), and that it was not less than four months.

Although the same agents, afterwards made to induce Irish gentlemen of high rank in the several provinces to enter into their plan of invasion; but, from the want of the agents, these were unproductive.

The second memoir was presented to the French minister, to urge

the promised assistance; in this it was stated, that the delusions of reform and emancipation were beginning to fail, from the delay; that the true republicans would be abandoned and discouraged, and the cause utterly lost. The French government, anxious to discover the facts, sent a confidential agent, with orders to proceed to Ireland; this person, having arrived in London, found a difficulty in getting a passport to Ireland, and the late lord Edward Fitzgerald was dispatched to meet him in London. In consequence of the representations made to him, the directory gave every encouragement to the Irish agent at Paris; great preparations were made in Holland; the fleet, afterwards happily defeated, on the glorious 11th of October, 1797, by the gallant lord Duncan, was fitted out for the invasion; the troops had been actually on-board, under command of general Daendells, but disembarked, when the Dutch admiral was ordered out, by the French commissioner, against his own desire, to fight the English fleet.

Upon this failure, promises were made of new succours, in April, 1798; but, notwithstanding the encouragement and temptation given, by the late Irish rebellion, nothing was done.

Here the report observes, that these circumstances are all fully proved by the admission and confession of the principal leaders of the union.

In the beginning of the year 1797, the chiefs of the union, fearing that the zeal of their followers would abate, and that government might take still stronger measures to put down their designs, before

French aid should arrive, had seriously discussed a plan for a general insurrection: but this plan was received so ill by the Leinster delegates, that the project was dropped, and a considerable degree of coolness ensued between them and the northern leaders, and a design for seizing the castle, and trusting to the mere mob of Dublin for assistance, was actually in the contemplation of the Ulster delegates in this city, and only abandoned on account of the military precautions adopted by government at that period; and, in the latter end of May, in the same year, orders were issued for a general rising in Ulster, which was frustrated by the energy of general Lake, and many of the leaders obliged to fly the country. These fugitives, arriving at Hamburgh, obtained passports to France, (where they were very lately) and still held communication with the disaffected in this country.

It had appeared, by evidence, to be the general policy of the insurrection, to disconcert the government by a succession of small rebellions, and the first rebellion seemed likely to break out so soon as it could be so well timed, namely, of general Sir John Parnell, of the county of Wick, who, in the month of January, 1798, was apprehended, and confined in the castle of Dublin, having to hinder the order of the insurrection, it was apprehended, by the remaining leaders, that, if a rising did not speedily take place, the cause must be speedily abandoned. Reports were therefore ordered to be made, by the officers, of all the military circumstances of the country, of the several roads, rivers, mountains, fastnesses, defences, and other kinds of knowledge necessary to the carrying on a war. Orders

were also given to have the means of announcing the approach of the enemy (the king's troops) in practice; and that the several departments of military duty should be strictly attended to.

On the 26th of February it appears, that so perfect a military organization of the kind, that, by a resolution of the thunks were formally given to different colonels for the zealous diligence with which they executed their several regimental discipline, and they were required to exhort their troops to shake off the shackles of tyranny but a few days, when the universalization of Ireland would be bound forth, and overwhelm oppressors!

The same system of terror had nearly succeeded in the south-western counties; not a day passed without new and murders—the country was deluged from the continued which disgraced it: witnesses, magistrates, were all with the same savage rancour to such a degree did the of the disaffected rise, that in the month of March last, in the county of Tipperary, a body of thirty armed and mounted men entered the large and populous town of Cashier, in the open day, it deliberately for arms, and committed some acts of violence off with the plunder, any opposition.

Lord Camden, upon this occasion, by a proclamation, dated the 30th of 1798, gave, to the several commanding his majesty's full power and authority

his rebellion by military force, at the same time, holding out the peaceable and repentant of protection and forgiveness.

This proclamation was sent to the several counties, and the postmaster-general dispatched the necessary directions, and the consequence of it was, that, in all cases the power of the state was used to act for its preservation during this period of time, full and sufficient notice for resistance and submission have been given. By this proclamation the consequent measures, the power of the state was greatly restored; the orders of the union began to be obeyed, and the rebels were obliged to give up arms, to solicit and obtain pardon and protection, to betake themselves to their industry, and to the practices of outrage; the power of the government was fast yielding to the measures of government, and the cause of the union was being ground.

The alternative now remained to be, whether it was to be a rebellion, or a submission of their design. The rebellion was determined to be the cause of Dublin, the city of Loughborough, and the army of Chappellized, were to be the same time; the north were to rise in arms, and for their insurrection was the detention of the mail from Dublin. This plan, is given in evidence on Henry and John Sheares, who were for treason, was also before this committee.

The views of the rebellion, this attempt proved successful, and was faithfully detailed in a draught of a proclamation, proved, upon the same trial, to be in the hand-writing of John Sheares, who, as it appeared, in evidence, to the committee, had been elected a member of the executive directory, in the room of one of the persons apprehended on the 12th of March.

The insurrection was fixed for the night of the 23d of May. On the 19th, several of the chiefs of the union were apprehended. On the 23d, the mail-coaches were stopped and destroyed; but such was the vigilance of government, that the intended movements in the capital were completely frustrated.

Every exertion was, however, made in other parts of the country, and the events of the atrocious rebellion which followed are too fresh in our memories to require detail.

On the 24th, the lord-lieutenant published another proclamation, by which he delegated to the several military officers, the power of trying crimes connected with rebellion by martial law; and to this seasonable exertion of a constitutional power for the public safety, the report ascribes the suppression of the rebellion, not less than to the loyalty and courage of the regular, militia, and yeomanry, corps.

The report then proceeds to give as a general opinion, upon the system of the united Irishmen, that it originated not in a desire to obtain reform or emancipation, but was devised for the subversion of the present constitution, the separation of Ireland from the British empire, the setting up a democratic republic, the abolition of rank, and the overthrow of every present establishment in church and state.

That the means by which this system was forwarded, were the propagation of doctrines which flattered the passions of the ignorant and vulgar, by promises to the southern peasantry of an abolition of tithes; and to the northern manufacturers, of political power; by seditious publications, and perpetual falsehoods and misrepresentations.

It ascribes the speedy suppression of the rebellion to the rashness of the attempt, and the vigilance of government in disconcerting the plans agreed upon.

The facts thus proved, by the concurring testimony of some of the most active leaders of the union, are supposed, by the report, to be sufficient to convince the most incredulous, that the mask of reform and emancipation were only assumed, in order to impose upon the public mind, and conceal and advance the real design of separation from Great Britain, and establishing a republic, if not subject to, at least, in alliance with, France.

The committee then observe, that the means already employed, and intended to be farther employed by the society, in case of success, were exactly those by which the happiness and honour of the French nation have been already destroyed: and which, wherever they have been practised, have blasted the country which they have invaded with all the curses of anarchy and desolation.

The report then refers to an appendix, containing some of the depositions upon which the committee formed these opinions.

The first of these is the examination, upon oath, of Dr. McNevin which is given at large, and of which the following is the substance:

Having confessed himself a united Irishman, he thus de-
scribes the several gradations of estates, each chosen by degrees from that immediately below rank—the baronial from the societies, the district from the county from district, a provincial from county committee. He swears, “that the executive committee was chosen by the provincial meetings, who ballotted for five names, the first of the executive report of the election to the society chosen, but did not come to the result to the electors, who thus excluded from any knowledge of the persons by whom it was directed.”

He says, “that the words *in parliament* were struck out of the constitution, and a representation of the people inserted, because the reform was given up, and the establishment of a republic determined. The society became a body in 1795; the delegates of different societies were of military officers; those from the societies of twelve each were lieutenants; those of the baronies usually captains; and rank of colonels, who were members; each battalion consisted of 600 men. The soldiers were elected by the colonels three names to the executive appointed from them a general for the county. He knows not how to procure Irish officers in the continent which did not succeed; he does not know that the French emigrant-officers were ever applied to; but that attempts have been made to seduce the soldiery to the union, but those attempts

generally successful; he a fund was formed to persons accused of crimes under the union, and to ms, and that those arms employed in effecting a and establishing a republic, supported by this d, have been sent not only his country and Great it into France. He has ports made in parliament d 1797, and except that rs of men associated in were under-rated, he be e reports to have been ed. The people had long ined to rise, but it was surd to do so while their ere on their guard. He the military organization r and Munster began in

connection between the the societies in England und was very slight—it ily more than what pass- n the members, as indi-

ril 1797, an insurrection ed, but the writing which the project was after- royed, and the idea given

owns that part of the sys- o decry the use of spirits irculation of bank-notes; recommended not to aid edit by the purchase of ; an exhortation to this as circulated by the ex-

nunications were made union to the French di- 1796; a promise was then avading Ireland to support s of the union, and it was the part of Ireland to de-

fray the expences of the arma- ment.

"About October, 1797, a special messenger arrived to say that these succours were ready to the number of 8,000. These troops were to be landed in Bantry-bay. An insurrection was to have taken place in the north, had these troops been landed when they arrived. A conference was had with Hoche, at Frankfort, to settle the plan of this invasion.

"Witness knows, that until the the month of February last, an accredited minister from Ireland resided at Paris; since that time witness (having been apprehended in March) knows nothing of him. He knows that a memoir was given to the French minister at Hamburgh upon the affairs of the union; that memoir was in English. It stated "that the Bantry-bay expedition had given confidence to the republicans; that the next landing in the south should be attempted at Oyster-haven, especially as government had fortified Bantry, and taken military precautions at Bandon and Fermoy; that the south was now completely organised, and Bandon become a second Belfast; that 108,000 men were ready in the north, but from the quantity of arms surrendered to government in consequence of its measures, a large supply of them would be wanting; that in the north the peninsula of Donegal was organized, and Lough Foyle would be a proper place for landing, as the garrison of Derry was weak, and one regiment there disaffected. It also recommended a diversion to be made at Sligo, and recommended the bay of Galway as very easy to enter, but very difficult to get out of. It farther mentioned, that the catholic priests throughout the king-

dom had ceased to be alarmed at the calamities against the French with respect to their conduct to their priests, and were become active in the cause, and promised that France should be fully reimbursed for the expenses of this and the former unsuccessful attempt, provided the number of troops did not exceed ten, or fall short of five thousand men, provided with a sufficient train of artillery, engineers, &c.

"It was also recommended that the Irish seamen, prisoners of war, should be separated from the English, in order to induce them to join in the expedition; that the French should, upon their landing, publish a proclamation that they came as allies to deliver, and not as enemies to conquer Ireland; and it was urged that France should in the negotiations at Lille insist upon the independence of Ireland as a preliminary article; and as a future inducement to France, assured the Directory that the Irish militia would join the union."

The writer of this memoir went afterwards to Paris, and was at Lille during the last negotiation for peace. He understood that the Directory did not think the English ministry sincere, but that if what France had a right to expect had been offered, peace would have been made. After the rupture of the negotiation, new assurances were given, that speedy succour should be sent, to deliver Ireland.

"It is heard that three several accounts have been received from Paris since February 1st, promising that in April a descent should be made.

"Witness was himself a member of the executive directory of the union. The memoir he has men-

tioned was delivered to the minister at Hamburg.

"The Irish minister at Paris supported from the general he took money with him, & been since supplied with advances.

"Witness knows that a resolution was entered into by the pre-committee in February last, to be diverted from their object any concession of parliament known that this resolution was communicated to the executive, & proved by them, as a denouement of commons, and the throw of the ecclesiastical establishment, were their chief object loan of half a million was at to be negotiated in 1797, in but it did not succeed. A believes that disability alone prevents France from carrying a war into effect, of invading Ireland. He does not think the committee of Ireland care one about reform or emancipation. He believes all they wish is to be free from the payment of tithes.

The testimony of Arthur not stated—"that he was a member of the executive directory; born an united Irishman from January, 1798; began his negotiations with France in the 1798. He knows of no connection with the English and Scotch ties; the Irish nation always to keep clear of them."

The remainder of O'Connell's testimony is nearly the same as that of McNevin.

Samuel Nelson deposes that in May, 1798, the civil organ of the union was complete in and that the military organ was settled in August, 1798.

was taken up on a charge of being unwell, and falling into sickness, died last January, by good condition of his not in treasonable projects;

Bond was arrested, he said, and gave his advice to the union. He said with a design of attending on the night of 1st May last, which was by government; he was aided with a design of attacking the Bannockburn, but he his friends from the attack. He thinks Ulster is by no means organized, or so hearty as, as it was twelve years ago, the most active leaders were arrested and obliged to join the union, which were forced and coerced, that is, he does not think good had been well informed. He then corroborated O'Connor's account, and detailed the conduct of France, &c.

Addie Emmet, barrister-at-law, in addition to the testimony he detailed the same facts as the other witnesses, confessed, was a member of the executive of the union, being in January, 1797, and till May in the same afterwards, from his being in January, 1798, until his arrest. The first communication with France, which came to his knowledge, was in 1797, when, in order to establish intercourse with the French, an agent was sent to reside in France, and continues. He knows of no person sent to this country for assistance, &c.; that

it became necessary to apply to France for a larger quantity of arms than were promised at first, in order to supply those given up to government. He is certain that France gave assurances that the armament in the Texel, in the summer of 1797, was intended to come to Ireland; and that a further promise of assistance, in April, 1798, was made by the directory.

"He accounts for the loyalty of the lower orders in Munster, during the Bantry-bay invasion, by the union having taken no pains to prepare their minds for the French, as they had been amused with contradictory accounts from France; and it was also determined to avoid an insurrection until the French should come, had not the severe measures adopted in Kildare, by the king's ministers urged the alternative of rising or yielding up the cause. He believes, had they waited until the French came, the rising would have been more general and formidable.

It was intended to raise a general fund for the service of the union, by the confiscation of the church property, and that of all of those who did not join them; the persons of the latter, if they did not actively oppose the union, were to be only held as hostages until it would be convenient to transport them; and their wives, if they were not hostile to the new order of things, were to be supported by a stipend out of their husband's property—the rest to belong to the republic.

"He is persuaded that the bulk of the people do not care about, or understand reform and emancipation, but that they are become anxious for them, having been told that they led to the abolition of tithes,

It was determined to have no ecclesiastical establishment whatever, nor any distinction of rank."

Witness being asked as to the practicability of Ireland being a separate state from Great Britain, when she had not means to build a navy, and must be dependent on England for the mere article of coals? he replied "that he thought Ireland fully able to stand alone as an independent republic; her wealth and population had infinitely increased within the last century, and though she might and would for ten or twelve years be much crippled by the fleets and power of England, yet the strength of the British navy would soon fail when Ireland ceased to act with Great Britain; and as to the article of fuel, the extension of inland navigation would soon remove the necessity of importation."

It appeared by the concurrent testimony of all these witnesses, that as every individual concealed his own arms, no depot or collection of arms for the union existed.

Articles agreed upon for the Exchange of Prisoners, between the British and French Commissioners.

I. An exchange of prisoners of war shall immediately take place between the two countries, man for man, and rank for rank: and the French government shall begin, by sending over to England, in a French cartel vessel, a number of British prisoners, with the proportion of five officers to one hundred men; upon the arrival of whom in England, the British government will cause an equal number, of the same ranks, of French prisoners, to be

sent, in an English cartel vessel, to France. The British government shall then cause to be sent to in an English cartel vessel, a number of French prisoners, with the proportion of officers, as mentioned, for whom the government shall return, by cartel vessel, the same number of British prisoners. The exchange shall be continued as to the same alternate plan, or the other of the two governments shall think proper to put thereto; and, in that case, if so discontinuing is to return, delay, whatever number of prisoners may appear to be against the balance of the exchanges to that time have taken place, shall be the consequence of this cartel.

II. In order to prevent difficulties that might otherwise arise from the diversity of ranks in the service of the two countries, it is hereby agreed that the hereto annexed, of corresponding ranks in the English and French services, shall uniformly be observed by both parties, and that on either side, of ranks corresponding there shall be no correspondence of officers in possession of other power, shall be exchanged for their equivalent, according to the scale of value in men specified in the said table.

III. All the prisoners of war to be exchanged by the two countries shall be selected, according to ranks, by the respective governments of the countries to which they are to be sent, residing at Paris or in London, without any interference whatever on the part of the government in whose possession they may be.

IV. It being stipulated, that British prisoners shall be sent

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d in French vessels, and the such prisoners conveyed to France

British vessels, it is hereby agreed, that the whole expence attending such vessels shall be defrayed by the respective countries by which they may be employed; and that the prisoners, during their passage, shall be furnished with the following daily allowances, *viz.*

<i>British Prisoners.</i>		<i>lb.</i>
Bread	—	1
Beef	—	1
Beer 2 quarts, or wine 1 quart.		
<i>French Prisoners.</i>		<i>lb.</i>
Bread	—	1½
Beef	—	¾
Beer 2 quarts.		

table of which allowances is to be fixed to the mast of each cartel vessel.

V. All prisoners on both sides, whether officers, who, from wounds, age, or infirmities, are rendered incapable of farther service, and also all boys, under twelve years of age, shall be forthwith returned to their respective countries, without regard to their numbers or equality of exchange; but the selection of persons, of the descriptions mentioned in this article, is to be left entirely to the agents and surgeons of the government of the country in which they are detained.

VI. All surgeons, surgeons' mates, purser (or aides-commissaires), purser's stewards (or commis aux-vivres), secretaries, chaplains, and schoolmasters, being the classes comprehended under the denomination *non-combatants*; and also passengers not of the sea or land service, whatever ships taken, shall not be considered as prisoners, but shall be immediately set at liberty, to return to their respective countries,

without being placed to the account of exchange.

VII. All officers bearing authentic commissions in the land-service, and those belonging to the sea-service of the following ranks, *viz.* admirals, vice-admirals, rear-admirals, commodores, captains, lieutenants, ensigns, masters, mates (or pilotes), midshipmen (or aspirants), and also masters and mates, or second captains, of merchant vessels, exceeding the burthen of eighty tons, together with the captain, and in the proportion of three other officers to each hundred men, of privateers of fourteen carriage-guns and upwards, shall either be permitted to return to their respective countries on parole, not to serve until regularly exchanged, or shall have the usual indulgence of parole granted to them in the country in which they are detained. And it is agreed, that whatever officers may, by virtue of this article, return to their respective countries, shall be suffered to depart from their present places of confinement, to Dover or Gravelines, as soon as conveniently may be after the signing of the present cartel; and also that all officers residing on parole in their own countries, shall signify to the agent of the country to which they are prisoners, their respective places of residence, which they are on no account to change, without first intimating their intention to the said agent; and they are, moreover, at the expiration of every two months to transmit, to the said agent, a certificate of the particular place where they may reside, signed by the magistrates or municipal officer of such places.

VIII. The settlement of the balance now existing on the account of fuel

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such exchanges of prisoners of war of both countries, as have taken place from the commencement of hostilities to the day of the date hereof, shall be deferred until the determination of the present war; but it is clearly understood, that all officers on both sides, who have been released, and permitted to return to their respective countries on parole, since the commencement of the war, and who have not hitherto

been regularly exchanged, are to serve in any capacity, either civil or military, until they shall have been duly exchanged for prisoners of equal ranks, according to the original engagements.

Done at the transport-office
London, the 13th day
September, 1798.

Rupert George, John Schaz
Ambrose Serle, John Mark
-Niou.

Table of the corresponding Ranks in the English and French Service, and their Value in Men.

<i>French.</i>	<i>Ranks in the Navy.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Value in Men.</i>
Vice-admiral commanding in chief, having the temporary rank of admiral.		Admiral commanding in chief,	
Vice-admiral.		Admiral carrying his flag at the main: vice-admiral,	
Rear-admiral.		Rear-admiral,	—
Chief of a squadron.		Commodore,	—
Captain of a ship of the line.		Post-captain of three years standing, whose rank answers to that of colonel. Ditto, having rank of lieutenant-colonel,	
Captain of a frigate.		Masters and commanders, or captains not post, having rank of major, amongst whom are included captains of fire-ships, who are masters and commanders,	—
Lieutenant of a ship of the line.		Lieutenant, without distinction,	
Ensign of a ship of the line.		Lieutenant, when all the French shall be exchanged, and, in default of English lieutenants, midshipmen,	—
Midshipman, master of a merchant vessel, and captain of a privateer.		Midshipman, master of a merchant vessel, and captain of a privateer,	—
Lieutenant of a merchant vessel or privateer, and all petty officers.		Mates, and all petty officers,	
Seamen, volunteers, and others, being considered as common seamen.		Scamen, volunteers, and others, being considered as common seamen,	—

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Ranks in the Land-Service.

<i>French.</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Value in Men.</i>
of division, commanding in	Captain-general, or field-marshal, 60	
of division.	General, —	40
of brigade.	Lieutenant-general, —	30
of the preceding ; superior following.	Major-general —	20
brigade.	Brigadier-general, —	15
battalion of squadron.	Colonel, —	8
	Captain, —	6
nt.	Lieutenant, —	4
tenant.	Ensign, —	3
ommissioned officers, down to nk of corporal, inclusive.	Non-commissioned officers, down to the rank of corporal, in- clusive, —	2
	Soldiers, —	1
	Rupert George, John Schank, Ambrose Serle. John Marth. Niou.	

*of the Proceedings of the
of the Treasury, on the
rs referred to their Consider-
by Parliament, relative to
reposed Alterations and co-
it Arrangements in the pub-
lics.*

poses instructions are given to the
solicitor to prepare a bill for the in-
spection of Parliament. Recom-
pense is, however, to be made to
the present incumbents, for any
loss that may be sustained by the
alteration.

Excise.

Customs.
First office to which their at-
tention has been turned, is that of
customs, in which various alter-
ed modifications are proposed
to be made, the most material of
which are the following : 1st. The
abolition of many of the fees taken
at, particularly on out-door
duties. 2d. The entire abolition
of duties in that office. 3d. The
weekly transference of mo-
ney from Scotland to the hands of
the general of the customs
in Scotland.
The effect of these beneficial par-

The second object is the office of
excise. Here the primary consider-
ation is the great expence of law
charges, particularly those incurred
for the last year, which, accord-
ing to accounts produced, 'a-
mounted to upwards of 12,000*l.* the
solicitor's emoluments on which are
rated at 5,326*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* To this
article of expenditure, particular
attention is, in future, to be paid.
In this department, likewise, much
dissatisfaction is expressed, from the
detention of the remittances from
Scotland, together with some par-
ticular modes for the prevention of
the

the like in future. Respecting the abolition of holidays in this office, nothing is yet recommended.

Stamp-Office.

The first object of their lordships' attention in this office, appears to be the great increase of incidental expences, particularly for Scotland. The next appears to be an order from their lordships, that in future all persons accepting places in this office, shall do their duty personally. To which are to be added, various economical variations respecting the emoluments of stamp distributors. In short, it is recommended that a complete alteration shall take place in the management of this branch of revenue; a bill for which purpose is to be brought into parliament.

Post-Office.

The next object to which their lordships have turned their attention, is the post-office, in which a great number of alterations are proposed, particularly respecting the receipts, disbursements, &c. more especially under the foreign department, packet-hire, insurance, &c. These being, from their nature, very complex, a proper idea of the proposed retrenchments cannot at present be exhibited.

Tax-Office.

The investigation, respecting the tax-office, which comes next under consideration, is principally confined to the landage allowance made to the various country receivers.

The Salt-Office.

It is to be totally abolished, and its duties transferred to the excise,

agreeably to the recommendation of the finance committee.

The Hawkers and Pedlars the Hackney-Coach-Offices were proposed to be abolished placed under the commission of taxes.

Penion-Duties.

Some alterations are proposed to be made in the receipt of penion-duties, to prevent the non-payment of those duties so long a time in the hands of the receivers as at

Treasury-Office.

The only alteration in this office is the total abolition of the year's gifts in future; powers to which effect have been issued by the commissioners.

The offices of the Secretaries of State, and the Admiralty, are to be brought under the consideration of parliament at an early period.

Transport-Office.

One source of emolument in this office, a percentage on a ship's settlement of her accounts, is proposed to be abolished.

The arrangements in the Ordnance Office are postponed till the opening of parliament, as are the arrangements in the Ordnance.

The Exchequer.

In this office various modifications are proposed, especially for the purpose of bringing public accounts forward, and for the recovery of moneys in their hands.

List of several Offices, which are proposed to be abolished as they become vacant, and the Amount of the Annual

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after the Deduction of the Year, 1788.

PORT OF LONDON.

	Income, including Fees.		
Prosecutions	£.	s.	d.
-	1,800	3	3
Seizures	414	8	6
of the ex-			
books in			
ports	223	0	0
General	2,351	17	7
Subsidies			
Customs	2,104	0	2
Warrants	251	6	5
Total	7,144	15	11

the several Offices, which, are to be abolished, Offices; but the Duties being necessary, are to be executed, either by the to the Persons who held its, or by other Officers venue; together with the of the Annual Income of the Year 1788, after De- Taxes.

PORT OF LONDON.

	Income, including fees.		
of the re-	£.	s.	d.
General's re-			
and pay-	542	16	8
General of all			
ships be-			
to Great	602	18	0
General of			
and ex-	914	0	9
inwards			
ards	1,761	5	2

Collector inwards	£ 2,733	4	6
Collector outwards	2,103	2	3
Usher in the long room	596	16	4
Nineteen king's wait-			
ers	2,678	12	1
Chief searcher	766	14	0
Five under-searchers	4,946	0	0
Two searchers at			
Gravesend	1,233	15	7
Total London	18,879	5	4

OUT PORTS.

Twenty-three custom-			
ers, twenty compt-			
rollers, twenty fear-			
chers, four king's			
waiters at Bristol	24,569	6	2

Total London and			
out-ports	43,448	11	6

A List of the several Offices which are proposed to be either abolished, consolidated, or regulated; with the Amount of the Annual Income of each, after Deduction of Taxes, in the Year 1788.

PORT OF LONDON.

	Income, including fees.		
	£	s.	d.
Receiver of fines and			
forfeitures for Lon-	402	4	8
don			
Reciver of fines and			
forfeitures remitted	515	0	0
from the out-ports			
Comptroller of fines			
and forfeitures re-	259	6	9
mitted from the			
out-ports			
Accountant of petty	501	10	0
receipts			
Surveyor of the out-	194	9	11
port accounts			
Four			

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	£.	s.	d.
Four examiners of out- port collectors quar- ter books - - -	474	8	0
Customer of cloth and petty customs, out- wards - - -	69	10	3
Collector of the petty customs, inwards - -	289	11	11
Comptroler of cloth and petty customs, inwards and out- wards - - -	182	18	8
Collector of the petty customs on wool and leather exported - -	220	11	11
Comptroler of the great customs on wool and leather exported - - -	61	17	3
Total	8,176	9	4

*List of Persons granted Letters of
Diploma, January, 1792: to wit—
1. John A. Nova Scotia Port
of Call, as the Port of Call, etc.
2. Peter A. Nova Scotia Port
of Call, as the Port of Call, etc.*

Feb. 1, 1792.—Ann Dorchen, Esq., in trust for - - -	13	10	9
Oct. 2, 1792.—John Moffat, Esq., in trust for the use of the line of the - - -	501	0	0
Nov. 6, 1792.—John Ellis, Esq., in trust for the use of the line of the - - -	100	0	0
March 18, 1792.—John Burdett, Esq., in trust for the use of the line of the - - -	500	0	0
May 21, 1792.—John Stuart, Esq., in trust for the use of the line of the - - -			

five, in consideration of his having removed from Nova Scotia, where he was em- ployed in the southern whale fishery, and res- ided with his family at Milford Haven, dur- ing the term of their natural lives - - -	169
May 21, 1793.—Tim- othy Felger and his wife Abigail Felger, ditto - - -	169
June 18, 1793.—Sarah Hawkins, widow of Benjamin Hawkins, etq. (expressed) during plea- sure - - -	893
June 25, 1793.—James Hayes, Esq. - - -	500
July 6, 1793.—Betty Clark, Chamberlain, and the Governor of Nova Scotia - - -	66
July 17, 1793.—William Frost, and Lieut. Col. Frost, in trust for Mrs. Frost, ditto - -	600
July 21, 1793.—Ed- ward Ambrose and George Trotter, in trust for Eleanor Mel- ford, ditto - - -	300
July 25, 1793.—Bene- dict Arnold and Tho- mas Norrison, etqrs. in trust for the follow- ing children, viz Ed- ward, Stephen Arnold, James Robertson Ar- nold, Sophia Maria Arnold, and George Arnold, 100 each - -	400
July 28, 1793.—Sir John Cuthbert, and John Roberts, etq. in trust for Sarah Bates, ditto	500

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	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
93.—Pene- Cooke, ditto	150	0	0	Sneyd, in considera- tion o' his long and faithful services in the			
1793.—Eliza- ke, ditto	175	0	0	office of his majesty's secretary of state for			
93.—Maria itto -	175	0	0	foreign affairs, during			
1793.—Eliza- y, ditto -	32	10	0	pleasure - - -	336	0	0
1793.—John and William , in trust for milton Gor-				Sept. 18, 1793.—Eliza- beth Sneyd, wife of			
) - - -	200	0	0	ditto, ditto - - -	336	0	0
3.—William Miles, esq.				Oct. 9, 1793. — Marg. Wolters, during plea-			
- - -	300	0	0	sure - - -	248	0	0
3.—Sir Geo. bart. and , esq. in trust				Oct. 9, 1793. — Catha- rine Gertrude Robin-			
for Anna				son, ditto - - -	600	0	0
, ditto -	400	0	0	Oct. 9, 1793. — Lewis Ernest Hake (expired)			
1793.—The omas Wal-				ditto - - -	248	0	0
o - - -	500	0	0	Oct. 9, 1793. — Lack- ford Hart, ditto -	100	0	0
1793.—Caleb rd, esq. ditto	200	0	0	Oct. 9, 1793. — Ann Flint, widow, ditto	66	0	0
93.—Robert and Catha-				Oct. 9, 1793.—Ditto, in trust for the two eldest			
ifax, widow				of her eight children, during pleasure -	66	0	0
te bishop of				Oct. 9, 1793.—Frances Francis, ditto - -	60	0	0
, in trust for				Oct. 9, 1793. — Eliza- beth Francis, ditto	60	0	0
wing child-				Oct. 9, 1793.—Catha- rine Callow, ditto	50	0	0
Gertrude,				Jan. 20, 1794. — Capt. Evelyn Sutton, ditto	250	0	0
, Marianne,				April 16, 1794. — Ann Christie, ditto -	18	11	0
Catharine,				April 21, 1794.—James Rivers, esq. ditto -	446	0	0
abeth Hah-				July 1, 1794. — Samuel Rose, in trust for			
nach, ditto	360	0	0	Wm. Cowper, during			
93.—Wil-				pleasure - - -	300	0	0
rkener, esq.				July 1, 1794. — Lady Albina Cumberland,			
on to a pen-				ditto - - -	400	0	0
10l. per ann.				July 1, 1794.—Henry Hobart and Richard			
to him in	100	0	0	N			
ing pleasure							
93.—Jeremy							
-							

Cum-

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Cumberland, esqrs in trust for Harriet Elizabeth Margaret Cumberland, ditto -	100	0	0	shall be provided for in his majesty's service -	50
July 1, 1794.—Ditto, in trust for Albina Elizabeth Cumberland, ditto -	100	0	0	Mar. 21, 1795.—Right hon. Sylvester Douglas, during the term of his natural life; but to cease and determine when he shall accept and be in actual possession of any office or place, for the term of his natural life, either in Great Britain or Ireland, of the clear yearly value of 1000 <i>l.</i> or upwards; or when he shall accept and be in actual possession of the office of surveyor-general of his majesty's woods, &c. then and in that case, the said annuity to be suspended, and the payment thereof to cease for and during the time he shall be in actual possession of the said last-mentioned office; but in case he shall be removed therefrom, then the said annuity or yearly sum is to become payable as before -	61
July 27, 1794.—Thomas Lord Wallingham, in trust for George and Thomas de Grey, and the survivor, ditto -	1200	0	0	March 21, 1795.—Right hon. Sylvester Douglas, during the joint lives of himself and Frederick Sylvester North Douglas, his son, and the survivor of them -	61
Sept. 20, 1794.—Right hon. Edmund Burke, during the joint lives of himself and his wife Jane Burke, and the survivor of them -	1200	0	0	July 9, 1795.—Dorothy Balaer, during pleasure -	3
Sept. 25, 1794.—Win. Webster and his wife, and the survivor of them, during pleasure -	65	0	0		
Sept. 25, 1794.—Thomas English, ditto -	147	0	0		
Nov. 10, 1794.—Elizabeth Ewart, widow, ditto -	645	0	0		
Nov. 10, 1794.—Ditto, in trust for her son John Ewart, ditto -	121	0	0		
Nov. 10, 1794.—Ditto, in trust for her daughter, Elizabeth Ewart, ditto -	121	0	0		
Nov. 10, 1794.—Ditto, in trust for her daughter, Mary Ewart, ditto -	121	0	0		
Jan. 20, 1795.—Frances Ann Allen, ditto -	75	0	0		
Jan. 20, 1795.—Jane Moley, ditto -	50	0	0		
Jan. 20, 1795.—Mary Coulson, widow, ditto -	35	0	0		
Feb. 24, 1795.—Henry Bunbury, esq. during pleasure, or until he					

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95.—John	£	s. d.	messengers in ordi-	£	s. d.
w Hollingf-			nary, ditto	100	0 0
trust for					

ms, ditto 300 0 0
 —Sir Jas.
 gels, bart.
 - - 4200. 0 0

96.—Tho-
 ta, esq. in
 dy Augusta
 ditto - 1200 0 0

97.—Sir Ro-
 tie, kni. dur-
 int lives of
 and him-
 - - 1000 0 0

976.—Sir
 t, bart. for
 consul-ge-
 nison, dur-
 re - 1000 0 0

97.—Peg-
 abe, widow,
 - - 195 0 0

97.—Mary
 Erskine,
 - - 400 0 0

97.—Rev.
 oten Hyde,
 on of a
 king Wil-
 queen Mary
 ily, for ser-
 to - 50 0 0

97.—Lady
 rdaunt, ditto 400 0 0

97.—Lady
 ulkeley, ditto 200 0 0

1797.—Jas.
 ofs, esq. 250 0 0

1798.—Tho-
 ge, ditto 130 0 0

8.—Harriet
 laine, ditto 200 0 0

1798.—Ly-
 as, widow of
 m. Brooks,
 his majesty's

Contingent Pensions.

June 5, 1792. — Right
 hon. lord Grenville
 and Chas. Moss, clk.
 in trust for Harriet
 Margaret King, wife
 of John King, esq.
 one of the under-
 secretaries of state,
 during her natural
 life, to commence at
 the death of Mr. King,
 or whenever he shall
 cease to hold the office
 of under-secretary of
 state, or any other of-
 fice or offices, salary
 or salaries, from or
 under government, to
 the clear annual value
 of 400*l*. with a provi-
 sion, that if Mr. King
 shall in future be in
 possession of any offices
 or salaries of the clear
 annual value of 400*l*.
 as before-mentioned,
 then, during such time
 as he shall be in the
 enjoyment of the
 same, the said pen-
 sion, granted as afore-
 said, to determine and
 cease to be paid - 554 0 0

Oct. 2, 1792.—William
 Pollock and Frederick
 Booth, esq. in trust for
 Marg. Nepean, wife
 of Evan Nepean, esq.
 one of the under-
 secretaries of state,
 during her natural
 life, to commence
 upon the death of the
 said Evan Nepean, or

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when he shall cease to hold the said office of under-secretary of state - - - £ s. d. *Pensions to late Ministers at for Courts.*

643 0 0 Nov. 13, 1793.—Wm. £
Lindsay, esq. late re-
sident at Venice; to
continue until other-
wise provided for in
his majesty's service,
or until determined
by warrant from his
majesty (expired) - 600
July 1, 1796.—Jane
Aust, wife of George
Aust, esq. late one of
the under-secretaries
of state, to commence
from the death of the
said George Aust, and
to continue during
pleasure - - 717 0 0

Sept. 14, 1797.—Sarah
Anne Wilmot, wife
of John Wilmot, esq.
to commence from the
death of the said John
Wilmot, and to con-
tinue during pleasure;
granted in conse-
quence of Mr. Wil-
mot's services in exe-
cuting the provisions
of the act of the 30th
year of his present
majesty, for giving
relief to such persons
as have suffered in
their rights and pro-
perties during the late
unhappy dissensions
in America - - 400 0 0

Nov. 7, 1797.—Eliza-
beth Hayter, wife of
the rev. John Hayter,
and to Sophia Hayter,
their daughter, res-
pectively and succes-
sively, to commence
from the death of the
said John Hayter, and
to continue during
pleasure - - 131 0 0

June 26, 1793.—Chas.
Keene, esq. late chargé
d'affaires at Stock-
holm; to continue un-
til otherwise provided
for in his majesty's
service, or until de-
termined by warrant
from his majesty - 25
Oct. 4, 1793.—William
Barnier, esq. late char-
gé d'affaires at Peterf-
burgh; to continue
until otherwise pro-
vided for in his ma-
jesty's service, or until
determined by war-
rant from his majesty 21
Oct. 23, 1793.—Sir Ro-
bert Murray Keith,
late envoy-extraordi-
nary at Vienna; to
continue until other-
wise provided for in
his majesty's service,

None of the above pensions have
yet taken effect.

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determined £ s. d.
ant from his
(expired) - 2250 0 0

1794.—Cha.
sq. late agent
ul-general at
to continue
herwise pro-
r in his ma-
rvice, or un-
ermined by
from his ma-
- - 460 0 0

1794.—Lord
late envoy-
inary at Flo-
to continue
herwise pro-
r in his ma-
rvice, or un-
ermined by
from his ma-
pired) - 1500 0 0

1797.—Lord
bury, late am-
extraordina-
: states-gene-
the United
as; to conti-
til otherwise
l for in his
s service, or
etermined by
from his ma-
- - 2300 0 0

1797.—Lord
ens, late am-
extraordina-
: states-gene-
the United
as; to conti-
til otherwise
l for in his
s service, or
etermined by
from his ma-
- - 2300 0 0

1797.—Tho-

mas Walpole, esq. late £. s. d.
envoy extraordinary
to the elector pal-
atine; to continue un-
til otherwise provided
for in his majesty's
service, or until de-
termined by warrant
from his majesty - 800 0 0

Feb. 7, 1798.—Major-
general Gardiner, late
minister plenipotentia-
ry to the court of
Warsaw; to continue
until otherwise pro-
vided for in his ma-
jesty's service, or un-
til determined by war-
rant from his majesty 600 0 0

Feb. 7, 1798.—Francis
Drake, esq. late mi-
nister plenipotentia-
ry to the republic of Ge-
noa; to continue until
otherwise provided
for in his majesty's
service, or until de-
termined by warrant
from his majesty - 600 0 0

Contingent Pensions to late Ministers.

Sept. 6, 1793.—William
Fawkener, esq. late
envoy extraordinary
and plenipotentia-
ry to the most faithful
queen, for negotia-
ting commercial ar-
rangements; and to
the empress of Russia,
for assisting in certain
negotiations in that
court; to commence
when he shall cease to
hold his present office
of one of the clerks of
the privy council, and
not be in possession

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of any other office, or place of equal value, or until determined by warrant under the royal sign manual - 1000 0 0

Feb. 26, 1795.—Lord Auckland, employed in several missions to France, Spain, and Holland, to continue until otherwise provided for in his majesty's service: to be suspended nevertheless when and from the time his son William Elliot Eden becomes possessed of the office of one of the four tellers of the exchequer, and to continue to be suspended as long as his said son shall continue in the possession of the said office, (suspended) 1900 0 0

Jan. 12, 1798.—George Hammond, esq. late minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America; to commence when he shall cease to hold his present office of under secretary of state, and not be in possession of any other office, or place, of equal value, or until determined by warrant under the royal sign manual - 1200 0 0

None of the above pensions have yet taken effect, except lord Auckland's, which is suspended.

Charles Long.

Whitehall, Treasury-Chambers,
April 4, 1798.

Circular Letter, addressed to War-Office, to the Comm Dragoon Guards, Dragoon Infantry of the Line, of Field-Officers, &c.

" Sir,

" I have received his commands to acquaint you those corps wherein the ne regarding pay-matters has blished, the field-officers tains will not be held ger sponsible, as such, for the gimental accounts of their corps.

" The establishment of system has enabled his maj safety to the public, to fi ther assistance of his royal tion for the field-officers tains above-mentioned, b that their whole pay shall be issued monthly, instead divided into subsistence a and be subject only to the duction on account of hospital, and agency.

" You will be pleased t earliest opportunity of known these marks of hi gracious attention to officers and captains of ment under your comma acquainting them with t tive rates of their pay, a after to be issued by hi order according to the state; in which you will the surgeon is also com these daily rates have b lated upon the total a annum of the sums whic cers have heretofore rece the denomination of sub nett arrears; excludir fractions, which would b tended to complicate the counts of the regiments,

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 183.

icular accounts of the officers
res.

to add, that, in the issue of
be made by the Pay-Office
4th of next month, the dif-
between the old and new
the two preceding months
on the 25th of December,
the 23d of February, 1798) included.

“ W. Windham.”
same letter, with the excep-
the words in Italics, has
ldressed to the commanding-
of the fencibles and the militia.

“ pay to be issued to the Field-
rs and Captains of the Dragoon-
ds, Dragoons, fencible Cavalry,
try of the Line, Militia, and
de Infantry; and to the Surge-
Dragoon Guards, Dragoons,
Infantry of the Line; com-
ing from the 25th of Dec. 1797 :

guards, dra- Per dem. For 365 D.
and fencible l. s. d. l. s. d.

- 1 12 10 599 4 2
Colonel 1 3 0 419 15 0
- 0 19 3 351 6 3
- 0 14 7 266 2 11

of dra- }
ards and } 0 11 4 266 16 8
of the line,
and fenci-
mity.

- 1 2 6 410 12 6
Colonel 0 15 11 290 9 7
- 0 14 1 257 0 5
0 9 5 171 17 1
of the line 0 9 5 171 17 1

his majesty's command,

W. Windham.

Letter from Mr. Dundas to the
Lieutenants of Counties, accom-
d with the subsequent Plans.
rects them immediately to
ne on the places of depot to
be live and dead stock are to

be removed; the manner in which
they are to be taken care of at such
depots; the routes which they are to
take, and those which they are to
avoid, in order not to interfere with
the movements of the military; the
allotment of yeomanry, or other es-
corts, for their protection, or for en-
forcing the regulations established
respecting them; the necessary ar-
rangements for removing infirm per-
sons, women, and children, and
next to them such articles of prop-
erty as are most valuable; the pre-
cautions to be taken for destroying
the remainder, and for obtaining, by
previous estimates, agreeable to the
provisions of the act, some grounds
by which the amount of compensa-
tion to be made to owners of prop-
erty so destroyed may be ascer-
tained; the separate place of ren-
dezvous to which every description
of persons, whether connected with
the armed force or otherwise, should
repair, on the signals of alarm being
made; the arrangement of those
signals, &c.

No volunteer to be admitted into
the armed association, whose habit-
ual occupation and place of residence
is not within the division of the
county to which the association may
extend. Those who prefer cavalry
may be received into the nearest
troop, or formed in separate troops,
of not less than 40 or more than 80
men. The officers to be recom-
mended by the lord-lieutenant, and
entitled to yeomanry cavalry allow-
ance and assistance. To be trained
for six hours, once a week, and, in
case of invasion, serve within the
military district to which they belong.

The armed infantry to consist of
companies, from 60 to 120 men,
armed as the volunteer corps of
towns, or a certain proportion with

pikes, with uniform clothing, or a fair allowance for the same, and to be commanded by proper officers, resident and having not less than 50*l.* income in land within the county, or renting land in the same to the amount of 100*l.* The sons of persons so qualified, or persons having previously held some military commission, rendering them eligible for such a situation, are exempted from these restrictions.—Persons accustomed to military service, on half pay or not, will be preferred, and allowed full pay. To be trained six hours once a week, and serve within the limits above.

Every man of the volunteer corps, who thinks proper to claim it, will be entitled to 1*s.* per week, paid by government. A depot for the arms to be provided at a safe place within the county. None but known and respectable housekeepers, or persons who can bring at least two such housekeepers to answer for their good behaviour, will be admitted.

Mr. Dundas concludes by strongly recommending to every description of persons, to lay aside all untimely and misplaced jealousy respecting the military power, with which every arrangement must be concerted.

I have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed) Henry Dundas.

Schedule, No. 1. contains columns for the total of men between the age of fifteen and sixty. Infirm, or incapable of active service. Serving in volunteer corps or armed associations. Aliens. Quakers. Persons who, from age, infancy, or other cause, may probably be incapable of removing themselves.

Schedule, No. 2. contains co-

lumn of the oxen, cows, &c. cattle and colts. Sheep and goats. Pigs, horses, waggons, carts, &c. mills. Quantity of corn they grind in a week. Ovens. Amount of bread the same could bake in hours. Quarters of wheat, barley, beans and peas. Load hay and straw. Sacks of potato flour, or other meal. Quarter malt.

Schedule, No. 3. refers to the turns to be made of the number of persons between the ages of 15 and 60, willing to serve, and in what capacity; whether on horseback or foot. The cavalry to be armed with swords and pistols. The infantry, with firelocks and pikes. To the number of persons between the ages of 15 and 60, willing to act as pioneers or labourers, the implements they can bring, such as felling-axes, pickspades, shovels, bill-hooks, &c. To the number of persons between the ages of 15 and 60, willing to act as servants with cattle. The number of persons between the ages of 15 and 60, willing to act as servants with teams. To the number of persons between the ages of 15 and 60, willing to act as ga-

A Plan for driving the Linn Slaves from such Parts of the Country as become exposed to the Inroads of the Enemy in case of an Invasion.

If an enemy should land upon the shores, every possible exertion must be made immediately to deprive him of the means of subsistence.

The navy will soon cut off communication with the enemy's army will confine him: on this such a way as to make it impossible for him to draw any supplies from the adjacent country. In this

ill be forced to lay down or to give battle on such precarious terms, as can leave off his being defeated.

unforeseen and improbable cases should enable him to progress at first, a steady pace to the same system of his difficulties at every year or later he must inevitably forfeit of his temerity.

Such the accomplishment of it will be facilitated by way the live stock, and ; or, in case of absolute destroying all other means, in those parts of the which may be in imminent falling into his possession, need to need any discussion. The question is, how to effect purpose with the greatest order, and with the least injury to individuals. And, a well digested plan is indispensable.

Regarding the country, likely to situation, the first principle indemnification from the loss at large to the individual value of all stock which moved in consequence of if not restored to the owners; as also for what valuable property may be destroyed by our own arms, to prevent into the hands of the enemy, if the proprietor comes and enters into such arms as may be proposed to it, either by personal attack at the time, or otherwise, mode of service, at the moment of invasion. It must at the same be very clearly understood no indemnification whatsoever be allowed, for any property destroyed either by our own

arms, or by the enemy, if it should appear that no previous preparation or exertion had been made use of to remove it; and that all property left in this state is to be destroyed, if necessary, to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. Upon these grounds, the following preparatory arrangements are proposed for immediate consideration:

1st. The inhabitants of every parish, hundred, or other division of the county, of convenient size, should forthwith agree among themselves, upon proper places of rendezvous, at which their cattle, waggons, and carts might be collected, in case of an order to drive the country, being received from the general commanding in the district, or any competent person authorised by him to give such an order, or in case of any signal he or they may have appointed for this purpose being made; proper march-routes should be fixed upon for driving them away to certain places of security in the interior of the country, taking care to choose bye-roads for that purpose; that the great turnpike-roads may remain entirely free for the marching of troops and artillery; and where it may be unavoidable to pass over one or more of the great roads, it should be done in such a manner that they may only be crossed, and occupied during the shortest space of time possible. If a column of troops, artillery, or army supplies, should happen to be moving on the great road at the place of crossing, the stock may easily be stopped in its progress, until the military shall have passed the same; every arrangement for these purposes must be concerted with the general commanding in the district, or submitted to his approbation.

To

To avoid loss, confusion, and delay in this operation, it will be necessary that the inhabitants of each parish or other division, should choose from among themselves a sufficient number of persons to drive and attend the cattle, under the direction of one or more leaders, to be chosen by the proprietors, which leaders should have authority and means given them, by the proprietors, to provide the necessary subsistence for the cattle, and persons attending them, upon the road and at the places of security fixed upon, and to determine the places of halting and refreshment during their march, and other arrangements of detail after their arrival. Such places as afford good water and plenty of pasture should be preferred and pointed out by the civil authority of the county, for the depots, in concert with the general commanding the forces in the district, who is instructed to give every assistance and accommodation in his power, for the protection and subsistence of the cattle, and of the persons attending the same.

It should also be recommended to the proprietors to mark their cattle, not only with the initials of their names, but also to add some distinctive mark, common to the whole parish, that confusion may be avoided, if the stock of several parishes should come to join in one body.

2d. As it may be impossible for the inhabitants, in case of alarm, immediately to remove the more bulky articles of property, such as grain, hay, and straw, which nevertheless cannot be suffered to fall into

the hands of the enemy, consistent with the essential object of defence, of all means of subsistence should be recommended to appoint several discreet trustees from among themselves, main in the parish as long as same shall not actually be possession of the enemy, or entirely off from the army. This arrangement will not only facilitate means of supplying our own with what must otherwise be destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, but in many instances also diminish the chance of loss. Receipts given by the troops for all which may be taken for the production of which the proprietors will afterwards be entitled to payment, at fair and reasonable prices, according to the regulations to be established for that purpose. The persons so named should point out the places where the cattle are deposited, and take the oaths of the troops in trust for the proprietors.

3d. Care should be taken that the inhabitants of such parishes be in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, mills and ovens be rendered inoperative to him, by carrying off or destroying some essential part of the machinery of the former, which cannot be replaced, and by breaking the latter. In both cases, that derangement is the most effectual which, while it effectually serves the purpose, may afterwards be repaired at the smallest expence.

4th. A corps of guides, consisting of men on horseback

* Breaking the upper millstone and the crown of the oven are deemed the most effectual and least expensive modes of derangement.

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onsisting of those who are jointed with the roads, ot-paths, bridges, creeks, ording-places, and other cations, in the several parts ountry, should be selected ritime counties, and their id places of abode be com- d to the general, command- re district to which such respectively belong.

The unarmed inhabitants : an opportunity of render- es equally necessary and t, by forming themselves panies of pioneers, under tion of leaders, to be ap- by the civil authority of the

nerous body of pioneers is ial to the movements of an nd to the obstruction of the of the enemy, that, it is l, in case of their being to actual service, to make a nt daily allowance to all y offer to come forward in city of pioneers.

t case, these pioneers should, e, come provided with tools, following description, *viz.* axes, six spades, six shovels, ll-hooks, and four felling- every twenty-five men.

uty of the pioneers will y consist in repairing and such roads, bridges, and ications, as may facilitate ements of our own army, breaking up or obstructing t may be necessary to render le to the enemy.

: follow the allowances to : to the pioneers, and the the papers to be subscribed who enter into the views plan.]

A Plan for the Association of the No- bility, Gentry, and Yeomanry, re- siding in the several Counties, to supply such a Number of Waggon, Carts, and Horses, in Aid of the Provisions made by the Mutiny-Act, as may be necessary for carrying on his Majesty's Service; as also to contribute to the Supply of his Ma- jesty's Forces, with Flour, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, and Fuel, in case of an Invasion.

The necessity of being prepared to repel an invasion, in the present state of public affairs, is too obvious to require discussion. The only question is, how to form all necessary arrangements at the least possible expence. The country abounds in supplies of all kinds, to a degree which renders the laying in of extensive magazines unnecessary. Small depots for a few days consumption are sufficient, provided means can be found to bring forward the resources of the country at a short notice. Depots of this description have accordingly been formed at different places, pursuant to orders given by his royal highness field-marshal the duke of York. The means of transporting them, and of obtaining and transporting such farther quantities, as may be necessary, in cases of emergency, remain to be devised. The establish- ment of a waggon-train, of sufficient force to supply an army, would entail a very heavy expence upon the public, and take away a very con- siderable number of horses and men from the ordinary pursuits of agri- culture. Both may be avoided by means equally simple and certain. The spirit of the country will do it most effectually; nor need that spirit

be

be wasted to the detriment of individuals; it need only be raised at the moment of actual danger, when all is at stake, when all must give way to the primary object of self-preservation.

Such of the nobility, gentry, and yeomanry of the county as may approve of the measure, should be requested to subscribe a paper, expressing, opposite to their names, the number of waggons and carts provided with tiles, and the number of horses, drivers, and conductors, which they propose to furnish respectively.

The waggons, carts, &c. subscribed for, or such part as may be required from time to time, ought to march as soon as possible, and, at latest, on the next morning after notice received to that effect.

The waggons, carts, &c. marching in conformity to such notice, to continue at the disposal and under the orders of the king's officers, as the service may require.

The said waggons and carts to travel at the rate of five miles in every two hours; twenty-five miles when loaded, and thirty miles when empty, in every twenty-four hours.

One or more discreet and intelligent persons, besides the drivers, should accompany each detachment of ten waggons or carts, and upwards. These persons should be fitted waggon-conductors, and their duty should consist in superintending the drivers, that there may be regularity and dispatch upon the road.

The commissary-general to pay to the persons, who may be appointed agreeable to this and the second rule, for their trouble and expenses at the following rates, *viz.*

For every empty waggon cured, in consequence of a given, 1*s.*; for every empty 2*d.*; for every sack of flour 2*s.* 6*d.* nett, loaded agreeable to twelfth article, 2*d.*; for every of oats, of four bushels, loaded above, 1*d.*; for every ton of straw, or fuel, loaded as above, but no charge to be made for piling the waggons and carts respectively, unless they go empty.

A Plan for insuring a regular supply of Bread to his Majesty's Forces in case of an Invasion.

The establishment of flour mizins, and of a field-bakery, or sufficient force to supply an army would entail a very heavy expense upon the public, which can be avoided by ascertaining, on this head, the resources of the country, and the means of bringing it forward, in case of emergency, without previously making any expensive preparations. Returns have been procured of the bakers' ovens at most of the considerable places in several counties, in which it appears that they are capable, on any emergency, of baking for four times, nay, many of them five times, the number of their inhabitants and troops now in Britain; and that, with the help of additional journeymen-bakers, they can supply double that quantity. All other counties may, without risk of error, be supposed equally capable with those above alluded to. Grain and mills abound everywhere. The result is, that an army of 30,000 men may, without difficulty, be supplied with bread in any situation, at four or five *d.*

ten two or three times
at a longer notice,
preparatory arrange-
ments with the millers
will enable the coun-
ty to itself.
new directions to the
r.]

*is issued by Sir Charles
Grey.*

Barham-Court, May 6.

General Sir Charles Grey,
necessary to announce
he has the honour to
the southern district,
vicinity of the coasts
of Kent and Sussex, to that
and the very great pre-
sence of the enemy are said to be
try their long-threaten-
ed of this kingdom into
which though he cannot
believe, from the
of its success, yet it is
but they may be mad
enough to try the ex-
periment: he is therefore per-
ceiving more successful,
no attempt be made
of the district, namely,
Kent and Sussex, in which
immediately concerned;
not hesitate to say, that it
more desirable than not,
in opinion he is convinced
detached from the troops un-
derstand, seconded by the
courage and spirit, of all ranks
and numbers, in defence of
our country, their lives
and dearest interests and
property; and, whom he doubts
with the usual spirit of
valour and hand and heart in

repelling, and severely chastising,
the insolent foe, who come for the
declared purpose of striking at their
dearest rights and privileges, by the
overthrow of their happy constitu-
tion.

And although General Sir
Charles Grey will pledge himself
for the result being most brilliant,
honourable, and glorious, for Eng-
land, yet it would be unwise not to
be prepared at all points, as we
are; but, nevertheless, and to guard
against accidents, the General ap-
prizes the troops, that, in case a
landing should be made by the
enemy, after escaping the vigilance
of our well-conducted and numerous
navy, to the eastward in Essex, or
to the westward in Kent or Sussex,
and which are certainly more im-
mediately threatened, it may be ne-
cessary to embark a part of the
troops, to make a successful landing
behind the enemy, whilst an army
is acting on their front, in which
situation their communication would
be cut off; and their flanks and
rear being acted upon, it would not
be a contest of many hours duration,
before the invaders would feel the
fatal effects of their temerity, by
being ignominiously driven back
into the water, killed, or made
prisoners.

In case of this event happen-
ing, and sudden orders given for
embarkation, General Sir Charles
Grey positively orders, that every
regiment and corps, of all descrip-
tions, included in the orders for
embarkation, leave the whole of
their heavy baggage behind, under
a proper guard, composed of the
worst and weakest men, commanded
by an officer, the soldiers carrying
only a change in necessaries, their
blankets, haversacks, and canteens;
and

and not one woman, on this occasion, must accompany the soldiers. The officers commanding regiments and corps will see them, and be responsible for their being, strictly complied with.

General sir Charles Grey pledges himself that every attention shall be paid by him to the care of the soldiers wives, and in having them conveyed to their respective regiments should their absence be of any length, and they not return to the quarters from whence they embarked, which is by no means likely to happen, but, on the contrary they will quickly return.

The general is sure that every thinking good foldier will readily see the convenience to themselves, and propriety, of this order, and cheerfully submit to a short separation.

(Signed) John Vischer,
A. D. C.

Letters addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Rochester to their respective Clergy.

To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese and the Peculiars of the See of Canterbury.

April 29.

Reverend Brother,

In the present situation of the country, expecting, without undue alarm, but not without just anxiety, the appearance of a desperate and malignant enemy on our coasts; there is, perhaps, no circumstance, singly taken, on which more may depend, with regard to the interests of religion, the credit of our order, and the public safety, than the dif-

cretion with which the conduct of the clergy ought to be distinguished in these moments of general and necessary exertion; when all good men are called upon to come forward and to repel the attempts of an enemy, breathing revenge against this kingdom in general; revenge, not for wrongs on our part done, but for wrongs on their part by us resisted, and fraught, with particular malice, against our holy religion and its ministers. Under this persuasion, I have thought it my duty to call a meeting of the bishops, in order to consider in what way the parochial clergy may most effectually promote the common cause without neglecting the proper duties of our holy calling, of which we never must lose sight, and least of all in times of public danger.

The meeting consisted of the two archbishops and eleven bishops, the occasion being thought too pressing to wait the arrival of others from the remote dioceses. The two resolutions which I now transmit to you were agreed upon unanimously. In them we warn you not to abandon the proper business of your profession, in order to take up the soldier's occupation, in which your actual service can be but very limited, and, at last, may not be wanted. We assure ourselves you will, in such circumstances, naturally wish to make your exertions in those services of which you feel yourself the most capable; and those will generally be such as will the least interfere with your sacred function. But, if the danger should be real, and the enemy set his foot upon our shores, our hand, with that of every man, must, in every way, be against those who come for purposes of rapine and desolation, the avowed

champ

anarchy and irreligion, the living God, servants of God; and in God's cause must share with their fellow-men in such an emergency, promoters of his holy service in particular, and in the midst of the din of arms, the clergy, will be, by your good example, instruments of maintaining harmony and subduing crisis when harmony is lost, even with the opposition of the people, difficult to be main-

you to God's high vocation, with good defence of your diocese in this time of trial. Affectionate brother,

J. Cantuar.

At a meeting of the bishops and eleven bishops, following resolutions were passed unanimously:

1. That it would not be any considerable defence and safety of the country, and would interfere with the duties of the clergy, were to accept of the army, be enrolled in the militia, or be trained in arms.

2. That, in the event of an invasion, or danger of the kind, it will be the duty of every man to give his services, both in any emergency of the case

Westminster, May 1.

Rev. Brother,

I have observed, with much satisfaction, the zeal which is displayed by the clergy of my diocese, in common with our brethren in all parts of the kingdom, to take an active part in defence of the country, against an enemy who threatens to come with a prodigious army, to depose our king, to plunder our property, to enslave our persons, and to overturn our altars; instigated, in addition to the common motives of ambition and revenge, which have ordinarily inflamed the animosities of contending nations, by that desperate malignity against the faith he has abandoned, which, in all ages, has marked the horrible character of the vile apostate. The readiness of the clergy, to unite in the defence of objects so dear to all, against such a foe, is highly laudable, and consistent with that character of rational piety, which hath ever distinguished the true sons of the church of England.

It is, however, to be remembered, that the offices of religion never are of more importance, than in times of public danger; when our people most need the consolations of religion and the advice of their pastors; and when our prayers for God's merciful protection of our country should be offered up with unremitting assiduity and redoubled ardour. It becomes, therefore, a question of considerable importance, in what manner the parochial clergy may, with propriety, co-operate with the preparations, at this time carried on, for the reception of the enemy. It is certain, that no class of men in the community is more deeply interested in the common cause, and, upon that account, they may be expected

poised to take a principal share, either of toil or danger; yet they must not abandon the regular exercise of their sacred function, unless they should be driven from their stations (which God avert!) by hostile force; and there are various ways, in which, without interruption of their ordinary duties, the clergy may render the most essential service to their country.

Our venerable primate, the lord archbishop of Canterbury, with that vigilant attention to the interests of religion and of the established church, which hath ever been conspicuous in his conduct, no less than it belongs to his station, conceiving that the clergy of the whole kingdom, in this difficult and momentous crisis, might expect and need the counsel of their dioceses, hath thought good to assemble the bishops, to take the matter into their serious consideration. The meeting held the 29th ult. was numerous; and, upon the most mature deliberation, we agreed unanimously in two resolutions, which I transmit to you *verbatim*.

These two resolutions contain, as is conceived, the best general principles for the regulation of the conduct of the parochial clergy, in the present siege, and in the probable progress, of the public danger. On the one hand, the disorders and scandals that would arise, if the clergy in general were to accept military commissions, or submit to be drilled in the ranks, are too numerous and too obvious to be mentioned. On the other hand, in the case of actual invasion or treasonable insurrection, it will be a duty of indispensable obligation upon every clergyman to give his utmost assistance, in the resistance and annoy-

ance of the foreign invader, and of the domestic traitor, in that way, in which, from local circumstances, his services be the most effectual. Upon this I mean to speak out my mind plainly; and I desire to be and fully understood.

Wars and fightings unavoidably have their origin in passions of men.* Next the world being as it is, needs be that wars and fights with other offences, come therefore, in the general reckoning among the sinful of mankind: but, in every dual instance, the guilt lies principally at the aggressor's door; "woe to him by whom the sword is drawn;" and it is little a calumny upon the Christian religion, to pretend, as for pretended, that defensive wars are either contrary to the general morality of the Gospel, or forbidden by any particular or discouraged by the example of the first Christians. The fact is, that they scrupled not in the armies even of their sovereigns. It would be injurious to the Gospel to say that foreign attack, or treason, are of the sort of which Christians, either clergy, are commanded to oppose by force. It is true, that under the urgency of that necessity of invasion or insurrection there will be many ways in which a clergyman may be useful: that of actual military service, for instance, in attending the removal of the sick and children, and of the infirm, to places of safety, and in devising the method and poi-

* St. James, iv. 1.

off the live-stock; the destruction of cannot be removed, serviceable to the were left to fall into in many other very gh indirect and col- is of defence, which enumerate. Many are of a kind to be d by a clergyman, person, who, from its of his life, may more useful, than the ld be, in the field. moment of jeopardy rrive, every clergy- for himself, in what most useful, accord- instances in which ced. Of different useful, actual fight re last that he will n any superstitious hat to mingle in the in such circum- such a season, dero- taracter; much less concern for his own but because battle service, for which, re will be the least n which, of conse- uld be of the least case shall be other- so doubt it will, be a safe conscience ine his share in the . But the particular iduct he must take ion itself, when it possible beforehand ny other than this e: that his country, ll have a right to his any and in every the best service to him should be (as

in many instances it will happen) to level the musquet, or trail the pike. Nor let him fear, that the sanctity of his character shall contract ought of stain, even in the mortal strife against the enemies of his king and of his God. Gird yourselves, therefore, without scruple for the battle, in this holy cause, when the occasion shall call, nothing doubting, but that the God, whom we serve, and our enemies defy, will teach the hands of his servants to war, and their fingers to fight. Offering our earnest prayers to God, to give us all grace, in the hour of trial, which seems to be coming upon the Christian world, to hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering, and to do and suffer valiantly whatever we may be ordained to do and suffer for his sake; we remain, your loving brother,

Samuel Roffens.

Public Acts passed in the Second Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain.

December 30, 1797.

Act for raising a certain sum of money by loans on exchequer-bills for the service of the year 1798.

For continuing the additional duties on distilleries in the highlands of Scotland.

For the regulation of his majesty's marine forces when on shore.

For regulating the exportation and carrying coastwise of wheat and rye, &c.

To continue the act relating to the admission of certain articles of merchandize in neutral ships, and for making regulations respecting the

the trade to and from the Cape of Good Hope.

Annual indemnity act for persons holding places and neglecting to qualify.

Act to enlarge the time for raising a militia in Scotland.

Jan. 12, 1798.

Act for granting to his majesty aid and contribution for the prosecuting of the war.

For allowing a certain proportion of the militia to enlist into his majesty's other forces.

Feb. 20.

Act to enable his majesty to order out a certain proportion of supplementary militia, and to provide for the necessary augmentation of men in the several companies of militia, by incorporating the supplementary militia therewith.

March 9.

Act for raising a farther sum of money by loans or exchequer-bills for the service of the year 1798.

The mutiny-act.

For repealing the duties on gold and silver watch-cases.

To permit the importation of salt from Portugal in neutral ships.

For rectifying mistakes in the land-tax act.

April 5.

Act for reviving and continuing the duties on distilleries in the highlands of Scotland.

For providing for the defence of the realm, and for indemnifying persons who may suffer in their property by such measures as may be necessary for that purpose.

For disallowing the bounty on sail-cloth or canvas, the manufacture of Great Britain, exported to Ireland.

To continue the laws respecting the counties on British and Irish

linens, and for regulating the on tobacco-pipe clay, the Greenland fisheries, manufacture of flax and cotton, &c.

For reviving an act, authorizing his majesty to permit the exportation of wheat, &c. to Guernsey, and Alderney.

To prevent, during the war, persons residing in Great Britain from advancing money or effects on purchase, or on the credit of the government of the United Provinces, without and for extending the act to traitorous correspondence in said provinces.

For the regulation of quarrels and goods removed from one to another.

For increasing the rates of assistance to be paid by officers, and others, on quartermasters.

April 21.

Act to empower his majesty to secure and detain such persons as are suspected of conspiring against his person and government.

May 7.

Act for raising the sum of 17,000,000*l.* by way of an annuity.

For enlarging the time of holding prize-causes.

For amending the act in relation to the importation and exportation of certain goods in Jamaica, Dominica, and New Providence.

May 10.

For granting additional salt.

For granting additional excise on tea.

For repealing the duties on houses, windows and lighted houses, clocks and watches, and granting other duties on except clocks and watches.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 199

g the duties upon carriages, &c. and duties in lieu of the

commercial con-
witzerland, without

his majesty to call out
litia of Scotland.

ay 26.

ring and amending
, as far as relates to
is of commissioners.
ually and speedily
vy.

une 1.

ue the alien-act.

the trial of causes,
d other proceedings,
ities of certain cities
orate.

ing the billeting of
yeomanry cavalry as
is of assembling for
being trained toge-
xempting from the
tain duties persons
as for the said yeo-

me 21.

redemption of the

money by lottery.

armorial bearings.

ng the duties on

his majesty to accept
such militia as may
Ireland.

ing the drawbacks
sugar.

re laws of excise re-
makers, auctioneers,
d certain stamps on
drawbacks on wine

nd continue the act
s the importation of

light silver coin of this realm from
foreign countries into Great Britain
and Ireland.

For allowing gold wares to be
manufactured at a standard lower
than is now allowed by law.

To prevent the exportation of
base coin to the West Indies.

For defraying the charge of the
pay and clothing of the militia of
England.

To continue the act for the more
effectual encouragement of the Bri-
tish fisheries.

For amending an act to prevent
frauds in weighing and packing
butter.

For amending an act for the due
making of bread, and to regulate
the assize thereof in the city and
liberties, and within ten miles of
the Royal Exchange.

For preventing the depasturing of
forests, commons, and open fields,
with sheep infected with the scab
or mange.

June 28.

Act for the better protection of
the trade of the kingdom, and for
granting additional duties of cus-
toms.

For raising an additional sum of
money by loans or exchequer-bills.

To authorize exchequer-bills to
be issued on the credit of the loan
of 17 millions.

To enable the lords of the trea-
sury to issue exchequer-bills on the
credit of the money raised by con-
tribution.

For regulating the salt-duties.

For the better execution of the
act granting his majesty an aid and
contribution for the prosecution of
the war.

For extending the duties of vel-
lum, parchment, and paper stamps,
to all other materials.

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For abolishing certain offices in the customs.

For preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and papers of a like nature, by persons not known, and for regulating the printing, &c. of such papers in other respects.

To prevent his majesty's subjects from going to, or remaining in, France, or carrying on correspondence there.

To amend the act respecting aliens.

For regulating the shipping carrying of slaves in British from Africa.

June 29.

For raising the sum of the loans by loans or exchequer

For reviving and continuing duties on distilleries in the lands of Scotland, until April 1799.

For ascertaining the duty on taxed carts.

For the regulation of the fiscal cavalry.

A GEN

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 197

A GENERAL BILL OF BAPTISMS AND BURIALS,

FROM DECEMBER 12, 1797, TO DECEMBER 11, 1798.

Baptized { Males 9497 } 17927. Buried { Males 8964 } 18155.
 { Females 8430 } { Females 9191 }

Increased in the burials this year 228.

under 2 years - 5728	30 and 40 - 1678	70 and 80 - 919	102 - 1
2 and 5 - 2189	40 and 50 - 1732	80 and 90 - 353	105 - 1
5 and 10 - 802	50 and 60 - 1566	90 and 100 - 41	108 - 1
10 and 20 - 573	60 and 70 - 1292	100 - - - 0	117 - 1
20 and 30 - 1280			

EASES.	Dropsy	78	Palpitation of the heart	19
live and still	Dropsy on the brain	4	1 Dropped down dead	0
ra	Evil	4	86 Drowned	103
594	Falling sickness	15	15 Excessive drinking	5
26	Fever of all kinds	1754	5 Executed	8
1117	Fistula	3	3 Found dead	11
8	Flux	12	1 Fractured	1
ion	French pox	3	4 Hanged	0
and sudden	Gout	111	237 Frozen	0
224	Gravel, stone, and stranguary	10	12 Kill'd by falls and fe-	
421	Grip	7	11 veral other acci-	
1	Head-ach	0	1 denis	52
er	Head-mould	0	4 Killed by a cow	0
and rup-	shot, horse	0	4 Killed by fighting	0
18	shoehead, and wa-	0	4 Killed themselves	27
71	ter in the head	67	1 Murdered	3
144	jaundice	6	1 Poisoned	3
4	Jaw locked	2	370 Scalded	6
gripes, and inflammation	384	2 Thrush	47 Sot	2
g of the influenza	1	1 tumor in the womb	0 smothered	1
13	itch	1 vomiting and loose	0 starved	0
4533	Lethargy	1 nefs	0 sprain	0
3663	Liver-grown	7 Worms	8 Strangled	0
ad hooping-Lunatic	83	CASUALTIES.	1 suffocated	3
418	Measles	196	1 tooth-ach	0
14	Miscarriage	2		
1	Mortification	262		

have been executed, in Middlesex and Surrey, 24; of which number 8 only
have been reported to be buried (as such) within the bills of mortality.

O 3

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN FOR 1798.

	Wheat		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January . . .	6	4	3	7	2	2	3	7
February . . .	6	2	3	5	2	1	3	5
March . . .	6	3	3	4	2	1	3	4
April . . .	6	5	3	6	2	4	3	5
May . . .	6	5	3	8	2	6	3	7
June . . .	6	4	3	8	2	8	3	8
July . . .	6	4	3	8	2	10	3	10
August . . .	6	4	3	5	2	10	3	11
September . . .	6	2	3	9	2	7	3	11
October . . .	6	2	3	8	2	5	3	11
November . . .	5	11	3	7	2	5	3	11
December . . .	6	0	3	8	2	5	4	0
General Average	6	2½	3	7	2	5	3	9

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1798.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Hygrometer.		
	Greatest Height.	Least Height.	Mean Height.	Greatest Height.	Least Height.	Mean Height.	Greatest Height.	Least Height.	Mean Height.
	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.
January	53	29	40,1	30,52	28,96	29,94	90	73	82,8
February	54	24	40,1	30,76	29,23	30,11	90	71	82,8
March	58	30	42,9	30,37	29,18	29,93	90	68	79,8
April	69	31	52,7	30,38	29,27	29,96			
May	73	46	57,3	30,44	29,11	30,00	69	50	51,4
June	86	51	61,8	30,42	29,65	30,07	69	32	50,1
July	76	54	61,4	30,17	29,36	29,80	74	38	55,8
August	82	55	63,9	30,35	29,70	30,09	70	41	
Sept.	76	45	59,2	30,26	28,97	29,78	73	37	
October	63	33	52,4	30,39	29,16	29,90	82	45	
Nov.	60	25	42,4	30,27	28,69	29,58	93	57	
Dec.	50	14	35,5	30,58	29,27	29,90	95	53	
Whole Year			51,10			29,92			

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Statement of the Amount, Value, and Interest, of the National Funded Debt, on the 31st Day of December, 1798.

Capital.				Value at estimated prices.			Interest per annum.			Interest and management.		
L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
235,241,668	10	5½	3 per cent. consolidated-annuities estimated at the price of . . . 55 per cent.	129,382,917	13	9	7,057,250	1	1	7,163,108	16	7
63,649,698	16	4	3 per cent. reduced annuities at } 55	35,007,334	7	0	1,909,490	19	3	1,938,193	6	6
45,269,293	11	6	4 per cent. consolidated-annuities } 67	30,330,426	13	10	1,810,771	14	10	1,831,142	18	5
23,114,922	7	3	5 per cent. navy-annuities 83	23,335,385	11	2	1,405,746	2	4	1,418,397	16	7
20,165,962	10	0	5 per cent. annuities, 1797 83	16,737,748	17	6	1,008,298	2	6	1,017,372	16	1
1,000,000	0	0	8 per cent. annuities, 1726 55	550,000	0	0	30,000	0	0	80,450	0	0
			Long-annuities to expire, Jan. 5, 1860 } at 15½ years purchase, Jan. 5, 1860 } chafe on amount	15,769,792	7	1	1,017,405	19	2	1,028,851	15	6
			Short-annuities to expire, Jan. 5, 1808 } at 6½ years purchase, Jan. 5, 1808 } chafe on amount	2,614,531	10	9	418,333	0	11	422,881	15	5
3,562,784	8	6*	South-Sea Stock	2,014,531	8	8	109,893	10	8			
11,908,470	2	7	Ditto old 3 per cent. annuities } 55	6,349,108	11	5	357,224	2	1	755,974	14	0
8,194,830	2	10	Ditto new 3 per cent. annuities } 55	4,672,156	11	6	254,844	18	1			
1,319,000	0	0	Ditto 3 per cent. annuities } 55	1,055,780	0	0	57,588	0	0	58,667	15	6

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 201

7,302,038	£ 8	Imperial 5 per cent. annuities, at 53 percent.	3,976,995, 13 4	225,097 0 0	228,455 2 6
426,928,863	16 1	Imperial annuities to } at 14 years pur expire May 1, 1819 } share on amount }	2,580,000 0 0	230,000 0 0	232,587 10 0
		Capital of the national funded debt, exclusive of the long, short, and imperial exorable annuities.			
20,914,373	17 10	Capital of these annuities taken at their estimated value, as above.			
147,813,237	13 11	Capital of the national funded debt, including the long, short, and imperial exorable annuities.			
3,000,000	0 0	To be added for the loan of December, 1799	3,000,000 0 0		
		Interest on the loan, estimated at 5l. 9s. 6d. per cent.		164,250 0 0	166,780 18 9
150,813,237	13 11	Total amount of the national funded debt.			
		Total value at estimated prices	277,526,159 6 0		
		Total amount of interest of national funded debt and expence of management		16,056,165 10 11	16,272,805 4 10

• Though the government only pays 3 per cent. interest on this stock, the South-Sea Company pays the proprietors 3½ per cent.

† In the above estimate of the funded debt, the Irish annuities are not included, the Irish government being security for them. The following annuities are also omitted:

£. 76,122 11 6 Exchequer-annuities, expiring in 1803, 1805, 1806, and 1807.

54,460 8 7 Annuities on single lives.

540 o o Tontine annuities of 1765.

18,180	3 11	Ditto		1789.
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market, it is difficult to fix their value; and

debt due from government to the bank of £.

which are supposed to be about £. 5,000,000; and

Individuals cannot easily be correctly ascertained

posed to be 1-ft to keep down any future det-

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament the Year 1798.

N A V Y.

£

November 16, 1797.

That 110,000 seamen be employed, including 20,000 marines.

For wages for ditto	2,643,500
For victuals for ditto	2,717,000
For wear and tear of ships in which they are to serve,	4,290,000
For ordnance sea-service on board such ships	357,500
For the expence of the transport-service, and for the maintenance of prisoners of war in health	1,200,000

November 20.

For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea and marine officers } 689,858

For buildings and repairs of ships, and other extra works } 639,330

April 24, 1798.

That 10,000 additional seamen be employed.

The sum for maintaining them, including ordnance for sea-service } 910,000

£ 13,449,988

A R M Y.

November 21, 1797.

That 48,509 men be employed for land-service, including 5,766 invalids.

For guards, garrisons, and other land-forces, in Great Britain, Jersey, and Guernsey } 1,699,450

For forces in the plantations, including Gibraltar, Portugal, the Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales } 1,025,536

For difference between the British and Irish pay of regiments of foot for service abroad } 78,226

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 703

	£	s.	d.
troops of dragoons, and fifteen companies } stationed in Great Britain, for recruiting units serving in East India	20,244	0	1
allowances and contingences for land-forces, and allowances for the cavalry	180,000	0	0
salaries and staff-officers, and officers of hospitals	89,723	19	3
allowances to supernumerary officers	33,463	13	10
allowances to the paymaster-general of the forces, and to the paymaster-general of the musters, &c. &c.	108,582	14	10
increased rates of subsistence to be paid to soldiers, and others, on quartering soldiers	140,000	0	0
allowances to officers of land-forces and marines	165,874	16	8
allowances to reduced horse guards	125	3	4
allowances to officers late in the service of the states- general	1,000	0	0
allowances to reduced officers of British American } armies	52,500	0	0
allowances to several reduced officers of ditto	7,500	0	0

April 24, 1796.

by the extraordinary expences of the army, from the 25th December, 1796, to 24th December,	1,351,891	19	3
---	-----------	----	---

April 26.

out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital	116,167	4	3
in-pensioners of ditto, and the expences of hospital	26,547	17	6
allowances to widows and commissioned officers	12,954	15	3
allowances incurred, or expected to be incurred, in the barrack-master-general's department	520,717	0	0
allowances to regiments in the service of Great Britain	226,083	11	5
allowances for defraying the extraordinary services of the army for 1798	3,200,000	0	0
	£ 9,054,090	6	8

MILITIA AND FENCIBLE CORPS.

November 21, 1797.

embodied militia in South Britain, and corps of fencible infantry, in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and the islands of Scilly and Man	1,417,179	10	5
allowances for ditto	40,000	0	0
allowances for the embodied militia	116,267	3	9
allowances of fencible cavalry	404,570	4	1
allowances for feed for ditto	25,000	0	0
	March		

204 ANNUAL REGISTER 1798

March 1, 1798.

Making provision for pay and clothing of the militia.

April 26.

For the embodied supplementary militia.

For the embodied provisional cavalry.

For the volunteer corps.

May 12.

Making provision for pay and clothing of the militia.

Ditto - - - - - for allowances to subaltern officers.

of the militia, in time of peace.

£ 3,798,724 18

ORDNANCE.

November 21, 1797.

For ordnance land-service, for 1798.

Ditto, not provided for in 1796.

Ditto, sea-service; not provided for in 1796.

Ditto, land-service, not provided for in 1797.

February 19, 1798.

To make compensation for lands, &c. purchased for securing batteries, and other works, in Kent and Devon, pursuant to Act 34, Geo. III.

Ditto, for the loss sustained by the owners or occupiers of lands in Kent, in consequence of the above Act.

£ 1,305,580 6

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

November 23, 1797.

Plantations.	For the civil establishment of Upper Canada	7,150 0
	Ditto of Nova Scotia	3,915 0
	Ditto of New Brunswick	4,550 0
	Ditto of St. John's Island	1,900 0
	Ditto of the Island of Cape Breton	1,840 0
	Ditto of Newfoundland	1,232 10
	Ditto of the Bahama Islands	4,100 0
	Ditto of the Bermuda, or Somers Islands	580 0
	Ditto of the Island of Dominica	602 0
Ditto of New South Wales	6,157 5	

PENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 203

	£.	s.	d.
the suffering clergy and laity of France	158,000	0	0
and allowances to American loyalists	44,000	0	0
the secret service abroad	150,000	0	0
the bills drawn, or to be drawn, from the settlement at New South Wales	56,000	0	0
the expences of convicts at home	33,323	17	3
the pier and light-house at Douglas	2,500	0	0
the Isle of Man			
March 6, 1798.			
of agriculture	3,000	0	0
April 24.			
American and East Florida Sufferers, Act 30 Geo. III.	49,978	7	6
the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa	13,000	0	0
the Levant company in carrying on their	10,000	0	0
obliging the trustees of the British Museum			
the execution of the trusts reposed in	3,000	0	0
the journals, &c. of the house of commons	7,000	0	0
the balance due on account of exchange	13,250	18	0
the mint			
the extraordinary expences incurred for the coin	2,024	0	9
relating to the charge of the superintendence	2,600	0	0
the act			
done at Somerset-place, and for repairs	15,000	0	0
very necessary to be performed there			
the money issued, pursuant to addresses	10,043	6	4
the secret service abroad, above the sum granted	38,222	7	6
the act			
the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of	12,677	12	1
the ditto			
the expences arisen from the execution of the	1,000	0	0
the ditto			
the bills drawn from the settlement at New			
South Wales, which became due in 1797, being	17,073	1	3
the sum granted by parliament			
the expences in ventilating and warming the	282	17	6
the wards			
the sitting up two houses, for the speaker of	2,542	10	6
the house of commons, and the serjeant at arms,			
the trial of Mr. Barlow, for his services during Mr.	261	15	6
the trial			
			Ditto,

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	£
Ditto, to Mr. Hudson, for ditto	547 1
Ditto, for two years rent of the parliament-office	260 1
Ditto, for attendance on various committees of the houses of lords and commons, in session 1795—6,	422 1
Ditto, for making up, and publishing, weekly returns of the average price of sugar	472 1

April 26.

For the works and repairs of the military roads and bridges in North Britain	4,500
To enable his majesty to make remittances, to be applied to his service in Ireland, on provision be- ing made by the parliament of that kingdom, for defraying the interest and charges of a loan to that amount	2,000,000
For the excess beyond the sum granted towards de- fraying the charge of printing the journals, &c. of the house of commons, for 1797	360
Ditto, towards defraying the expence of convicts at home, for 1797	3,338
To make good money issued to certain architects, for making a survey at Somerset-place	800
Ditto, for the expences of examining the state of the king's house, at Winchester	98

May 12.

For support of the Veterinary college	1,500
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June 14.

To defray the sums which the commissioners under the American treaty have awarded to be paid by the British government; and the expences attend- ing the said commission	38,516
For erecting and completing the piers at Sutton Pool,	3,387

£ 2,723,013

NATIONAL DEBT.

April 24, 1798.

To the bank of England, to be by them placed to the account of the commissioners for the reduc- tion of the national debt	200,000
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EXCH

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. 207

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

June 14, 1798.	£	s.	d.
ing off exchequer-bills, made out pursuant act of last session, for raising a certain sum	3,500,000	0	9

VOTE OF CREDIT.

June 14, 1798,			
le his majesty to take such measures as the } ries of affairs may require	1,000,000	0	0
Total of supply	35,028,798	4	10

ANNUAL GRANTS.

November 20, 1797.			
nuing the duties on malt, muni, cider, and }	750,000	0	0
ing four shillings in the pound on land, &c.	2,000,000	0	0
March 6, 1798.			
charge of pay and clothing of the militia } rayed out of the land-tax			
May 22.			
charge of pay and clothing of the militia } rayed out of the land-tax.			
allowances to certain subaltern officers } militia be defrayed out of the same.			
	2,750,000	0	0

EXTRAORDINARY AIDS.

December 11, 1797.			
ing 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> by exchequer-bills	3,000,000	0	0
February 22, 1798.			
ing 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> by exchequer-bills	3,000,000	0	0
April			

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April 26. £
For raising 17,000,000*l.* by annuities . . . 17,000,000

May 3.
For applying 62,755*l.* 10*s.* paid by the receivers-
general of the land-tax to the bank of England,
in pursuance of an act of last session, for raising men } 62,755
for the army and navy

May 25.
For raising 667,916*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by a lottery . . . 667,916

June 14.
For raising 3,500,000*l.* by exchequer-bills . . . 3,500,000

June 18.
For raising 1,000,000*l.* by exchequer-bills . . . 1,000,000

June 19.
For raising 3,000,000*l.* by exchequer-bills . . . 3,000,000

Total of ways and means . . . 33,980,672

Number of Bankruptcies, from the Year 1748 to the End of the Year

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.
1748	— 130	1762	— 230	1776	— 435	1790 —
1749	— 91	1763	— 243	1777	— 535	1791 —
1750	— 169	1764	— 322	1778	— 636	1792 —
1751	— 172	1765	— 239	1779	— 522	1793 —
1752	— 153	1766	— 342	1780	— 458	1794 —
1753	— 242	1767	— 360	1781	— 458	1795 —
1754	— 238	1768	— 351	1782	— 558	1796 —
1755	— 223	1769	— 344	1783	— 532	1797 —
1756	— 279	1770	— 397	1784	— 521	
1757	— 274	1771	— 433	1785	— 502	Total
1758	— 315	1772	— 523	1786	— 510	amount
1759	— 254	1773	— 507	1787	— 509	from 174
1760	— 221	1774	— 337	1788	— 707	to 1797
1761	— 182	1775	— 330	1789	— 562	

STATE-PAPERS.

From his Majesty to the House of Commons, 11th January, 1798.

His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the house of lords, that he has received various advices of the measures made, and measures proposed, apparently in pursuance of a design openly and avowed, of attempting an invasion of these kingdoms. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that, by the courage, and exertions, of his people, struggling for a cause that is most dear to him, an enterprise, if attempted, will terminate in the ruin of those who may be engaged in it. But his Majesty, in his concern for the welfare of his people, feels it incumbent on him to omit no situation which may contribute to their defence at so important a juncture. His Majesty, in pursuance of the act lately passed last session, for the augmentation of the militia, thinks it right to make proclamation to the house of commons, that his Majesty, because the said militia, or heretofore as he shall think fit, to be drawn out and employed to march as occasion shall require.

Protest on the Rejection of the Duke of Bedford's Motion for the Dismissal of Ministers, as entered on the Journals.

Dissentient,
BECAUSE we feel it to be a duty prescribed to us by necessity, and dictated equally by our love for our country, and by our regard for the person and dignity of the king himself, to declare our solemn and conscientious conviction, that nothing short of an immediate dismissal of his majesty's present ministers, and a change of the system on which they have conducted the government, can enable us to support our present accumulated distresses, or afford us a chance of averting the dangers with which we are, on all sides, surrounded, and which, if not encountered with adequate fortitude and wisdom, threaten certain ruin and dissolution to the power, laws, and liberties, of these kingdoms.

Bedford.
North.
Holland.

Protest entered upon the Journals of the House of Lords, against the Bill intituled, " An Act for making perpetual, subject to Redemption and Purchase, in the Manner therein

therein stated, the several Sums of Money now charged in Great Britain as a Land-Tax, for One Year, from the 25th Day of March, 1798."

Dissentient,

1st, **B**ECAUSE, unwilling to depart from the established principle of the land-tax being voted annually; a principle, we conceive, founded on the most solid basis of political wisdom.

2dly, Because the introduction of so serious an innovation, as rendering the land-tax perpetual, appears to us neither beneficial to the public, nor just to individuals. That tax being, from its very nature, unequal, and liable to fluctuation from a variety of causes, cannot furnish any reasonable ground on which to establish one permanent uniform plan of financial operation.

3dly, Because the proposed plan of sale or redemption, with a view to the general prosperity of the country, appears totally fallacious, as the mode in which its operation is to take effect cannot but be precarious; and, should the event proposed answer the warmest expectations of the most zealous advocates for the measure, its success can alone be derived from sacrificing the great and constitutional interests of the country, namely, the landed, to the more precarious and fluctuating interest of the monied property of the kingdom.

4thly, Because, admitting under the present circumstances the necessity of great and extraordinary exertions, in order to protect our liberties, constitution, and country, against those unprecedented dangers with which we are menaced,

we still think the country resist successfully every degree of difficulty and divided its resources are applied with wisdom as well as energy, land undoubtedly must, in with every other species of property, bear its part of the burdens; and, be the those burdens more or less, in proportion to the pressure of times and circumstances, can approve the endangering constitutional importance of a measure regarded as so materially inconsistent with the legal independence and freedom of our country.

It is upon these grounds, that I dissent from the subject to this bill passing in the House of Commons, and, actuated by no other motives than the conscientious discharge of our duty, and the most anxious wishes for the prosperity of the state, we have thought it necessary to record our dissent, in whatever inconvenience, or more serious calamity, from such a measure being passed, we may not appear to share its consequences, either to the present age, or to posterity.

Leeds.

Newark (duke of
Caernarvon.

Suffolk and Berk

Protest on the Motion for a Committee to enquire into the State of the Kingdom, being negatived.

Dissentient,

1st, **B**ECAUSE it was the duty of the king's ministers to have advised his majesty to resist every degree of difficulty and divided its resources are applied with wisdom as well as energy, land undoubtedly must, in with every other species of property, bear its part of the burdens; and, be the those burdens more or less, in proportion to the pressure of times and circumstances, can approve the endangering constitutional importance of a measure regarded as so materially inconsistent with the legal independence and freedom of our country.

re happened in Ireland, the calamities of Ireland originate in their own pernicious councils, and will not bear investigation; and that such refusal may be attended with the most fatal consequences—for all which we hold them to be responsible to his majesty, to parliament, and to the nation.

cause ministers having withheld from the knowledge of this house a fact of such magnitude and importance as the existence of a rebellion in Ireland, and having employed a great portion of the money granted, and of the aid by parliament for the Great Britain, without the consent, or knowledge of the house, for the suppression of the rebellion, are guilty of a violation of those unwritten laws, and criminal in refusing to yield to a more moderate, so prudent, and so just, as that which has been proposed to this house; whereby the king is, in effect, deprived of performing their duty to the king and to the country, acting at all in their capacity as council to the king, in a case of the most necessity and imminent danger to his majesty's person and government, and to the safety of the empire.

That, considering the nature of all the circumstances of the case, we hold that a refusal, on the part of ministers, to consent to be brought into these transactions, is tantamount to an acknowledgment of their own consciousness in them that

the calamities of Ireland originate in their own pernicious councils, and will not bear investigation; and that such refusal may be attended with the most fatal consequences—for all which we hold them to be responsible to his majesty, to parliament, and to the nation.

Bedford.
Devonshire (dissentient for the first reason).
Dorchester.
Rawdon.
Wentworth Fitzwilliam.
Holland.
Ponsonby.
Leinster.
Suffolk and Berkshire.
Shaftesbury.
Norfolk, E. M.
Scarborough.

*Message to the House of Commons,
from his Majesty, 20th April.*

G. R.

HIS majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house of commons, that, from various advices received by his majesty, it appears that preparations for the embarkation of troops and warlike stores are now carried on with considerable and increasing activity in the ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, with the avowed design of attempting the invasion of his majesty's dominions; and that in this design the enemy is encouraged by the communications and correspondence of traitors and disaffected persons and societies in these kingdoms.

His majesty places the firmest reliance (under the blessing of divine Providence) on the bravery of his

fleets and armies, and on the zeal, public spirit, and unshaken courage, of his faithful people, already manifested in the voluntary exertions of all ranks of his subjects for the general defence, more than ever necessary, at a moment when they are called upon to defend all that is most dear to them.

His majesty, in pursuance of the act passed in the last session of parliament for raising a provisional body of cavalry, has thought it right to give directions for such regiments of cavalry to be drawn out and embodied; and it is also his majesty's intention to order the part not yet embodied, of the augmentation made to the militia, under the act of the last session, to be forthwith embodied and drawn out, in pursuance of his majesty's communication already made to the house of commons on this subject.

His majesty feels it incumbent on him to make the fullest use of the extensive means provided by parliament for the national defence; but he feels it, at the same time, under the circumstances that he has stated, necessary to recommend it to the house of commons to consider, without delay, of such farther measures as may enable his majesty to defeat the wicked machinations of disaffected persons within these realms, and to guard against the designs of the enemy, either abroad or at home.

Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, 15th Jan.

G. R.

HIS majesty thinks proper to acquaint the house of commons, that the officers, com-

misioned officers, and principal different regiments of the of this kingdom have made majesty a voluntary tender services to be employed in the regular and militia of this kingdom, to suppress the rebellion now unhappily existing in Ireland.

His majesty has received the utmost sensibility, this and seasonable proof of the zeal and attachment to his majesty and government, and of all concern for the interests of his majesty's faithful subjects in Ireland: and that the being able to avail of this new and distinguished proof of public spirit in Ireland, will be of the utmost importance for the preservation of the property of his Irish subjects, the speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion; for the great and general interests and security of Great Britain itself, and the general interests and security of the empire;—he recommends his faithful commons to consider the provisions as may be necessary to be made for empowering his majesty to accept of the services of such his militia forces in this as may voluntarily offer to be employed in Ireland at this important conjuncture.

*Protest entered on the Jour-
nal of the House of Commons, on the
15th Jan. 1798, on the
occasion of the House of Commons
voting a Bill for a Change of System in
the Militia.*

Dissentient,

HIS majesty thought it proper to acquaint the house of commons, that the officers, com-

n of Ireland, which submitted to their conduct the first instance, for the second, for lenity tion—and in the last, an immediate stop, at rigorous proceedings of Ireland, where, under a system of coercion, men to fear that atrocities have been practised, our duty to record the evidence on which proceeded, and on which men of the truth of the deed, and on that evidence in our own justice to our country, to the posterity. We affirm, is undisputed, that of them is irresistible, the effects produced by us system convict the advisers of such a total idiom, even for their intended purposes, as can be deduced by the shock of the principles avowed—the practice recommended.—We shall state in documents we refer to the order of time in which appeared, in order to us system of coercion men hastily resorted to of an instant necessity it was deliberately long before it could be palliated by any means or causes which men assigned in defence

castle, March 5, 1798.
 ency farther authorizes
 loy force against any
 mbed in arms, not
 ized so to be, and

to disperse all tumultuous assemblies of persons, though they may not be in arms, without waiting for the sanction and assistance of the civil authority, if, in your opinion, the peace of the realm and the safety of his majesty's faithful subjects may be endangered by waiting for such authority.

(Signed) Thomas Pelham.

On the 26th of February, 1798, sir Ralph Abercrombie declared, in public orders, that "the very disgraceful frequency of courts martial, and the many complaints of irregularities in the conduct of the troops in that kingdom, had too unfortunately proved the army to be in a state of licentiousness, which must render it formidable to every one but the enemy."

On the 18th of April, 1798, the following order was issued by major-general Duff:

The commander-in-chief gives this public notice, that the lord-lieutenant and council have issued orders to him to quarter troops, to press horses and carriages, to demand forage and provisions, and to hold courts martial for the trial of offences of all descriptions, civil and military, with the power of confirming and carrying into execution the sentences of such courts martial, and to issue proclamations.

The commander-in-chief calls on all the general officers to procure of the magistrates the best accounts they can give of the number of arms taken from the yeomanry and the well-affected, of arms that have been concealed, and of pikes that have been made, which are to be recovered

and taken possession of by the military.

They are also to communicate to the people, through the priests, and by one or two men selected from each town-land, the purpose of the following notice.

That the order, if complied with, will be a sign of their general repentance; and not only forgiveness will follow, but protection.

That they must be sensible that it is infinitely better for them to remain at home, quietly minding their own affairs, than committing acts which must bring on the ruin of themselves and of their families.

As it will be impossible, in some degree, to prevent the innocent from suffering with the guilty, the innocent have means of redress, by informing against those who have engaged in unlawful associations, and robbing houses of arms and money.

The people must be very ignorant not to know, notwithstanding the fair promises of the French, that they have first deceived and then plundered every country into which they have come. And they are therefore forewarned, that, in case of invasion from the French, if they should attempt to join the enemy, or communicate with him, or join in any insurrection, they will be immediately put to death, and their houses and properties destroyed.

The general officers call on the people to know why they should be less attached to the government now than they were a year ago, when they shewed so much loyalty in assisting his majesty's troops to oppose the landing of the French. Is it not because they

have been seduced by men?

Why should they thin selves bound by oaths in they have been seduced fied?

The people are requir- ing in their arms to gistrates or commanding- the neighbourhood, who rections to receive them, questions will be asked.

(Signed) James Duff,

On the 7th of May, 1 following orders were issued by lieutenant-general sir Jam art.

Whereas it has been r ed to lieutenant-general Stewart, that in some par country, where it has be sary to station troops at f ters, for the restoration of tranquillity, that general tions of money have be ed into by the inhabitant chafe provisions for the by which means, the es sed, of making the burde much as possible on ti is entirely defeated, by fall, in a light proportio whole, and thereby easing tecting the guilty; it thought proper to direct, t ever that practice has be ed, or shall be attempted, general officers commanding of the southern district, t diately double, treble, or the number of soldiers so and shall send out regula parties to provide provisio troops, in the quantities in the former notice, bes the 27th day of April, that they shall move then

rough the district or
as are surrendered
be perfectly re-
it is reported to the
by the gentlemen
property, and those
ed in collecting the
and tythes, that all
d tythes are com-

ral's-Office, Cork,
7, 1798.

f June, 1793, ma-
ent, after holding
and terms to the
need to declare,
the above injunc-
nplied with within
ed, major-general
ceed to let fire to
roy the towns of
agh, Ballynahinch,
every cottage and
ie vicinity of those
the flock and cat-
y one to the sword
id in arms.

ly behoves all the
sons who are now
rom constraint, and
n, form a consider-
numbers, to exert
aving these terms
is it is the only op-
will be of rescuing
properties from the
vengeance of an
let loose upon

he document which
most important of
we earnestly in-
the attention of the
order issued about
the present month
in the following

“ Major-general Morrison re-
quests that officers commanding
corps, will give the strictest orders
to prevent setting fire to houses or
buildings of any kind, a mode of
punishment that can lead only to
the most pernicious consequences,
and that seldom or ever falls on the
guilty, but on the contrary, on the
landlord, the wife and children of
the criminals, who, however ini-
quitous the husband or father,
ought always to be spared and pro-
tected.

“ And he has likewise received
orders from lieutenant-general Lake,
that free quarters are no longer to
be permitted, neither are foraging
parties to be allowed to go out,
unless under the care of an officer,
who is to be responsible for every
act, in order that the friends of go-
vernment, the helpless and infirm,
may not be involved in one in-
discriminate mass of destruction
with the rebellious and ill-dis-
posed.”

The prohibition contained in this
order, wise and humane as it is, is
equivalent to a history of all the
horrible transactions it alludes to,
and establishes the truth of them by
evidence, which cannot be disputed
or suspected, and also confirms in
the strongest terms, and on the irre-
sistible proof derived from practice
and experience, that such a mode
of punishment seldom or ever falls
on the guilty, but on women and
children, who ought always to be
spared and protected; and that its
principle, if not its only operation
and effect, is to involve the friends
of government, the helpless and in-
firm, in one mass of destruction with
the rebellious and ill-disposed.

Bedford.

Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

Ponsenby.

Ponsonby.
Holland.
Albemarle.
King.
Thames.

Protector of Lord Oxford.

Dissentient,

1. **B**ECAUSE I was shocked that an address to the king, upon so awful a subject as the present state of Ireland, should have been rejected, without one single syllable being said by the king's ministers upon the subject.

2. Because I look back with pride to that law which our ancestors obtained, which says, "No free man shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any other-wise destroyed. Nor will we not pass upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgement of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man. We will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right." And because I agree with the commentary of that great lawyer, sir Edward Coke, upon this chapter of Magna Charta, wherein he says, "No man destroyed;" that is, fore-judged of life or limb, disseized, or put to torture or death. And because I think that to flog, picket, and half-hang any of our fellow-subjects, in order to extort confession, is "a putting to torture;" and, therefore, not only outrageous to humanity, but directly against Magna Charta, the great cornerstone of our laws and liberties. And whoever have dared to put to torture any of our fellow-

subjects in Ireland, or else have violated the great charter, have betrayed their country, ought speedily to be brought to a dign punishment, for these treasonable and detestable practices. And whoever have dared to and publicly to justify torture, the ground of policy, deliver same execrations from their trymen, as have been usually to the cruellest inquisitors of Rome.

3. Because, whenever our thren and fellow-subjects in Ireland or elsewhere, are flogged, picket, half-hanged, and otherwise tortured in order to extort confession, it to be the bounden duty of man, in his different station, all the legal persons in his power declare his abhorrence of such a holical and tyrannical measure.

4. Because I hold, that when an Irishman is tortured, an Englishman is tortured; for the same manner in violation of the laws of country, and of every dictate of humanity, dare to put Irishmen to torture, will not hesitate, who think it expedient, to put Englishmen to torture also.

5. Because it is a maxim that cannot be denied, that, have been driven, by flogging by tortures, contrary to a and reason, into open resistance; the gait and consequences of resistance are imputable to who flog and torture, contrary to all law and reason, and those who are thereby driven to resistance.

6. Because to flog and man into open resistance, sake of employing a powerful means of torturing who flog a torture, to crush that resistance thereby to make themselves

not only a refinement of
against which law, reason,
humanity, and nature, cry
out which the experience
itself teaches us will never

use the history of the
us, that it is no small
which provokes a people to
their allegiance; and that
we have thrown off their
attention to their just
and protection in the en-
f their rights, liberties,
erties, are the only means
n allegiance worth having
overed.

use I think the times call
ration of these principles,
act upon them is the only
f healing the present dis-
and preventing the speedy
r country.

Oxford and Mortimer.

*is Majesty to both Houses,
regarding the Parliament,*

ords and gentlemen,
measures adopted during
present session, you have
fled the solemn and unan-
imance which I received
at its commencement.
ample of your firmness
ney has been applauded
ed by my subjects in eve-
ry condition in life: a
slutary and ardent exer-
ised through every part of
om, has strengthened and
our internal security:
entiments have continued
e my troops of every de-
and my fleets have met
es of invasion, by block-

ing up all our enemies in their prin-
cipal ports.

Gentlemen of the house of
commons,

The extensive and equitable scheme
of contribution, by which so large
a share of our expences will be de-
frayed within the year, has defeated
the expectations of those who had
vainly hoped to exhaust our means,
and to destroy our public credit.
You have been enabled to avail
yourselves of farther resources from
a commerce increased in extent and
vigour, notwithstanding the diffi-
culties of war, and have had the
singular satisfaction of deriving, at
the same moment, large additional
aid from individual exertions of un-
exampled zeal, liberality, and pa-
triotism.

The provision which has been
made for the redemption of the
land-tax, has also established a sys-
tem which, in its progressive ope-
ration, may produce the happiest
consequences, by the increase of
our resources, the diminution of
our debt, and the support of public
credit.

My lords and gentlemen,

The designs of the disaffected,
carried on in concert with our in-
veterate enemies, have been unre-
mittingly pursued; but have been
happily and effectually counteracted
in this kingdom, by the general
zeal and loyalty of my subjects.

In Ireland they have broken out
into the most criminal acts of open
rebellion. Every effort has been
employed on my part to subdue this
dangerous spirit, which is equally
hostile to the interests and safety of
every part of the British empire.
I cannot too strongly commend the
unshaken fidelity and valour of my
regular, fencible, and militia forces
in

in Ireland: and that determined spirit with which my yeomanry and volunteer forces of that kingdom have stood forward in the defence of the lives and properties of their fellow-subjects, and in support of the lawful government.

The striking and honourable proof of alacrity and public spirit, which so many of my fencible and militia regiments in this kingdom have manifested on this occasion, has already received the fullest testimony of the approbation of Parliament.

This conduct, personally so honourable to the individuals, affords the strongest pledge, both of the military ardour which actuate this valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the safety and happiness of Ireland, which are essentially connected with the general interests of the British empire.

With the advantage of this support, and after the distinguished and important success which has recently attended the operations of my arms against the principal force of the rebels, I trust the time is fast approaching, when those now seduced from their allegiance will be brought to a just sense of the guilt they have incurred, and will entreat themselves to forgiveness, and to that protection which it is my constant wish to afford to every class and condition of my subjects, who manifest their desire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

This temporary interruption of tranquillity, and all its attendant calamities, must be attributed to those pernicious principles which have been industriously propagated in that country, and which, wherever they have prevailed, have ne-

ver failed to produce the most disastrous effects.

With such warnings be sensible of the danger which called upon to repel, and blessings we have to press us continue firmly united in mined resistance to the designs of our enemies, and in defence of the constitution which has been by experience to insure to the nation a degree, public national strength, and the comfort of all classes of the community.

It is only by persevering line of conduct, that we can ensure the continuance of the protection which we abundantly experienced, in this arduous contest to maintain, and to maintain, under the security, honour, and prosperity of the country.

His Majesty's Speech to both Houses of Parliament at the Meeting of Parliament, 25th November, 1798.

My lords and gentlemen,
THE events which have taken place in the course of the last year, and the signal success which, by the blessing of Providence, has attended my arms, have been productive of the most beneficial consequences, and have promoted the prosperity of our country.

The unexampled series of naval triumphs has received splendour from the most decisive action in which a fleet of my fleet, under the command of rear-admiral lord Howe, attacked and almost totally

ior force of the enemy, ed by every advantage of by this great and brilliant enterprize, of which the perfidy, and extravagance, l the attention of the d which was peculiarly gainst some of the most interests of the British em- in the first instance, been the confusion of its au- l the blow thus given to and influence of France ed an opening which, if by suitable exertions on f other powers, may lead neral deliverance of Eu-

isklom and magnanimity fo displayed at this con- by the emperor of Russia, decium and vigour of man Porte, have shown e powers are impressed i sense of the present crisis; example, joined to the a manifested almost uni- n the different countries ; under the yoke of France, i powerful encouragement lates to adopt that vigour- of conduct which experi- proved to be alone consti- security or honour.

xtent of our preparations and the demonstrations of spirit among all ranks of sts, have deterred the ene- attempting to execute their at of invading the coasts of lom.

land, the rebellion which instigated has been curbed essed; the troops which ded for its support have upelled to surrender; and nents since destined for the pose have, by the vigilance

and activity of my squadrons, been captured or dispersed. The views ant principles of those who, in concert with our inveterate enemy, have long planned the subversion of our constitution, have been fully detected and exposed, and their treasons made manifest to the world. Those whom they had misled or seduced, must now be awakened to their duty; and a just sense of the miseries and horror which these traitorous designs have produced, must impress on the minds of all my faithful subjects the necessity of continuing to repel, with firmness, every attack on the laws and established government of their country.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

Under the unavoidable pressure of protracted war, it is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that the produce of the public revenue has proved fully adequate to the increase of our permanent expenditure; that the national credit has been maintained and improved; and that the commerce and industry of my subjects have continued to flourish in a degree hitherto unknown.

The situation in which we are placed, unhappily renders the continuance of heavy expences indispensable for the public safety. But the state of our resources, and the good sense and public spirit which prevail through every part of my kingdom, will, I trust, enable you to provide the necessary supplies without essential inconvenience to my people, and with as little addition as possible to the permanent burdens of the state. The progress made towards such a system by the measures adopted in the last session, and the aid given to public credit

credit by the plan for the redemption of the land-tax, have been attended with the most beneficial effect, which you will, I am persuaded, omit no opportunity to confirm and improve.

My lords and gentlemen,

I rely with confidence on the continuance of your exertions, to enable me ultimately to conduct the great contest in which we are engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion.

We have surmounted many and great difficulties. Our perseverance in a just cause has been rewarded with distinguished success; and our present situation, compared with that of other countries, sufficiently proves how much, in a period of general danger and calamity, the security and happiness of the British nation have depended (under the blessing of Providence) on its own constancy, its energy, and its virtue.

Message from His Majesty to the House of Commons, 22d. Nov.

His majesty having taken into his consideration the signal and meritorious services performed by rear-admiral lord Nelson, in the memorable and decisive victory obtained, over a superior French fleet off the mouth of the Nile, not only highly honourable to himself, but eminently beneficial to these kingdoms; and his majesty being desirous to confer upon him some considerable and lasting mark of his royal favour, in testimony of his approbation of his great services; and therefore to give and grant to the said rear-admiral lord Nelson, and the two next heirs male to whom

the title of baron Nelson of Nile, and Burnham Thorpe, in county of Norfolk, shall descend for their lives the nett sum of £20,000 per annum: but his majesty reserving it in his power to grant an annuity to that amount, or for a period beyond his own life, his majesty commends it to his faithful counsellors to consider of the means enabling his majesty to extend secure an annuity of £20,000 per annum to rear-admiral lord Nelson, and the two next heirs male to whom the title of baron Nelson of Nile, and Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, shall descend in such manner as shall be most advantageous to their interests.

Protest of Lords Holland and Cavendish against the Assessed-Tax Bill

Dissentient,

BECAUSE, we conceive that in the present circumstances no grant of money by parliament can be sufficient to extricate the country from its alarming critical situation.

When the exigencies of the war are such as to demand large supplies from the people, our country is not confined to the bare need of the case, or the mode of levying money. We are not, from the pressure of circumstances, at the approach of danger, hastily to incur in laying additional burthens on our fellow-subjects, without offering to the public a wise application of the money so raised without due precautions for increasing the efforts of the people to the only legitimate object, the benefit of the community. A neglect of the most important of all

ties, must produce, and
 sions it has already pro-
 sequences the most fatal
 ty of the nation, the sta-
 c government, and the
 the people. In the un-
 compliance with the de-
 e executive government
 sed as the remedy, we
 e real and fatal source of
 Year after year his ma-
 ters have grounded their
 to parliament upon the
 the occasion, and the ex-
 exigences of the state.
 heir demands, to enable
 counter the dangers, and
 difficulties in which we
 ed, every article of lux-
 rence has been taxed,
 es of the country have
 fied, and sums unpara-
 latory have been entrusted
 spial; yet, year after
 eation has become more
 ex'gences more pressing,
 ties more alarming, and
 more immediate. The
 the nation has been
 ie same proportion as the
 of the country has been
 xternal danger has kept
 internal distress, and the
 which have impoverished
 and shaken our credit,
 afed nothing but the loss
 honour, the deflection of
 he failure of every great
 ie war.
 whole force of Great
 Ireland, aided by grants,
 yond the example of the
 vident times, assisted by
 woful monarchs of Eu-
 rope insufficient in the
 inisters, to secure the
 peace, or even to avert
 awful circumstances of

the country, it seems inconsistent
 with reason to expect that the pain-
 ful efforts of an empire, whose
 means are exhausted by taxation,
 whose spirits are damped by failure,
 and whose affections are in part
 alienated by oppression, can, with-
 out a single ally, under the direction
 of the same men, resist with effect,
 a powerful and exasperated enemy,
 elated with success, strengthened by
 conquest, and supported by the uni-
 ted powers of Holland and of Spain.
 In this situation of affairs, to per-
 sever in the system which has pro-
 duced it, to confide in the ministers,
 who, with the aid of so many mil-
 lions, have been unable to avert it,
 evinces, in our opinion, a total dis-
 regard of the common maxims of
 prudence, a wanton rejection of the
 lessons of experience, and a deter-
 mined neglect of the most important
 of our parliamentary duties.

Under the persuasion, therefore,
 that the dangers with which we are
 now threatened are the result of
 force, directed to objects at once
 impracticable, and foreign to the
 interests of this country; that they
 are the necessary consequences of a
 misapplication of the public money,
 and the natural fruits of the inca-
 pacity and profligacy of those to
 whom it has been improvidently
 entrusted; we deemed it our duty
 not to sanction any grant to the ex-
 ecutive government, until a pledge
 was given to the house, by the re-
 moval of his majesty's ministers, of a
 complete alteration in his councils.
 We held it neither just to impose,
 nor reasonable to require, any ad-
 ditional sacrifices from our fellow-
 subjects, until some prospect was
 held out to the people, of a reform
 of that house which had granted,
 and a censure of those ministers
 who

who have lavished, sums so enormous, without any benefit resulting to the community. We thought, that while his majesty's affairs were conducted by those who originally engaged in this calamitous contest, and who can neither carry on war or negotiation with honour, advantage, or success, no grant of money by parliament, no sacrifices on the part of the people, could afford a reasonable hope that the blessings of peace would be speedily restored or permanently secured. We imagined, that, until some earnest was given of a radical alteration of the system of terror and coercion in Ireland, of the repeal of the two bills, the one intituled, "An act for the safety and preservation of his majesty's person and government against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts," and the other intituled, "An act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies," of economy in public expenditure, and diminution of the enormous patronage and influence of the crown, we were not warranted in expecting that cheerful co-operation of the people, which, being at once the indication and result of a reciprocal confidence between the government and the governed, can only be restored by the restoration of the ancient and happy practice of a constitution undisturbed by coercive laws, of a parliament speaking the sense of the people, and a ministry dependent on the voice of the parliament.

Because it appears to us that any attempt to raise the supplies within the year, in the present exhausted state of the country, must be attended with the greatest difficulty and danger.

Because, were we to allow that

the principle of raising the by contribution, instead of by just, will, and expedient, yet the present ministers, it we fear to us attended with the danger, as the real expence year have generally exceed nearly one-half, their calculation and thus any regulations, equal distribution of the which were adopted upon calculation, might be rendered effectual by subsequent and tentative demands.

Because, if the bill is into a tax upon expenditure, its respective operation is arbitrary in the extreme, and all repugnant to the usages of customs, the faith of civilized nations, and the common di humanity and justice. If intended as a tax upon income opinion, the criterion proper objectionable and inadequate above all, as income is of descriptions, sometimes arising permanent and disposable sometimes from precarious property possessions, and so from labour, talents, or if we deem any attempt to put the burden to the income, unjust, unequal, and impolitic it is intended as a tax upon property, neither in the original sense, viz. the assessed value of 1793, nor in the proposed do we recognize any just principles of taxation, or perceive fair or adequate method for the impartial distribution of the burden.

Because the relief proposed by the bill, to those who may increase of their assessed taxable to pay more than the of their income, requires

their pecuniary circumstances is contrary to the prejudices of Englishmen; repugnant to the principles of commerce; and which, engaged in commerce or not, be attended with yet more inconveniences than the loss of more than the tenth of the income. Furthermore, this appears to us an indirect violation of the faith so often and so solemnly pledged to the stockholder; and the whole of the injury to the individual claiming a dividend, a tenth of that income, is not only sacrificed, and the faith of the nation, and the nation, sacrificed one-tenth by the intervention of the government.

The operation of this bill is limited to a definite period; but, by the most wanton injustice, remains in force in full force; thus, from the honest, the designs of the defrauders, by the favour of the collectors.

(b. accidental circumstances)

Holland.

Oxford.

Treaty between his Majesty of Great Britain and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Done at St. Petersburg, (18th) of December, 1798.

name of the most
and indivisible trinity.
Majesty the King of Great
Britain, and his Majesty the
Emperor of all the Russias, in con-
sideration of the alliance and friend-

ship subsisting between them, being desirous to enter into a concert of measures, such as may contribute in the most efficacious manner to oppose the successes of the French arms and the extension of the principles of anarchy, and to bring about a solid peace, together with the re-establishment of the balance of Europe, have judged it worthy their most serious consideration and earnest solicitude, to endeavour, if possible, to reduce France within its former limits, as they subsisted before the revolution. They have, in consequence, agreed to conclude a provisional treaty; and, for this purpose, they have named as their plenipotentiaries, namely, his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Sir Chas. Whitworth, K. B. his envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the imperial court of Russia; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the Chancellor Prince Bestorodko, a privy-counsellor, director-general of the posts, senator, and knight of the orders of St. Andrew, of St. Alexander Nefsky, of St. Anne, and grand cross of those of St. John of Jerusalem and of St. Vladimir, of the first class; the Sieur Korfchouby, vice-chancellor, privy-counsellor, and chamberlain, knight of the order of St. Alexander Nefsky, and grand cross of that of St. Vladimir, of the second class; the Sieur Rostopchin, a privy-counsellor, member of the college for foreign affairs, knight of the order of St. Alexander Nefsky, and of that of St. Anne, of the first class; who, after having reciprocally communicated their full powers, have concluded and agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. The two contracting powers, in the intention of inducing the

the king of Prussia to take an active part in the war against the common enemy, propose to employ all their endeavours to obtain that end. Immediately on his Prussian majesty's consenting to this measure, his imperial majesty of all the Russias is ready to afford him a succour of land-forces, and he defines, for that purpose, 45,000 men, infantry and cavalry, with the necessary artillery, upon the following conditions:

II. This body of troops shall be put in motion as soon as the high contracting parties shall be assured of the determination of his Prussian majesty being conformable to what has been before stated.

With regard to the farther movements of this corps, and its combined operations with the Prussian troops, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias will arrange them with his majesty the king of Prussia; and communication shall also be made of them to his Britannic majesty, in order that, by such a concert between the high allies, the military operations against the enemy may be made with the greatest success, and that the object which is proposed may the more easily be ascertained.

III. In order to facilitate to his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the means to take such an active part in the present war against the French, his Britannic majesty engages to furnish the pecuniary succours herein after specified: his imperial majesty of all the Russias reverentially referring to himself the right to recall the aforesaid body of troops into his own territories, if, by any unforeseen event, the whole of this pecuniary succour should not be furnished him.

IV. The amount and the nature

of these pecuniary succours been fixed and regulated in following footing:

Ist. In order to enable his imperial majesty of all the Russias to expedite, as soon as possible, the most convenient manner troops destined to be employed in favour of the good cause, by the king of Great Britain, as soon as he shall receive advice of his said majesty the emperor of all the Russias in consequence of the determination of his majesty the king of Prussia to march, in order to co-operate with those of his said majesty the emperor of all the Russias, the first and the most expeditious payments in such sum as that 75,000 sterling should be paid as soon as the troops should pass the Russian frontier: the second payment, amounting to the same sum, should be made on the expiration of the first month, and on the commencement of the fourth; and that the third payment, completing the sum of 225,000 sterling, should be made in like manner, three months and on the sixth of the fourth.

2d. His majesty the king of Great Britain engages also to furnish his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias with a body of 15,000 men, to be employed in favour of the corps of land-forces which shall pass into the territories of his imperial majesty. This land force, at the commencement of the war, and being destined to operate in its own right, the troops it shall be employed during the space of twelve months, should be made.

3d. The two high contracting parties, besides, shall come to an understanding before the ex-

year above specified, if the war should not be, the subsidy above-mentioned shall be continued.

The high contracting parties to make either peace without including each without concerting with but if, through any events, his Britannic majesty under the necessity of the war, and there-termining the payment of, before the expiration of twelve months above engages, in that case, months advance of the said upon of 75,000*l.* oning from the day on formation shall be re-general commanding troops.

In manner, if any aggression should take place, majesty, the emperor, igned to recall his army dominions, the above-subsidy shall, in such case id up to the day on my shall re-enter the lers.

His majesty, the emperor shas, shall come to an g with his ally, his ing of Prussia, respect- other expenses which troops and its opera-quire. His Britannic

shall take no further than- nces than the sum of ing per month, dat- time that the above- troops shall be employ- of this treaty, for the le. That sum shall be his majesty the empe- : Russias; but his Bri- ty acknowledges it as a

debt due by Great Britain to Russia, which he will discharge after the conclusion of a peace made by mutual agreement.

The mode and dates of the payment shall then be settled by mutual concert, according to the reciprocal convenience of the two allied powers.

VIII. The above-mentioned subsidies shall, in this manner, be considered as a sufficient sacour for all expences, including those which may be necessary for the return of the Russian army.

IX. This treaty shall be considered as provisional; and its execution, as it has been stated above, shall not take place until his majesty, the king of Prussia, shall be determined to turn his forces against the common enemy; but, in case he should not do so, the two high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right and the power to take, for the good of their affairs, and the success of the military end they may have in view, other measures analogous to the times and circumstances, and to agree then upon those which, in such a case, they shall judge to be most necessary, always, as a basis, for as much as it shall be compatible, the stipulations of the present treaty. His imperial majesty on all the Russias, in order, nevertheless, to give a full more striking proof of his sincere dispositions, and of his desire to be as much as possible useful to his allies, promises to put, during the course of the negotiation with his Prussian majesty, and even previous to its termination, the above-mentioned corps of 45,000 men upon such a footing that they may immediately be employed wherever, according to a previous concert

Q

amongst

amongst the allies, the utility of the common cause shall require.

X. The present provisional treaty shall be ratified by his Britanic majesty and his imperial majesty of all the Russias; and the ratifications shall be exchanged here in the space of two months, to be computed from the day of the signature, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, furnished with the full powers of his majesty the king of Great Britain and the emperor of all the Russias, have, in their names, signed the present treaty, and have affixed the seals of our arms thereto.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 29th (18th) of December, 1798.

(L. S.) A. P. de Besterodko.

(L. S.) Kotschenbey.

(L. S.) Rosopichin.

(L. S.) Charles Whitworth.

Explanatory Article, signed at London, the 15th of March, 1798, to be added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britanic Majesty and the United States of America, signed at London, the 19th of November, 1794.

WHEREAS, by the twenty-eighth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britanic majesty and the United States, signed at London, on the 19th of November, 1794, it was agreed, that the contracting parties would, from time to time, readily treat of, and concerning such, farther articles as might be proposed; that they would sincerely endeavour to form such

articles, as that they might be to mutual convenience, and to promote mutual satisfaction friendship; and that such as after having been duly considered should be added to, and make of that treaty: and whereas culties have arisen, with respect to the execution of so much of the fifth article of the said treaty, as requires, that the commissions pointed under the same be of their description, particularly latitude and longitude of the mouth of the river, which may be to be the one truly intended treaty of peace between his Britanic majesty and the United States under the name of the river St. Croix, by reason whereof it is expedient that the said commissions should be released from the obligation of conforming to the provisions of the said article in this the undersigned being respectively named by his Britanic majesty and the United States of America plenipotentiaries for the present treating and concluding treaties as may be proper to add to the said treaty in conformity with the above-mentioned fifth article and having communicated the same to other their respective plenipotentiaries have agreed and concluded hereby declare, in the name of his Britanic majesty and of the United States of America, that the plenipotentiaries appointed under the fifth article of the said treaty, shall be obliged to particularise in the description the latitude and longitude of the source of the river which may be found to be the one truly intended in the aforesaid treaty of peace, under the name of the river St. Croix, but they shall have liberty to describe the said

nanner as they may judge which description shall be as a complete execution required of the saiders in this respect by the said. And to the end certainty may hereafter be subject, it is farther that, as soon as may be, action of the said commensures shall be between the government of States and his Britannic governors or lieutenant in America, in order to keep in repair a suitable at the place ascertained to be the source of river, St. Croix, which shall immediately thereafter as often afterwards as requisite, be duly executed with punctuality and

planatory article, when
shall have been ratified by
, and by the president of
States, by and with the
l consent of their senate,
pective ratifications mu-
anged, shall be added to,
a part of, the treaty of
merce, and navigation,
is majesty and the United
ned at London on the
f November, 1793, and
manently binding upon
and the United States.
ts whereof, We, the said
signed plenipotentiaries
Britannic majesty and the
d States of America have
d this present article, and
anted to be affixed there-
tead of our arms. Done
n, this 15th day of
1, 1793.
J. (L. S.) Rufus King.

Protest entered upon the Journals of the House of Lords against a Bill, intituled, "An Act empowering his Majesty for a Time, and to an extent to be limited, to accept the Services of such Parts of his Militia Forces in this Kingdom as may voluntarily offer themselves to be employed in Ireland," passing into a Law.

Diffident,
BECAUSE, convinced that the very existence of the militia, as a constitutional force, depends upon strictly adhering to that great and fundamental principle on which it was originally established, namely, the internal defence of the kingdom.

Because, any departure (under whatever circumstances) from conditions hitherto considered as sacred, and on which every engagement respecting the militia service has hitherto proceeded, must create distrust with regard to its future destination, and hereafter render it extremely difficult to find persons of property and independence disposed to serve as officers.

Because, however laudable the offers lately made by certain militia corps to serve in Ireland undoubtedly are, it does not appear that those offers can be accepted without manifestly risking great and serious inconvenience to this country; and highly important as it is to crush, as soon as possible, the rebellion now unhappily raging in the sister kingdom, the proposed measure still appears highly exceptionable; nor can it be too much lamented if, from an unfortunate distribution of the forces of the empire at large, tranquillity cannot be restored to Ireland but at the expence of the constitution of Great Britain.

Q 2

Leeds.
Friday?

Protest entered, by the Duke of Norfolk, upon the Journals of the House of Lords, against a Bill, intituled "An Act empowering his Majesty for a Time, and to an extent to be limited, to accept the Services of such Parts of his Militia Forces in this Kingdom as may voluntarily offer themselves to be employed in Ireland," passing into a Law.

importance, and contrary to wife regulations and orders of house.

. Norfolk, E

Speech of his Excellency Earl Camden, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Throne, 16th Jan. 1798, Meeting of Parliament.

Dissentient.
1st. **B**ECAUSE the militia being the only permanent armed force that can be lawfully maintained, and by its institution intended solely for the defence of this kingdom, an offer to carry it out of the kingdom could not be made consistent with the principles of the constitution, and ought not to receive the sanction of parliament.

2d. Because no communication relating to Ireland having been made to this house, or the advice of parliament taken on the state of that kingdom, it can have no means of judging of the propriety of any measures to be taken: and the only source of information being private accounts and unauthenticated publications, which assert that scourges and tortures have in numerous instances been inflicted to extort confessions and accusations, which illegal acts (being generally believed, and not having been contradicted by the lords in his majesty's councils when called upon to do it) might greatly tend to excite those insurrections which the application of this force is intended to suppress.

3d. Because this bill has been passed with a haste and precipitancy incompatible with the cool deliberation requisite for a matter of such

My lords and gentlemen,
IHAVE his majesty's command to assemble you in parliament this important period, and to to your deliberation and advice.

When I reflect on the tranquility which attended the late election, I have just ground to believe that the wisdom and firmness which were manifested by the parliament were felt and approved by the nation at large, and your conduct will be a natural consequence of similar principles in defence of a happy constitution.

It must have given you great concern to learn that his majesty's devoirs to restore the blessed peace have been again frustrated by the desperate ambition of the government. I have his majesty's commands to lay before you in declaration, and the various resolutions which passed in the course of the late negotiation, in which the unanimity and moderation of his majesty were so eminently displayed as to leave no pretext or colour for the insidious conduct and false statements of the enemy.

His majesty relies with confidence on the spirit of his people in Ireland, who are sensible of the duty to their God, their sovereign, and their country. He knows them to be incapable of being intimidated by any threats, or deluded by any

implicitly depends on his regular and militia-like loyalty of the courage of the nation, the prowess of his fleets for defeating every attempt which may be made on.

gual victory of admiral over the Dutch squadron on their own coasts, professional skill and heroism, has not only added to the glory of his nation but has given new security to all his nations.

men of the house of commons, considered the public accounts estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. Additional burdens are imposed, in order to maintain the security of the empire, the exigency; and in the state of preparation this kingdom stands, the demands of former years not recur, yet I fear the expence of the ensuing year admit of any consideration. When you reflect on the necessity to preserve, and all the expense from the enemy to combat with, I am assured your supplies will be cheerfully granted. I shall endeavour, that they shall be faithfully.

ladies and gentlemen, the presence of the addressers of lords and commons, I directed immediate measures to be taken for the satisfaction in the

northern parts of the kingdom, and for restoring security and confidence to the loyal and well-disposed; the effect of which has been manifested in the return of subordination and industry in that quarter. Other attempts have since been made by the leaders of the disaffected in some parts of the midland and southern districts, with too much success, and emissaries have been employed, and publications have been circulated, by them, to revive religious animosities, and to open prospects of plunder, by which means the lower classes have been excited to commit acts of the most horrid outrage and barbarity. I have to lament that the diligence and activity of the magistrates, though assisted by the troops which have been ordered into that part of the kingdom, have not yet been able entirely to put a stop to those disturbances. Constant vigilance and unremitting exertions continue to be necessary when all means are tried to excite the people to rebellion and revolt; when a systematic plan of assassination is adopted and encouraged; and when the most audacious attempts are made to impede and prevent the administration of justice.

Amidst your exertions for the defence of the kingdom, I must not omit to recommend to you not to relax your attention to its commerce, its agriculture, and its manufactures, and especially to that of the linen; nor will your liberality be less conspicuous in continuing that protection to the protestant charter schools, and the other charitable institutions, under which they have so long flourished.

His majesty has commanded me to declare to you, that his firm resolution is taken in the present ar-

duous contest. He will not be wanting to his people, but with them will stand or fall in the defence of their religion, and in the preservation of the independence, laws, and liberties, of his kingdoms.

It will be a source of infinite satisfaction to my mind, if, in the execution of my duty, I can contribute to support the generous determination of my sovereign, and maintain the safety and prosperity of his people. I rely upon your advice and co-operation, and, aided by them, I look forward with confidence to a happy issue of the contest in which we are engaged.

Message from his Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant, to the House of Commons, 22d May, 1798.

Camden.

I AM to acquaint the house of commons, that, in consequence of the disorders which have taken place in the neighbouring counties, and of the preparations which appeared to be making by the disaffected in this metropolis and its vicinity, the magistrates thought it proper to apply to the lord-lieutenant and privy council, to place the city under the provisions of the act passed in the thirty-sixth year of his majesty's reign, more effectually to suppress insurrections and prevent the disturbance of the public peace: an application has been complied with; and I am now, with the aid of council, to inform the house of commons, that I have received instructions that the disaffected have been doing every thing to form a plan for the purpose of

passing themselves, in the of the present month, of the polis, of seizing the seat of ment, and those in authority the city. In consequence information, I have direct military precaution to be which seemed expedient. made full communication magistracy for the direction efforts, and I have no doubt by the measures which will be effected, the designs of the r will be effectually and crushed.

I have taken the earliest tunity of making this ecation, and have the satisfaction that I shall be supported the commons in such measures shall be necessary finally press the rebellious conspiracies exist in this kingdom.

Proclamation by the Lord-Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

Camden.

HIS excellency, the lord-lieutenant, by and with the aid of the privy-council, has ordered, to all the general officers commanding his majesty's forces with all persons acting, in any manner, assisting in rebellion which now exists in this kingdom, and has been in the most daring and violent attacks upon his majesty's government, according to martial law, and such otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient, to put to death and suppress the rebels in their several dis-

majesty's subjects are
ed to take notice.
he council chamber in
11th day of May, 1798.
save the King.

*the Lord-Lieutenant to
Commons, 17th June.*

His.

ceived the king's com-
acquaint the house of
at his majesty, not-
his just abhorrence of
l and unprovoked re-
h has broken out in
, yet, being ever dis-
ert, as far as possible,
ogative of mercy, and
gain, under his royal
hose who, by the arts
d designing men, have
from their allegiance,
his gracious intention
his general and free
all offences committed
a certain day, upon
ons, and with such ex-
may be compatible
blic safety; for carry-
nevolent purpose into
is majesty has signified
intention of sanction-
fual form, by his royal
bill for that purpose,
is being submitted for
nce of parliament.

y has also directed me
you several important
h may assist you in un-
nature and extent of
y which has long pro-
s kin-dom; not doubt-
lf your endeavours are
ive effect to the grac-
is of his majesty, that

you will feel it your indispensable
duty to consider of, and adopt, such
measures of salutary precaution as
may tend to secure the state here-
after against the machinations of the
disaffected.

In your deliberations, the suffer-
ings of his majesty's loyal subjects
will naturally receive your atten-
tion; and I recommend to you the
framing of effectual measures for
ascertaining their losses, and bring-
ing their claims under the con-
sideration of parliament.

The numerous and continued ad-
vantages of his majesty's forces over
the rebels, afford me just ground to
believe, that as their hopes of suc-
cess must have failed, so the obsti-
nacy of their resistance will speedily
cease. The generals under my com-
mand have received, and shall con-
tinue to receive, the most positive
orders to proceed against them with
unceasing activity and vigour: and
I shall not suffer their exertions to
relax, so long as any body of them
whatever shall remain in arms against
his majesty's peace.

C.

*Speech of his Excellency Marquis
Crawallis, Lord-Lieutenant of Ire-
land, to both Houses, on the 6th of
October, 1793, on proroguing the
Parliament.*

My lords and gentlemen,

I Have the satisfaction of acquaint-
ing you, that I have received
the king's commands to reiterate you
from your long and fatiguing at-
tendance in parliament; and I am
ordered to thank you, in his ma-
jesty's name, for the unshaken firm-
ness and magnanimity with which
you have met the most trying dif-

Q 4

ficulties,

facilities, and with which the measures have been planned, which you have adopted for the preservation of your country.

I offer you my most sincere congratulations on the glorious victory which has been obtained by his majesty's squadron under the command of sir Horatio Nelson, over the French fleet in the Mediterranean, which not only reflects the highest honour on the officers and seamen by whom it has been achieved, but affords a prospect of the most beneficial consequences to the future interests of the British empire.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I am commanded to convey to you his majesty's particular thanks for the supplies which you have so liberally granted, and by which you have manifested both the extent of the resources which this kingdom possesses, and the spirit with which they are employed by the commons of Ireland for the preservation of the state.

His majesty laments the necessity which calls for the imposition of fresh burdens on his majesty's subjects; but he trusts that they will see how much their present safety, and their future happiness, depend on their exertions in the arduous contest in which they are engaged; and he assures his faithful commons, that the aids which they have afforded shall be carefully applied to the great object of maintaining the honour, and promoting the interest of their country.

My lords and gentlemen,
The circumstances which have

taken place since its commencement, must render this session memorable.

The foulest and darkest conspiracy was formed, and long carried on by the implacable enemy these realms, for the total extinction of the constitution, and the separation of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland from Great Britain. By the unremitting vigilance of his predecessor in this government treason had been detected; apprehension of the principal conspirators, and the salutary measures wisely adopted, checked its progress; and through your sagacious diligence it has been developed all its parts, and traced to all sources.

A dangerous and wicked rebellion, the consequence of that conspiracy, has been, in a great measure, subdued; and the attempt of our inveterate enemy, to kindle the flame of civil discord, by bringing a force into this country, terminated in defeat.

Religion, the greatest comfort and support of mankind, has been most wickedly perverted to the purpose of inflaming the worst passions; and the vilest arts have been used to persuade the ignorant unwary, that in a reign which has been marked by a series of beneficences to all sects of Christians it is the intention of his majesty's government to oppress, and to extirpate, that description of his majesty's subjects who have received repeated and recent proofs of his favour and protection.

The Catholics of Ireland could but have observed what has been the conduct of those who affect to be their friends towards them, and the characters which they

er whose auspices the
tious of their church
asylum.

number of offenders
tive characters have
en selected as objects
tice; but in every
dangerous conspiracy
government, and of
as been conspicuous;
il act of pardon has
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purpose of affording
e repentant, and en-
deluded to return to

and power of his ma-
he loyalty, spirit, and
regular, militia, and
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ordial assistance of the
scibles of Great Bri-
undantly proved how
tempt must be, either
within, or by force
to undermine, or over-
il and religious estab-

dangers which have
ou, and which you
ne, you must be firm-
our security can only

by persevering vigi-
creasing energy. You
r your efforts to relax,
y be assured of my
avours to second your
Our hopes and our ob-
sune, that the deluded
ir error, and the dis-
reclaimed; but if an
all be made to abuse
rency, and to form fresh
in the prospect of im-
ided justice will then
d to extend to the ob-
nal the full measure of
nt.

Amidst your measures, either of
power, of justice, or of clemency,
you have not forgotten to afford
consolation and encouragement to
the loyal. The means which were
adopted for their temporary relief,
and the plan which has been de-
vised for the farther remuneration
of their losses, are highly honour-
able to your feelings, and must, in
every loyal breast, excite emo-
tions of love and gratitude to his
country.

Since my arrival in this king-
dom I have received the most flat-
tering assurances of your regard
and approbation, which command
my warmest acknowledgements;
and whilst I feel myself thus en-
couraged and supported, and re-
flect on the loyalty which is so
generally displayed, and on the
force which is entrusted to my di-
rection, I cannot allow myself to
doubt of the success of our united
endeavours for the welfare of this
country.

*Proclamation by the Lord-Lieutenant
and Council of Ireland.*

Camden,

WHEREAS a traitorous con-
spiracy, existing within this
kingdom, for the subversion of the
authority of his majesty and the
parliament, and for the destruction
of the established constitution and
government, hath considerably ex-
tended itself, and hath broken out
into acts of open violence and re-
bellion:

We have therefore, by and with
the advice of his majesty's privy
council, issued the most direct and
positive orders to the officers com-
manding

manding his majesty's forces, to employ them with the utmost vigour and decision for the immediate suppression thereof, and also to recover the arms which have been traitorously forced from his majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to disarm the rebels, and all persons disaffected to his majesty's government, by the most summary and effectual measures.

And we do hereby strictly charge, and command, all his majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, on their allegiance, to aid and assist, to the utmost of their power, his majesty's forces in the execution of their duty, to whom we have given it strictly in command to afford full protection to them from all acts of violence which shall be attempted against their persons or properties.

Given at the council chamber in Dublin, the 30th day of March, 1798.

God save the King.

Proclamation issued by the High Sheriff of the County of Tipperary.

WHEREAS, by my oath as Sheriff, I am bound to maintain the law and constitution of this realm, and to enforce due obedience to, and execution of, the same, and to do equal justice to the poor as to the rich:

And whereas, in districts proclaimed, it is lawful for, and the duty of, the sheriff, or other chief magistrate, to post a notice on the dwelling-house, of any inhabitant who has fled from the same, enjoining him to return thereto within space of twenty-four hours,

under the penalties of the law that case provided:

And whereas, many of his majesty's subjects, either through or some worse cause, have doned their dwelling-house retired into towns, whereby injury has arisen to his majesty's loyal and brave subjects, by ening and extending their defence; and the inhabitants towns have been grievously pressed, and his majesty's flinted in their quarters; and by a dastardly and evil example been set to his majesty's subjects.

And whereas many idle people, not meeting with that and spirited resistance from superiors, which, from their tions, they were bound to but encouraged, from want position, to commit acts of violence and outrage in the first instance, and, at last, to commit acts of rebellion, to the great dishonour of this country and the dishonour of his majesty's government, the ruin of the families of several victims of the violence, and who have in the most manner, in their last moments declared, they would never have proceeded to such excesses, but for flight and cowardice of the rebels:

Now, in order to remedy evils, the high sheriff commands emigrants to return forthwith to their houses, to defend the same, and provide quarters for his majesty's troops.

And he hereby commands mayors, bailiffs, headboroughs, other peace-officers, to see the orders duly executed, and to cause such emigrants to quit their dwellings within forty-eight hours if

tion, and to return to
ive homes. And he
hands all officers afore-
th to notify to him the
laces of abode of such
neglect or refuse to
these his orders.

e high sheriff thinks it
return his warmest
s. Bunbury, who, with
of two men-servants,
esfended her house, and
he rebels to retire,
had broken into the
were in possession of the
hopes that such heroic
a lady of such high dis-
tinent for beauty and
manners, will raise the
of shame on the pallid
ose heroes who so dis-
d cowardly surrendered
ies of well-loaded arms
or their first approach,
ng spunk enough to fire
shot.

thirteen, April 20, 1793.

*aper found at Castlebar,
nant-Colonel Crauford,
Archives of the provi-
nement which the French
the Province of Con-*

Equality.

ny of Ireland.

*Head-Quarters at Castle-
ke 14th Fructidor, in the
Year of the French Re-
; one and indivisible.*

AL Humbert, com-
r-in-chief of the army
visiting to organize, as
ible, an administrative
he province of Con-
rs as follows:

1. The government of the pro-
vince of Connaught shall reside at
Castlebar till further orders.

2. The government shall be com-
posed of twelve members, who will
be nominated by the commander-
in-chief of the French army.

3. Citizen John Moore is ap-
pointed pretident of the province
of Connaught. He is particularly
charged with the nomination and
union of the members of the go-
vernment.

4. The government shall imme-
diately direct its attention to the
organization of the militia of the
province of Connaught, and to se-
curing the provisions necessary for
the French and Irish armies.

5. There shall be formed eight
regiments of infantry, each of twelve
hundred men; and four of cavalry,
each of six hundred men.

6. The government will declare
rebels and traitors to their country,
all those who, having received arms
and clothing, shall not join the army
within twenty-four hours.

7. Every individual, from sixteen
to forty, inclusively, is called upon,
in the name of the Irish republic,
to repair immediately to the French
camp, to march in a mass against
the common enemy, the government
of Ireland—the English; whose
destruction alone can secure the in-
dependence and happiness of an-
cient Hibernia.

The general commanding in chief,

(Signed) Humbert.

*A Proclamation by General Nugent,
at Belfast.*

WHEREAS the state-prisoners,
in the several prisons in
Dublin,

Dublin, have proposed to his excellency the lord-lieutenant "to give every information in their power of the whole of the internal transactions of the united Irishmen; and that each of them would give detailed information of every transaction that has passed between the united Irishmen and foreign states, without, however, naming or describing, so as to facilitate any person whatever; and that they were ready to emigrate to such country as should be agreed upon between them and government, giving security not to return to this country without the permission of government, and not to pass into an enemy's country, if, on their so doing, they should be freed from prosecution; and that Mr. Oliver Bond was to be permitted to take the benefit of the said proposal; and that the state-prisoners also hoped, that the benefit of the said proposal would be extended to such persons in custody, or not in custody, as might choose to take the benefit of it:" which proposal is signed by Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Addis Emmet, William McNevin, Samuel Neilson, Henry Jackson, John Sweetman, and by upwards of seventy other prisoners:

And whereas his excellency the lord-lieutenant has been graciously pleased to accept of the said proposal, and has agreed to the terms thereby offered; in consequence whereof, the said state-prisoners have been examined before the secret committee of the two houses of parliament, and have given full information of the transactions of the united Irishmen:

Now, I do, by this my proclamation, make known to the several state-prisoners within this district,

and to others whom it may concern, the terms and conditions upon the state-prisoners in Dublin obtained his majesty's pardon, order that those who think fit entitle themselves to an equal distribution of the king's merciful and gracious intentions; do hereby require, those who may concern, within this fortnight to signify to me, whether they are ready to subscribe the said terms and condition thereby entitle themselves like measure of his majesty's and in order that all persons in custody may have a full opportunity of signifying their intentions I will send proper persons to prison within this district, for the purpose of receiving their determinations.

G. Nugent, major-general commanding northern
Belfast, Aug. 23, 1798.

Proclamation by the Lord-Lieutenant General and General-Governor of Ireland.

Cornwallis.

WHEREAS it appearing that during the late rebellion many of the inhabitants of the county of Mayo, and contiguous, did join the French, and did receive from them arms and ammunition; and whereas it was expedient to admit such persons to mercy, who may have signified thereto by design, we do hereby promise his majesty's pardon to any person who has been the enemy, provided he has signified himself to any of his majesty's officers of the peace, or to a

, and delivers up
k and bayonet, and
on in his possession;
has not served in
ity than that of a

ation to be in force
om the date hereof.
his majesty's castle
n, this 11th day of
er, 1798.

atenant's command,
Casilereagh.

*of the Emperor of
ussia.*

Peterburg, May 15.

known to all whom
cern, to all Europe,
world, that his Im-
majesty, Paul I. has
owing proclamation
me, prince Alexan-
first minister and
is Imperial majesty:
ice of the notifica-
secutive directory of
blic, of the 23d of
th year, importing,
ship be suffered to
e Sound with Eng-
s, of whatever na-
it shall be considered
ration of war against
tion;" his Imperial
has been graciously
er twenty-two ships
d two hundred and
nder the command
se, and M. de Litta,
ita, to proceed to
rotect trade in gene-
manifest oppression
as such a proceed-
tly contrary to the

rights of nations. His Russian ma-
jesty gives his Imperial word to
protect the freedom of trade, with
all his power, both by sea and land,
which he hereby requires the di-
plomatic corps to make known and
proclaim.

*Treaty of Alliance between the Em-
pires of Russia and Turkey.*

In the name of God omnipotent.

UIS majesty the emperor of the
Ottomans, and his majesty
the emperor of all the Russias,
equally animated with a sincere de-
sire not only to maintain, for the
good of their respective states and
subjects, the peace, friendship, and
good understanding which happily
subsist between them, but farther,
to make them contribute to the re-
establisment and serenity of the ge-
neral tranquillity, so salutary for hu-
manity, and at present so much dis-
turbed, have resolved to draw still
more close the Bonds which unite
them, by the conclusion of a treaty
of defensive alliance. Accordingly,
their majesties have chosen and no-
minated for their plenipotentiaries,
that is to say, his majesty the empe-
ror of the Ottomans, Hilfid Ibrahim-
Umed Bey, with the title of Cadi-
lekier of Komeh, heretofore Istan-
boul-Efendi, and Achmed Alif,
Reis-Efendi; and his majesty the
emperor of Russia, the noble Vassili
Tamara, his privy counsellor and
ambassador-extraordinary at the
Ottoman port; who, after having
exchanged their full powers in due
and proper form, have agreed upon
the following articles:

I. There shall be always peace,
friendship, and good understanding,
between

between his majesty the emperor of the Ottomans and the emperor of all the Russias, their empires, and subjects, as well by land as by sea, in such manner as that, by this defensive alliance, there shall be established between them an union so intimate that they shall, in future, have the same friends and the same enemies; in consequence, their majesties promise to open their minds, without reserve, the one to the other, upon all subjects which concern their respective tranquillity and safety, and to take all necessary measures to oppose themselves to every hostile enterprise that might prove injurious to them, and for the re-establishment of general tranquillity.

II. The treaty of peace concluded at Jassy, December 29, 1791, of the Hegira, 1206, the 15th of the moon of Gemazel Cemel, as well as all other treaties comprised in it, are hereby confirmed in their full tenor and extent, as if they had been inserted word for word in the present treaty of defensive alliance.

III. To give to this alliance full and complete effect, the high contracting powers reciprocally guarantee their possessions: this majesty the emperor of all the Russias guarantees to the Sublime Porte all its possessions, without exception, such as they existed before the invasion of Egypt; and his majesty the emperor of the Ottomans guarantees all the possessions of the court of Russia as they at present exist, without exception.

IV. Although the two parties reserve to themselves the right of entering into relations with other powers, and of concluding with them all treaties that their interests may require, they bind themselves,

however, one to the other, in most formal manner, to infer nothing in such treaties that may be able to cause the least pre-judicial injury, or loss, to either of them, or affect the integrity of their states. On the contrary, they bind themselves reciprocally to do every thing which may tend to preserve and maintain the honour, security, and advantage, of both the one and the other.

V. If there should be formed any plan or enterprise hurtful to the powers, or one of them, and the forces, which may be employed to baffle such hostile enterprises, shall not be found sufficient, then the one party shall be bound to assist the other, by land or by sea, either to act in concert or to make a diversion, or it shall afford money according as the common interest of the allies and the necessity shall require. In such cases they shall previously consult together with frankness, and shall make all necessary dispositions with the greatest possible promptitude, and shall immediately fulfil their obligation with fidelity.

VI. The choice of such assistance, whether it consist in auxiliary troops or money, shall depend on the attack; and in case that the one power be the former, they shall furnish within three months the amount demanded. If it consist in money, they shall be bound to furnish it year by year at fixed periods, the day of the declaration of hostilities being the day of the agreement, on the termination of which the assistance shall cease.

VII. The two high contracting parties, thus making common cause, whether with all or either of the powers with which they are at war, either of the two shall exert

ice or armistice without
it the other, and pro-
s security; and in case
be formed any enter-
ack against the party
, in contempt of the
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case where the two
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concert with all their
stipulated aid, they pro-
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y pacific and moderate

auxiliary troops shall
d by their sovereign,
on to their number,
ry, ammunition, and
aries. They shall be
nd kept by him. The
ring them shall furnish
provisions and forage,
money, according to
es to be fixed and agreed
the date of the day on
shall quit their frontiers.
requiring them shall
m quarters and other
tions, such as his own
, or such as those of the
ed upon have been used
f peace.

party requiring shall fur-
nary squadron with all
that it shall want, on
s which shall have been

agreed upon, to commence from the
day of its arrival, and during all the
time it shall be employed against
the common enemy. The party
requiring shall furnish, without he-
sitation, from its arsenals and maga-
zines, at the ordinary prices, every
thing necessary for the squadron,
should it stand in need of repairs.
The ships of war and transports of
the two allied courts shall have,
during the whole time of the con-
tinuance of the common war, free
entrance into their ports, either to
winter there or repair.

XI. All trophies taken from the
enemy, and all the prizes, shall
belong to the troops which shall
acquire them.

XII. Their majesties, the em-
peror of the Ottomans and the em-
peror of all the Russias, having no
views of conquest, by the present
treaty of defensive alliance, but only
to maintain the integrity of their
respective possessions, for the security
of their subjects; and also to sup-
port the other powers in the re-
spectable situation in which they
are at present placed, and accord-
ing to which they may form a po-
litical counterpoise, if necessary, for
the maintenance of the general
tranquillity, their majesties will not
fail to invite his majesty the em-
peror, king of Bohemia and Hun-
gary, the kings of Great Britain
and Prussia, and also all other po-
tentates, to accede to this treaty,
th object of which is so just and so
salutary.

XIII. However sincerely the
two high contracting powers may
intend to maintain this engagement
to the most remote period of time,
yet as it may happen that circum-
stances should hereafter require some
changes to be made in it, it is a-
greed

greed to limit its duration to eight years, from the date of the day of the exchange of the Imperial ratifications. The two parties, before the expiration of that term, shall concert, according to the state of affairs at that period, on the renewal of the said treaty.

XIV. The present treaty of defensive alliance shall be ratified by his majesty the emperor of the Ottomans and by his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Constantinople, within the term of two months, and even sooner if possible.

In faith of which, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty of defensive alliance, and have hereunto put our seal.

(Signed) Lileid-Ibrahim-Ismet,
with the title of
kadilshier of Ro-
melia.

Achmed-Ali,
reis-efendi.

Vassili Tamara,
privy-counsellor.

Constantinople, Dec. 23, 1798.

Proclamation to the Batavian People.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Batavians,
SINCE it is but too manifest that the revolution, which the victorious arms of the French effected in the year 1795, has been either openly counteracted, or secretly undermined, by those whom you have chosen to support and confirm it; since the unity and indivisibility of the sovereignty of the people, the consolidations of the debts of the

provinces, the equality of the civil rights and duties, the abolition, in this respect, of all distinction between ranks and stations, and lastly, the entire separation of the church from the state, have been continually, some in a more, and others in a less open manner, the apples of discord in the present times; since the voice of truth, and the welfare of the whole people, have been obliged to yield to error, and provisional or personal self-interest; and since, lastly, the constant clash of opposite and contradictory principles, has enfeebled all the branches of political administration, and threatens to render perpetual the unsettled and uncertain state of revolution; it must certainly be the wish of all, that a powerful, steady and well-adjusted authority, should at length put an end to all these uncertainties, divisions, and contradictory principles, prevent the disastrous consequences, and establish a wise form of government founded on the acknowledgements of the great truths above-mentioned, and confirmed by justice and prudence.

You did to yourselves that the principles would be restored on 12th of January last, and in view of that you might, at first, in the events of that day, you were willing to excuse the irregularity of the proceeding, from the state of affairs, and the necessity of the circumstances, and to support the authority of the new intermediary administration, the constituent assembly representing the Batavian public. You only required that the events of that day were the acts of a faction, but the triumph of true principles, tending to promote the welfare of the pe-

conditions you were
 ce unlimited confi-
 intermediary admin-
 transmit the names
 ts with unbounded
 latest posterity.

ians, was your gene-
 conduct; but soon
 at the spirit of the
 ry administration had
 o render all former
 gotten, by just and
 fures. Soon it ap-
 instead of a restora-
 les, you had obtained
 ersons, by a revolu-
 that respect, to all
 high your common-
 fered, during more
 ries, but much more
 them all, since, by
 on and ignorance of
 it, every thing was
 d the country ren-
 o anarchy and tyr-
 r of which its history
 ample. Not merely
 of the federative aris-
 tification excluded
 tion of affairs, but
 disgusted self-interest
 nder suspected almost
 of abilities and merit.

Wordsmen, and
 continually declared
 friends of the prin-
 ciples, and who had
 devoted to the in-
 ventor, but who had
 in spirit to the slaves
 with the people, I look
 from the pro-
 posed administration
 and to those who
 retained them, con-
 siderers of the nation,
 it, had no other object

than that of being the blind support-
 ers of a faction.

There is not a more certain sign
 of the approaching fall of a state,
 than when justice is publicly vio-
 lated. Exiles returned secretly into
 the country—sentences which had
 been pronounced against offences,
 and prosecutions against persons ac-
 cused, were annulled. At the same
 time the seekers after offices, a race
 of men destructive to every nation,
 thrust from their places a great
 number of upright and able men
 throughout the whole country;
 and the order to remove those
 who were unfit to remain in their
 posts and employments, was en-
 forced in the most arbitrary man-
 ner.

Such, Batavians, were the pro-
 ceedings of some anarchists, who
 every where flocked together, and
 who were favoured by the major-
 ity of the members of the consti-
 tuted assembly, and by the executive
 power, either because these latter
 were weak enough to promise them-
 selves a durable support from them,
 or because they had not sufficient
 strength to oppose them; they so
 far extended their influence, that
 many of those who had been mem-
 bers of the last national assembly,
 and who had shown themselves de-
 voted to the principles of the revo-
 lution, whose only offences were,
 that they would not, without your
 previous assent, annul the federative
 government sanctioned by the
 national assembly, were declared to
 have lost the confidence of the peo-
 ple, and to be deprived of their
 right of voting.

The measures of safety, as they
 were called, should have had for
 their object the annihilation of all
 P. faction,

factions, without discussion: but they were, in the main part, carried into execution in a partial and arbitrary manner, that the whole nation was rendered alien to the order of things. All freedom of speech was taken away, and many resolutions, too evidently drawn from the corrupt sources of revenge and private interest. The motto of unity and indivisibility should have united the whole nation, and excited all to combine and sacrifice their individual advantage for the general good of the country: but in such a manner were these terms employed, as to have turned them into a most contrary sense, and the hands of a hundred of January, by the same means, and participation with which it was connected, became the object of general contempt, aversion, and ridicule.

At length, Patriots, the constitution is fully presented to you in the plain and constitution of your acceptance, and I am that I shall mean no more to be a part of the constitution, but the part of the inalienable rights of the nation was no longer desired, and your great victory is a triumph over the nation.

Forbid it, said it, the people themselves had not been so stupid, had the new constitution been established by force, and it had been chosen as that which was most perfect. Would the constitution have been so soon accepted, had the meeting of the thirty assemblies not been so long delayed? Was it not say that embarras, such as the men have announced, should be expected on the occasion? Was it necessary to entrust to the most ferocious power of despising others of the right of voting? Was not this a violent

attack on the sovereignty of the people, not justified by the urgency pleaded in some of the cases?

And as if all this were not sufficient, the injury offered to the limited sovereignty of the people, the 4th of May last, was sufficient. Then, after the acceptance of the constitution, and when the people had been expressed, with respect to the revolution in which their representatives in their legislative body should elect, the majority of the members of the constituent assembly, their own authority alone, declared themselves the legislative body, the Batavian people, leaving other free election to the people, but merely to fill the vacancy that body. At that moment a great breach of the constitution committed, and a direct violation of the inalienable rights of the people perpetrated.

No dignified protests, no terrible perversion of the will of the constitution, will ever find sufficient to justify this violence in the opinion of any man in Europe.

These things, Batavians, have all been done, they could not be otherwise, and no person was whole different from the placed us around the internal administration, have been able to view the whole of their transactions, and discover their motives and consequences. Numerous complaints of the injustice which would not have existed, it may be said for the violent event of the 21st of January, have continually directed the internal administration of the great interests of the country.

fixed it on matters of less importance. The negligence of the governing powers has spread from country to country; and had not we, and some others, exerted ourselves to stem the torrent, a general listlessness and indolence must have pervaded the whole land, and disaffection and anarchy seized on all.

And will you then, Batavians, any longer suffer in silence the injustice done you? Do you not feel, by your ancestors, the value of civil freedom? Can you not distinguish reality from appearance, and substance from the name? Give you not long wished and expected that we, who have sworn fidelity to our country, who, from the present situation, must be most capable to deliver you, should attempt your liberation? The resistance of the people must be fatal to oppression, and each Batavian who feels his rights, must at this moment be transformed into another Brutus. Batavians! you have wrested the authority from your tyrants, who have stolen it from you under the pretence of being your friends.

But think not, Batavians, that we will never restore to you that which is your inalienable property, that, in the mean time, we will deliver it into unworthy hands. We declare, that we are responsible for it to you, and each of us, to our own consciences, and to the eternal cause of all rights.

The event will shew whether we have delivered you from usurpation, seized the authority as usurpers selves. Let the first constitutional legislative body that shall meet, decide upon this fact; and, as we have already observed, since

the majority of our former representatives, legally elected, who, on the 22d of January last, formed themselves into a constituent assembly, and now have declared themselves a constitutional legislative body, by which they have been guilty of an open attack on your sovereign power; and as your other representatives, who acted as the heads of the federative or aristocratic administration, now annulled, have scrupled to take their seats in the assembly: we, compelled by the urgency of circumstances, and observing what is directed in the 31st article of the regulation annexed to the constitution, in case of a vacancy in the executive directory, have decreed, and hereby do decree,

1. That all such legislative authority of the Batavian people as shall require to be exercised for the daily and necessary interests of the country, shall, as soon as possible, be committed to citizens whose honour and integrity cannot be suspected.

2. That the late intermediary administration of the Batavian republic shall be required, as bound by their responsibility, to carry into effect the constitution of the Batavian people, in a speedy and regular manner, for the restoration and establishment of the constitutional legislative body.

3. That all authority of legislation, or in general of sovereignty, exercised by the intermediary administration, shall immediately after the establishment of the legislative body of the Batavian people, pass to that body; and after the election by the latter of a legal executive directory of the Batavian republic, all the executive authority which

which we now necessarily exert, for the deliverance of our country, shall be resigned to that directory.

4. That we engage to be answerable for the just and faithful use of our authority, and the resignation of it at the time we have mentioned, to the legislative body that shall be elected, or by delegation from it, to the high national tribunal hereafter to be chosen.

Perfectly convinced that what we have done will be approved by the majority and most enlightened of the Batavian people, we hereby command, in their name, all constitutional authorities, provincial administrations, or administrations of communes, all justices of peace, civil officers, and commanders of the military, and all and each of the inhabitants of the Batavian republic, to obey our commands, and acknowledge no other authority than ours, until the intermediary administration shall have met; which notification shall be made public, and be affixed up in such places as similar notices usually are.

Done at the Hague the 12th of June, the 4th year of Batavian freedom.

J. Spoor, agent of marine.

G. J. Pyman, agent for the war-department.

J. G. A. Gozel, minister of finance.

R.W.Tadamar, minister of justice.

A. J. La Pierre, minister of the interior.

Treaty of Campo Formio.

Secret Articles, and additional Convention, of the Treaty of Campo-Formio, of the 20th Vendémiaire, 6th Year (October 17, 1798.)

3

Article I.

HIS majesty the emperor of Hungary and Bohemia contents that the boundaries of the French republic shall extend under-mentioned line, and to use his influence, that the republic shall, by the peace concluded with the German empire, retain the same line as its boundary, namely, the left bank of the Rhine from the confines of Switzerland below Basle, to the branch of the Netze, above Aachen, including the head of the Moselle at Manheim, the town and fortress of Mentz, and both banks of the Moselle, from where it falls into the Rhine, to its source near Bingen. From thence, the line shall run to Kentscherade and Borley to the Moselle, and thence to Luderdsdorf, Schleiden, Marmagen, Cochem, and Andernach, with all the circles and territory of these places, along the banks of the Oise, to where it falls into the Roer, and along both banks of the Roer; including Hückel, Nideggen, Durin, and Julich, with their circles and territory. Hence the line shall run by Höffern and Kylenburg, to the Rhine, including Lutzerath, Roden, and Verden, Andernach, Kall, Vampach, Hergen, and including the town of Verviers, and its territory. And if, notwithstanding the mediation of his majesty, the German empire refuse to consent to the mentioned boundary line of the republic, his imperial majesty formally engages to furnish the republic no more than his contingent, which shall not be used in any fortified place, or be considered as a rapture of

ship which are restored to his majesty and the re-

ferburg, on the right bank of the Inn, with an arrondissement of 5000 toises.

imperial majesty will employ offices in the negotiation of the peace of the empire, to

VI. His imperial majesty, at the conclusion of the peace with the empire, will give up to the French republic the sovereignty and possession of the Frickthal, and all the territory belonging to the house of Austria, on the left bank of the Rhine, between Zurgach and Basle, provided his majesty, at the conclusion of the said peace, receives a proportionate indemnification. The French republic, in consequence of particular arrangements to be made, shall unite the above-mentioned territory with the Helvetic republic, without farther interference on the part of his imperial majesty or the empire.

That the navigation of the Rhine, from Hunningen to the mouth of Holland, shall be free to the French republic and to the empire, on the following conditions: 2. That the possessors of the said territory shall never, and on no pretext, attempt to interrupt the free and passage of ships and goods, from the Moselle into the Rhine; 3. The French republic shall have the free navigation of the Rhine; and the tolls and duties, from Venloo to Holland, shall be abolished.

VII. The two contracting powers agree, that when, in the ensuing peace with the German empire, the French republic shall make an acquisition in Germany, his imperial majesty shall receive an equivalent; and, if his imperial majesty shall make such an acquisition, the French republic shall, in like manner, receive an equivalent.

his imperial majesty receive for himself and his successors the sovereignty and possession of Falkenstein and its dependencies.

VIII. The prince of Nassau-Dietz, late stadtholder of Holland, shall receive a territorial indemnification; but neither in the vicinity of the Austrian possessions, nor in the vicinity of the Batavian republic.

the countries which his imperial majesty takes possession of, in consequence of the 6th article of the definitive treaty, this day shall be considered as an indemnification for the territory given up by the 7th article of the public treaty, and the foregoing article.—The mediation shall only be in effect when the troops of his imperial majesty shall have taken possession of the countries ceded by the French republic.

IX. The French republic makes no difficulty to restore to the king of Prussia his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine. No new acquisition shall, however, be proposed for the king of Prussia. This the two contracting powers mutually guarantee.

The French republic will employ its influence, that his imperial majesty shall receive the principality of Saltzburg, and that the circle of Bavaria, which contains the archbishopric of Salzburg, the river Inn, Salza, and including the town of Waf-

X. Should the king of Prussia be willing to cede to the French and Batavian republics some small parts

of his territory on the left bank of the Meuse, as Savenger, and other possessions towards the Yssel, his imperial majesty will use his influence that such cessions shall be accepted and made valid by the empire.

XI. His imperial majesty will not object to the manner in which the imperial fiefs have been disposed of by the French republic, in favour of the Ligurian republic. His imperial majesty will use his influence, together with the French republic, that the German empire will renounce all feudal sovereignty over the countries which make a part of the Cisalpine and Ligurian republics; as also the imperial fiefs, such as Lanigutana, and those which lie between Tuscany and the States of Parma, the Ligurian and Lucchese republics, and the late territory of Modena, which fiefs make a part of the Cisalpine republic.

XII. His imperial majesty and the French republic will, in concert, employ their influence, in the course of concluding the peace of the empire, that the princes and states of the empire, who, in consequence of the stipulations of the present treaty of peace, or in consequence of the treaty to be concluded with the empire, shall suffer any loss in territory or rights (particularly the electors of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne; the corporation of Bavaria, the duke of Wirtemberg and Teck, the Margrave of Baden, the duke of Deux Ponts, the Margrave of Hesse-Cassel and Darmstadt, the princes of Nassau, Salm, Salm, Coburg, Lowenstein, Veldheim, and Wied-Runkel, and the Count de Leyn), shall receive proportionable indemnifications in Germany, which shall be settled by mutual agreement with the French republic.

XIII. The troops of his imperial majesty, twenty days after the ratifications of the present treaty evacuate the towns and forts Mentz, Ehrenbreitstein, Phils, Mannheim, Koenigsstein, Ulm, Gollstadt, as also the whole territory appertaining to the German empire to the boundaries of the hereditary states.

XIV. The present secret shall have the same force as were inserted word for word in the public treaty of peace if signed, and shall in like manner be ratified, at the same time, by two contracting powers; the ratifications shall be exchanged in form, at Rastadt.

Done and signed at Carnario, the 17th of October 18th of Vendemiaire year of the French republic and indivisible.

(Signed)

Barraparte.

Margis de Gallo.

Louis, Count Coblenz.

Count Metternich.

Count Langelmann.

Declaration of the Senate of Rome, on the 31st of 1798.

WE being a terrible and upon earth, to upon the measures to be the safety of the country, finally found ourselves by oath, and have finally defend the country, of our property, and our life last extremity, and will power, against any ever, and to employ to th

means dependent upon us, in
vert with our dear and faithful
ghers.

*Deputies of the Bernese People
to their Fellow-citizens.*

WHEN, some days ago, we
were called by your meet-
to sit in the midst of the go-
ment, you justly hoped that
it advantages would result from
and that the closer union of the
zens of the state would be the
means of protecting us more effec-
y against the dangers that were
moment increasing, and more
more threatening our country.
r hope will not be disappointed,
r fellow-citizens; and though,
o short a time, it has not yet
n possible for us to remove your
s upon the arrangements with-
we have, nevertheless, taken a
at step towards the triumph
ch we should desire; that is, by
ing increased our strength, by a
on most wise and most necessary,
a thousand little firms, running
themselves; and which, by a
ppy inclination, fall into one
mel, form a powerful and num-
ric river, to are we going to be-
ne a striking and formidable ex-
ple courage, and a source of a
d cause, cannot fail to obtain
cess.

Man is destined to improve his
e: it is one of the great blessings
ined to his nature. All the hu-
d and spurious should make a pro-
fs according to circumstances—

the most important of all, is the
on of men under laws and go-
ment, which we call the state.
e index of our constitution, ex-
g for ages—its very antiquity

would be a respectable testimony in
its favour, even if we had not a still
more perfect proof in the general
prosperity which the nation has en-
joyed, to the present time, under its
influence. However, as nothing,
which is the work of man, can be
perfect, our government, perhaps,
has need of some reforms; and the
fathers of the country have been
long occupied in the means of ef-
fecting them, without shocks, and
without agitations; for, nothing is
more dangerous than to touch,
though ever so slightly, the constitu-
tional laws of a state. It seemed,
therefore, that the present moment
was not proper for this great work,
and I rely it might have produced
much more valuable advantages, had
it been possible to delay it till hap-
pier times. Nevertheless, confess
it, dear fellow-citizens, a strong de-
sire of innovation has appeared on
your part. This wish was that of a
small number, it is true; but it was
impudent, if it came from your-
selves; it was incompatible with
that noble pride which ought to
animate a free people, if it was the
result of a foreign influence.

It was to us, your views, that,
as soon as we had taken our places
in the assembly of the government,
alterations were proposed to us
which appeared useful to the gene-
ral good of the country, and suitable
to circumstances. We have sup-
ported those propositions with firm-
ness, as we entrusted to us the care
of co-operating as we should judge
necessary for the safety of the
country.

If it be true that our constitution
was not exempt from abuses, which
human weakness renders almost in-
ferable from governments, how
many have already disappeared,
R 4 through

through the wisdom and prudence of the administration? Did we not possess, in the fullest extent we could have, the security of persons and property, the two most precious advantages of civil society? Can the administration be accused of a single deviation from justice? Can the members of our government be reproached with the least inclination that could look like corruption? Could the treasures of the state be administered with stricter responsibility, with greater economy? And if the fertility of a parched and rocky soil, if the prosperity of a loyal nation, that has preserved the ancient purity of its manners, be the most certain proofs of the goodness of its government, is it not yourselves who render this glorious testimony to the supreme power? Woe be to you, if ever you can forget it!

And, furthermore, the rights, which in future you will enjoy, have not been demanded, but freely granted: for, the wish of the majority had not yet appeared among you. It remains for you, dear fellow-citizens, to render yourselves worthy of these blessings. If liberty be the greatest blessing to the people, the basis which secures it ought to be to much the more sacred; there is nothing great or sublime, which may not be yet effected under its auspices; but a good constitution can only be the effect of profound discernment, and the result of tranquil labour, directed by wisdom and experience. If, on the contrary, it be hurried by the heat of the passion, it is stifled in its birth. The elevation of such an edifice is the work of time, by which alone every thing is secured. To begin by demolishing what gives us

a sure shelter, would be to expose ourselves naked to the violent tempest. When a lowering gathering on the horizon, the who has a sense of his duty, more stoutly at the helm, he keeps his sails spread, the fog bring his ship to an anchor.

The welfare of your dear brothers, your own, and of your children, is in your hand. Your wishes are now satisfied: that could be granted, consistent with the general good, has been granted. Whoever, at this should dare to require more, only do to from selfish view not for his country; his object only be to destroy, not to build it. We have but a choice between two things: either an interference to the law and supreme power which alone can save our ruined state; or, the overflow the wild and ungovernable; the ruin of a flourishing country, annihilation of public prosperity, have occasioned by the corruption of morals; in short, a view most frightful disasters and miseries, for us and our generation. Who should dare to doubt of this? Yes, dear fellow-citizens, you have honoured us with confidence; you have imposed on the task, exceedingly grateful to our hearts, of supporting your rights and interests. If you, then, it is in your name from the bottom of our hearts we swear to save the country; you cannot belie us.

If this act of union, which this day announce to you, were enough to disarm all our enemies and annihilate their designs; be one yet remaining, who impose laws upon us, viol

of our liberty, and, in
er useless the wife re-
have been making in our
; then the country will
er children; they will
hey will press round her;
u should have the mis-
be forced to fight, the
knowledge you have of
: will support your cou-
: it ensures your success.
n assurance of your rights
ie standard round which
an impenetrable wall;
: the banner you will
ust a powerful enemy,
eforth will no longer be
ed by you: we will place
beside you, and in the
; it will wave, bleeding
but we will never desert
I bring it back with us,
more return ourselves;
hed to extremity, we are
die, but in such a man-
recall to the remembrance
y the glorious name of
ors. We will bury our-
er the ruins of our coun-
than bow our heads un-
ominious yoke. We may
e, but our honour must
nnihilated.

16. 5th, 1798.

*in of the General-in-Chief
rench Army in Helvetia,
Helvetic Nation.*

Quarters at Bern, July 8.

Helvetians,

of the most perfidious
is which the enemies of
ration have employed to
searts against confidence
to spread around suspi-

cion and anxiety, is to ascribe to
the French republic the design of
uniting the territory of the Helvetic
republic to that of the French re-
public. Cowardly wretches! Find-
ing they were unable to resist those
victorious arms which broke asun-
der the chains of the patriots, and
delivered the victims of oligarchy,
they wished at least to avenge their
disgrace, by exciting hatred and
disgust against a government which
fostered among you the establish-
ment of an order of things to which
itself owes its force and its lustre—
against an army which overwhelmed
anarchy and fanaticism by turns,
which, but for its valour, would
have converted Switzerland into
one vast tomb.

Brave Helvetians! to you, who
have recovered those rights of which
a free constitution will secure the
enjoyment—to you, who do not
confound the transient crisis of a
revolution with the blessings which
must succeed to it—to you it will,
doubtless, be sufficient to point out
this new stratagem of your ene-
mies, to ensure its defeat, and to
turn its effect against its authors
themselves.

Is not France already sufficiently
powerful—sufficiently extensive?
Has she added to her territory Hol-
land, and the fine countries of
Italy, which were conquered by
the force of her arms? Are not
the Batavian, Cisalpine, Ligurian,
and Roman republics, monuments
of her respect for the independence
of nations and the sovereignty of
every people? Have not your-
selves received the most unequi-
vocal proofs of it?

No! Switzerland is not destined
to augment the number of our de-
partments. The country of Wil-
liam

liam Tell is worthy of ranking among free states and representative governments: she will accomplish that splendid destiny, and she will find in the French republic a faithful ally and a sincere friend, always ready to protect her against all her enemies.

(Signed)
Schaumbourg.

Felix Desportes, Commissary of the Government, to the Executive Directory.

Geneva, 27 Germinal, (April 16.)

GENEVA is now happy; its union with the French republic has been unanimously proclaimed by the extraordinary commission, after the sovereign council which had been held in the morning. A solemn deputation, preceded by a crowd of citizens, who made the air resound with cries of "Live the great nation! Live the Executive Directory!" came to announce this resolution to me. I accepted, in your name, the wishes of the Genevese people. The most criminal and unparalleled intrigues were made use of to intercept the designs of the sovereign council. The hosts of anarchists wished to destroy the hopes of the people, they wished to prevent the prolongation of the powers of the commission. But the patriots of Geneva braved the vociferations and penards of their tyrants, and out of 3147 voters, 2264 gave their suffrages for the prolongation, and 53 votes were declared null and void. The commission then could no longer doubt of the voice of the citizens, and hastened to satisfy their impatience. At this moment

that committee is treating in negotiating a treaty of After the sitting of the for council under the express of the Genevese, I put their walls an armed force mand-d by general Geran only consisting of about 120 merely sufficient to suppress of the brigands, who ened to destroy the friends French. The half of the returns this morning to its ments at Carrange an! Fer remaining part rest in bar Geneva. Such is the will Genevese people, and it the promise of my keeping them the conquerors of th that the friends of Far mounted the vi-coloured. I will not speak to you, directors, of the enthusiasm which our brave defende received by their new le zeus; all their wants were patchy there was a genera tion to afford them ever of accommodation; not heard on any rice but for founded the praises of th heroes, every heart seem united in the bonds of f So flattering a reception, attachment, should prove citizen directors, how a twig of Geneva figures in of the great republic.

Decree of the Legislative Assembly.

Aras, 20th Sep

THE legislative considering that the by the republic have sacred fulfil, after the sad events

on one side a portion of the children of Helvetia, the priests, and the foreign and perfidious, rise against the mob; the constitution had accepted, and their brethren; and on the other, magistrates, equally as wise, repelling the force of the rebels to say, by the zeal of the citizens who are animated by love of liberty and union; that they have brave French army in blood in the sup- allies, and gaining a thing without doubt, med over our midst it glorious and salu- as it overwhelms and establishes the re- bales not to be sidering that as faith- the Helvetic people, natives ought to ex- timents as well as the people, and that them to decree in to the valiant defen- entry the loss of many of them, the be gratitude of a free the rebels, and the famous authors of the it, the poverty due to — finally, to the who have suffered the onse of war, the fac- they may expect from us— the legislative ing into consideration of the directory of the ber, decrees, after im- urgency:

THE French army
at the French army

and the citizen general Schawen- bourg have defended well of the Helvetic republic.

2. Honourable mention shall be made in the register of the ener- getic conduct of citizen Bolt, pre- fect of the canton of Genes, of the communes of the cantons that have risen for the cause of liberty; of citizen Hoes, prefect of the canton of Linth; of the prefects of Lucerne and Waldstätten; of the sub-prefects; of the com- munes and citizens of Helvetia who have signalized themselves for the maintenance of freedom and the constitution.

3. The rebels, and principally the authors and accomplices in the conspiracy against the country, shall be prosecuted criminally, and tried according to the constitution, ar- ticles 13 and 94.

4. The orphans left by the pa- triots who perished on that occasion shall be brought up at the expence of the republic.

Finally, there shall be made, throughout Helvetia, a voluntary collection in favour of the pri- sons burnt out in the district of Stanz, and of those in the adja- cent parts who may have suffered in consequence of those events: the amount of the collection shall be transmitted to the directory, who shall distribute it.

*Treaty of Peace, and of Alliance
offered and accepted, concluded
between the French and Helvetic
Republics.*

THE French and Helvetic re- public being equally desirous to make the most perfect peace and the

the strictest friendship succeed to a war which an oligarchy had provoked, and which, for a time, had caused a division between the two nations, have resolved to unite themselves together by an alliance grounded on the real interests of the two countries: the respective governments have accordingly appointed, on the part of the French directory, citizen C. M. Talleyrand, minister of foreign affairs, and on the part of the executive directory of the Helvetic republic, citizens P. J. Zeltner and Amedee Jenner, who, after a mutual exchange of their full powers, agreed to the following articles:

I. There shall be, for a perpetuity, peace, friendship, and good understanding, between the French and Helvetic republics.

II. There exists, from the present moment, between the two republics, an alliance offensive and defensive. The general result of this alliance is, that each of the republics may, in case of war, claim the co-operation of its ally. The power claiming this co-operation shall then specify against whom the co-operation is required, and, in consequence of that special requisition, the power called upon enters into war against the power or powers designated; but it remains in a state of neutrality with respect to such powers as may be at war with the claiming power, and whom it may not have particularly designated. It is acknowledged that the effect of the requisition, on the part of the French republic shall never be to send the Swiss troops beyond the sea. The troops called for shall be paid and maintained by the power calling for them; and in case of such re-

quisition, neither of the two republics shall separately conclude any treaty of armistice or of peace. The particular effects of the alliance, when on either side a situation shall take place, the nature and the quantity of the succours to be mutually afforded, shall be specially determined by special conventions, grounded on the principles contained in this article.

III. The French republic expressly guarantees to the Helvetic republic its independence and unity of its government; and in case the oligarchy should attempt to overturn the present Helvetic constitution, the French republic itself to grant to the Helvetic republic, upon its requisition, succours as it may stand in need of, in order to triumph over such internal or external attack may be made against it. It makes its good offices to the Helvetic republic that may insure it the enjoyment of all its rights with regard to other powers; and to furnish it with the necessary strength, on the most immediate footing, the French republic intends to restore the artillery that has been taken from it during the present war, and which may be the disposal of the French republic at the moment of signing the present treaty, provided the Helvetic republic will send its pieces of artillery, and carry back into its own territory.

IV. The frontiers between France and Helvetia shall be determined by a particular convention, of which shall be, that even which formed part of the republic of Basle, and the polity of Porrentruy, shall remain

ited to the French territory as the intersection of territory comprehended in the department of the Upper

Mont Terrible; with of the counter-cessions nges, which may be sponfible for rendering rs perfectly straight from eneva, and which shall the unions which have n definitively made to territory.

der to fecure the com- of the French republic outh of Germany and shall be granted to the c the free and perpetual commercial and military ifft of which shall pafs Helvetia, up the Rhine, veft and fouthern banks of Conftance; the fenning at Geneva, and he department of Mont go through the Valais, to the territory of the epublic by a courfe to and it is determined that hall, within its own ter- ecute the works necef- conftruction of thefe two

likewife ftipulated, that, give to the internal na- the two republics all cial improvements of fufceptible, each of them shall, within its own execute the works of art l be neceffary for the nt of a communication om the lake of Geneva re, and from Geneva to the Rhone which is na- e French republic binds ifft to the Helvetic re-

public all the falt which it may ftand in need of, from the falt-pits of La Meurthe, of Jura, and of Mont Blanc. The prices of the faid falt, the expences of carriage, the places and the periods of delivery, fhall be regulated at leaft every ten years between citizens charged by the French government with the preparing of the falt, and the officers of the Helvetic government, without ever permitting the price of the faid falt to exceed that paid by the French citizens, and without the fubjects of the Helvetic government being ever fubjected to paying the taxes which in France may be laid upon that commodity.

VIII. According to the latter article, the Helvetic republic expreffly renounces all the drawbacks on falt which it might be entitled to claim in virtue of ancient treaties which exifted between France and the cantons; and it binds itfelf to take annually, from the falt-pits, at leaft two hundred and fifty thoufand quintals of falt.

IX. The citizens of the French republic may go and come to Helvetia, furnifhed with regular paffports: they fhall be at liberty to form all manner of eftablifhments there, to exercife every kind of induftry which the law permits and protects; their perfons and property fhall be fubject to the laws and ufages of the country. The citizens of the Helvetic republic fhall enjoy in France, and in all the dominions of the French republic, the fame rights, on the fame conditions.

X. In all litigated points refpecting individuals, which cannot be fettled by reference, or by the decifion of the courts, the plaintiff fhall be obliged to follow up his action

action before the natural judges of the defendant, unless the parties be precluded on the very spot where the bargain had been contracted, or have agreed upon the choice of the judges to whose decision they would leave the matter in dispute. In litigated points, having for object landed property, the suit shall be carried on before a tribunal or a magistrate of the place, where the property is situated. The litigations that may arise between the heirs of a Frenchman who dies in Switzerland, with regard to his succession, shall be transacted before the judge of the residence which the Frenchman possessed in France; and the same shall be observed with regard to the succession of a Swiss who may die in France.

XI. The definitive judgement in civil causes, that are regarded as settled points, and that have been pronounced by French tribunals, shall be executed in Switzerland, and *vice versa*, after they shall have been sanctioned by the respective ministers.

XII. In case of the failure, or bankruptcy of a Frenchman possessed of property in France, if there are Swiss creditors and French creditors, the Swiss creditors, who shall have conformed to the French laws for the security of their hypothec, shall be paid, according to the order of their hypothec, on the footing of French creditors; and *vice versa*, if Swiss, possessing property in the Helvetic republic, shall have both French and Swiss creditors, the French creditors, who shall have employed the requisite formalities to secure an hypothec, in Switzerland, shall be arranged with Swiss creditors, according to the order of their hypothec. With regard to

simple creditors, they shall be paid in the same manner, with respect to which of the two countries they belong.

XIII. In all criminal process for heinous offences, instituted before Swiss or French witnesses shall be mutually to attend from either country, under the penalties fixed by the two countries, necessary passports shall, in time be granted, by the government the party requiring, according to the laws of each.

XIV. The two republics mutually engage to grant no asylum to the emigrants or persons banished from the other. They bind themselves, to exile, first requisition, the persons or nation who shall judicially have declared guilty of crimes against the interest or exterior security of the state, of murder, incest, false-minting, forgery, violence, fire-raising, robbery, or perpetration of their crimes; and persons taken in either country and taken to the other, shall be restored.

XV. There shall immediately conclude, between the two republics, a treaty of commerce founded upon the most reciprocal advantage, and, in the mean time, the subjects of both nations shall be treated upon the footing of those of the most friendly nations.

Concluded and signed

2d Fructidor (Aug.
of the French republic)
and indivisible, 6 (1

(Signed) Ch. M. Tal
P. J. Zeltner
H. A. Jenn

of A. J. H. Mullartie,
 Chief, Governor-Gen-
 eral of France and of
 the French Republic
 East of the Cape of

I G, for many years,
 al and attachment for
 and glory of our re-
 e very impatient, and
 duty to make known
 propositions that we
 d from Tippoo Sal-
 o animafaders which
 to us. This prince
 particular letters to
 assembly, and to all
 employed in that go-
 e has likewise ad-
 a packet for the ex-
 ury.

demands to make an
move and detective,
reach, propelling to
its charge, as long
all continue in India,
a revolution.

the amounts to furnish for that war, especially, of a 20 per cent increase.

Finally, he asks why
the British should
pay the costs of
keeping a country with-
out a nuclear
reprieve for us to re-

pressure for us to re-

dure the number of the 107th and 108th regiments, and *de la garde fidèle du port de la Fraternité*, on account of the assistance we have sent our allies, the Dutch, we invite the citizens voluntarily to embody themselves in their respective municipalities, to serve under the colours of Tippon. This prince desires also to have the citizens of colour, freemen; and we invite all those who wish to serve under his banners to enrol themselves.

We can allure all the citizens who wish to enrol themselves, that Tippoo will make advantageous treaties, which will continue with his ambulators who may engage for themselves, besides in the name of their sovereign, in such way, that the French, who shall have taken part in his armies, shall not be retained when they wish to return back to their country.

Done this 10th Pluviose (20th Jan.), the fifth year of the French republic.

(signed)

Maliartie.

*Message from the Executive Directory
to the Council of Elders, of the
24th May.*

Citizens Representatives.

FRANCE has hazarded a
 France expedition, which has
 cost her in its defence.

On the morning of the 19th of May, an English fleet appeared before the city, and bombarded that city severely. Protected by the fire of the fleet, their boats differed from the men, who took possession of the shore, threw up batteries there, and attempted to blow

קט

up the sluices of the Sas de Sleyken, and the gates of Ostend. The enemy summoned the place to surrender within half an hour. The garrison consisted only of 30 men. "You shall never become masters of the port which is entrusted to me," said the brave commander, Muscar, "until my garrison and I shall be buried in the ruins." Republicans are unable to confine themselves to defensive operations. On the 20th, at break of day, 300 men only of the 46th and 94th demi-brigades, conducted by Keller, commandant of the square of Bruges, marched to the English column. They attacked with an ardour and an intrepidity which partook of the nature of a prodigy:—the courage of republicans always increases in proportion to the number of their enemies. The entrenchment thrown up against them soon gave way; and, after two hours fighting, the English, being entirely routed, threw down their arms. The bombardment, which had recommenced, ceased; from 1500 to 1800 prisoners were taken: eight pieces of cannon, two howitzers, and a great number of muskets of the enemy, remain in our power. The rest of the enemy re-embarked with precipitation, having lost a great number of men, who were drowned in their attempting to escape.

The commandant of the British artillery was killed: one of their major-generals had his thigh taken off; another, together with 300 officers, as well superior as inferior, are prisoners. In short, the troops who had been disembarked were, according to the accounts of the prisoners themselves, the flower of the English army: they had been

selected for the occasion; and there were four companies of guards, and the whole regi- ment of the prince of Wales.

You will hardly repress indignation, citizen repress at learning that the plan- enemy were seconded by at Ostend. The cries of live king George! Brave k were heard there; the cockade was insulted, and of the volunteers employed ning the batteries, for want lery men, were broken traitors. These atrocious not remain unpunished; b not be denied, that the s greffs of the ordinary tribu sufficient to the punishmen who should be struck down rapidity of the thunderb will consider, citizen re tives, of the propriety of t by a law, that the traitor any means give encour during an attack, to the of the republic, shall be a military commission.

The directory invites y this message into your ea sideration.

(Signed)
Merlin, pr

*Message from the Executive
to the Council of Five
sent on the 1st July, 1798*

FOR a long time, the ment of Malta has sh hostile to France. It affi tation to emigrants, as: soldiers of Condé's army. situation ought to have d to observe a strict neutrali always acted in favour of

nce. The French, who
s to liberty, at Malta,
ted and confined. In a
of the 10th of October,
grand master declared,
rts of the island should
inst French vessels, and
ld recognise the ambaf-
s a chargé d'affaires of
ithout saying any thing
iblic; he declared, he
or would not, recognise
9th of June, of the
r, a request was made,
ch general, for water,
refused by the grand
io declared ironically,
ld admit but two ships
t. Dared he thus insult
army, commanded by
? The 10th of June,
were on shore early in
3, and Malta was in-
the town cannonaded

The besieged made a
ch general Marmont; at
the 19th brigade, took
l of the order. On the
nights surrendered the
ort, and renounced their
the island to the French
re found, at Malta, two
frigate, four galleys,
of cannon, 10,000 muf-
000 rounds of powder
munition, of which the
ve not received the par-
ils.

*Executive Directory of
Republic, in Consequence
fugal of the Council of
the Cisalpine Republic, on
March, 1798, to accede to
y of Alliance and Com-
taxen the French and Ci-
publics.*
L.

THE directory, considering that
their refusal is the effect of the
manœuvres of the enemies of the
two countries, and that it gives the
French republic a title to resume all
those rights which it was before
willing to waive, has ordered —
First, that a contribution shall be
raised, to defray the expences of
maintaining the troops of the
French republic in Italy; and, se-
cond, that twenty-one citizens,
named by the commander-in-chief,
members of the council of elders
of the Cisalpine republic, shall be
separated and arrested.

*Messoge to the Council of Five Hun-
dred, on the 23th Fructidor (Sep-
tember 14).*

THE executive directory is de-
sires to inform you, that the
French troops have entered Egypt.
The French nation, the Ottoman
Porte itself, and the oppressed peo-
ple of that fine but unfortunate
country, are at last avenged.

This memorable event had been
long foreseen, by a small number of
men to whom glorious and useful
ideas are familiar; but it was too
much the custom to rank it among
chimerical projects. It was reserved
for the French republic to realize
this new prodigy.

The causes which prepared and
infused its success, are now to be
retraced.

For nearly forty years, the bôys,
with their mamelucks, those domi-
neering slaves of Egypt, practised
the most shameful vexations on the
French, treated in those countries
on the faith of our treaties with the
Porte. From the period of the do-
mination of Ali Bey, about 1760,

we may particularly date the excesses of those outrages. That audacious usurper, after having thrown off the yoke of the grand seignior, by ignominiously expelling his pacha, refusing to pay tribute, and arrogating the right of making money of his own coin, insulted our consuls, menaced our dragomans with the most infamous punishments, and practised numerous impositions on our merchants. His successors, Kralil Bey, and Mohamed Bey, partly deserve similar reproaches; but their vexations were more moderate. Mourad Bey, and Ibrahim Bey, who reigned after them, surpassed (the first particularly) all their predecessors in extortion and plunder. Indignant at the conduct of these oppressors, the Ottoman Porte appeared, in 1786, to wish to take vengeance upon them. With the aid of the forces commanded by Hassan Pacha, she compelled them to fly, and placed a successor; but she did not know how to secure her authority; and these two bays, in 1791, at the death of Ismael Bey, who had replaced them, recovered their power without obstacle, and consequently assumed their former domination.

From that instant, but particularly since France has been constituted a republic, the French have experienced, in Egypt, vexations a thousand times more revolting. It was easy to recognise the influence and the fury of the British cabinet. The extortions of all sorts multiplied, often without the pretext of necessity;—and all remonstrances were vain.

In the second year of the republic, the consul wished to make just representations to Mourad Bey, on the subject of the extraordinary exactions, ordered by that usurper,

from the French merchants. The bey, far from shewing a disposition to acquiesce in his request, confined him instantly to his own house, by an armed force, till all the produce of that odious extortion had been intirely paid him.

Towards the end of that same year, the vexations arose to such a pitch, that the French settled at Cairo, desirous to put their persons, and the remainder of their fortunes, out of imminent danger, decided to remove their establishments to Alexandria; but Mourad Bey took offence at this resolution: he ordered them to be pursued in their flight: such as remained, were treated as vile criminals, and redoubled his rage against them all, after he knew one of the fugitives was brother to a member of the national convention, against which he vomited forth his implacable hatred.

Thus his tyranny knew no bounds, and the French nation found itself a prisoner in Egypt. The bey, tormented every instant with the apprehensions that some attempt might be made to escape his vigilance, dared to tell our consul, that if single Frenchman should engage in such an undertaking, all, even the consul himself, should forfeit their heads for his escape. Such audacity and madness can scarcely be conceived: but he soon perceived that this excessive tyranny would not long continue profitable. He returned, on the demand of the grand vizir, not the sums that had been extorted, but their liberty to the French; and even as the price that, which was regarded as a vow, he imposed new pecuniary sacrifices. The French then were afraid to settle, in the third year at Alexandria; but there, as at

in places on the coast of the Mediterranean, they were expropriated of all subal-

These agents of the French and felonious even violently seized upon the merchandises as they arrived.

They fixed their own prices for goods, and even set the rate of payment. Should there be the least resistance, even of the most awful kind, force was employed to repel it.

At the gates of our vice-consul, his windows were even weapons raised because he refused to contribute, from which the Bey himself had ordered to be exempted.

Following this order of the Bey, the consul was obliged to yield.

Finally, on the 10th of March, at Coram, a custom-house officer, at Alexandria, ordered all the dragomans, and sent them to the Bey.

He told them, that the Bey, of what he called the Bey's master, should be given five hundred strokes.

He did so, without regard to the character. A few days after, he ordered a dragoman to be seized, and sent it to his

the rights of nations, and in the persons of the

the most audacious of all our treaties with the Bey, and by the

our agents, under the name of the Bey, of not having

to them; the character of disowned, out-laws, and lives of the

promised every moment, and properties given up to pil-

lage. The French republic could not suffer much longer those numerous aggressions, evidently instigated by England, to remain unpunished.

Its patience has been extreme. The audacity of its oppressors had attained its full growth. How, then,

was the French government to procure redress for such complicated injuries? Several times, through the medium of its envoy, it addressed its complaints to the Porte;

but, if we except the expedition of Hassan Pacha, in 1786, who merely chastised two beys, without making compensation for the past,

or provision for the future, every thing the Porte thought proper to be done, was, to write in our favour some letters to the pacha of Egypt,

who could do nothing, and to the two beys, who had power, but were firmly resolved to grant nothing, on this recommendation, but a deceitful submission.

And thus, in the fourth year, the French ambassador at the Porte having sent into Egypt an agent, accredited with letters from the grand vizir, this agent obtained not real reparation, not a restitution of the immense sums extorted from the French, but some illusory stipulations respecting a reduction of the duties upon certain merchandises, conformable to ancient treaties;

but, scarcely had he turned his back, when Mourad Bey gave orders, which were punctually obeyed, to place the duties on precisely the same footing they stood before his arrival.

The effort of the Ottoman empire to protect the French, was, therefore, evidently without weight or energy; and how could it be expected to produce a durable effect in our favour, when the Porte was reduced to that state in which it

was

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was

was

was

was

was not able to protect itself against the beys; when it felt itself obliged to suffer three millions of Egyptians, whom it called its subjects, to become the miserable victims of foreign tyranny; when its pacha was treated in Egypt as the basest of slaves; when the grand seignior was insensibly stripped of his rights; and, finally, when they no longer paid the contributions reserved on the conquest of Egypt by Selim the Second? All this proves, beyond a doubt, that the sovereignty of the Porte, in this country, was but an empty title; and, after its fruitless efforts in our favour, it would be to little purpose to expect from it a degree of intercession for us, which it is neither able, nor dares to manifest for itself. Nothing, then, remains for us, but to do justice to ourselves, and by our armies to make these base usurpers, supported by the cabinet of St. James's, expiate those crimes which they have committed against us.

The French army presented itself the 11th of July. It was received at Alexandria, at Rosetta, and, on the 23d of July it entered Cairo. Thus these odious usurpers will no more oppress this ancient and fruitful land, which time cannot exhaust; which annually recruits itself by a kind of prodigy; where vegetation is of astonishing activity, and almost spontaneous; and where the richest productions of the four quarters of the globe may be found together. But it may be said, no declaration of war preceded this expedition. Against whom could it have been made? Against the Ottoman Porte? We were far from being willing to attack this ancient ally of France, and imputing to it an oppression, of which it was first the victim it-

self. Is it, then, against the isolated government of the beys? Such an authority does not exist, and could not be recognized. When we chastise robers, we do not declare war against them. And thus, in attacking the beys, it was, in fact, only England we were going to combat. It is, therefore, with a superabundance of right, that the French republic is put into a situation for speedily obtaining the immense reparations due from the usurpers of Egypt. But it did not wish to conquer for itself alone. Egypt was oppressed by these rapacious plunderers. The people of Egypt shall be avenged, and the cultivator of these fruitful countries shall at length enjoy the fruit of his labours, which has been torn from him with the most stupid barbarity. The authority of the Porte was totally disowned. It will receive, from the hands of the victorious French, the immense advantages of which it has been long deprived. Finally, for the good of the whole world, Egypt shall become the country, in the whole universe, richest in productions, the centre of immense trade; and, above all, a most formidable pest against the odious power of the English in India, and their usurped commerce.

(Signed) Treillard, president
Lagarde, sec. gen.

Arrêté of the Executive Directory, the 8th Brumaire (Oct. 29).

THE executive directory, in consequence of the report of the minister of foreign relations, observing that the squadrons, privateers and ships, both of England and Russia, are in a great measure

gners; seeing, moreover, that a violation is a manifest law of nations, and that powers have taken no notice of it, decrees:

That every person, either individually from the country or alliance with a state of neutrality, or of a commission to the enemies of France, who poses a part of the arms of war, or others, the enemy, shall, by itself alone, be declared treated as such, without being permitted, in any case, to lead that he was commanding service by force, or otherwise.

The executive directors of the Italian, Ligurian, Cisalman republics, shall be held to be in such threat.

The provisions contained in the first article shall be held to be neutral, and to the contrary with the French republic.

The minister of foreign affairs, charged with the execution of the present arrêté, which shall be published in the bulletin of

Treilhard, president.
Lagarde, sec. gen.

*the Directory to the
Five Hundred, Decem-*

representatives,
of Naples has crowned perfidies: you see, by the generals Joubert and Murat, and by the copy of a letter from the Neapolitan general,

Mack, to general Championnet, that the French troops in the Roman republic have been attacked by the Neapolitan troops. Thus the moderation of the French republic only serves to increase the audacity of its enemies. The details which will be sent you, will convince you, that both the one and the other have been carried to their height.

Now the first care of the government will be to take measures to repel the insolent attack of a perjured court.

The executive directory has likewise to declare to you, that the court of Turin, equally perfidious, makes common cause with our enemies; and this crowns a long train of crimes against the French republic.

Citizens representatives, the executive directory does not dissemble that the danger is imminent; but republican energy is still great; and if all differences of opinion now disappear, and all wishes unite, and the legislative body will second, by every means in its power, the efforts of government, the projects of the enemies of the republic will again be confounded, and the triumph of liberty will be for ever secured.

The executive directory proposes to you formally to declare war against the king of Naples and the king of Sardinia.

Buonaparte to the Pacha of Egypt.

*On board l'Orient, 12 Messidor
(June 30.)*

THE executive directory of the French republic have frequently applied to the sublime Porte, to demand the punishment of the beys

of Egypt, who oppressed, with their vexations, the merchants of France.

But the sublime Porte declared, that the beys, an avaricious and fickle race, refused to listen to the principles of justice, and not only that the Porte did not authorize these insults, but withdrew their protection from the persons by whom they were committed.

The French republic has resolved to send a powerful army, to put an end to the exactions of the beys of Egypt, in the same manner as it has been several times compelled, during the present century, to take these measures against the beys of Tunis and Algiers. You, who ought to be the master of the beys, and yet are kept at Cairo, without power or authority, you ought to regard my arrival with pleasure. You are, doubtless, already apprised that I come not to attempt any thing against the alcoran or the sultan. You know that the French nation is the only ally which the sultan has in Europe. Come, then, and meet me, and curse, along with me, the impious race of the beys.

(Signed) Buonaparte.

Buonaparte, Commander-in-Chief, to the Commander of the Caravan.

On board l'Orient, 13 Messidor (July 1.).

THE beys have oppressed our merchants with vexation; I am come to demand reparation. To-morrow I shall be in Alexandria. You ought to feel no uneasiness; you belong to our grand friend, the sultan; conduct yourself accordingly. But if you commit the least hostility against the French army, I

shall treat you as an enemy for this you must be accountable it is far from my heart and intentions.

(Signed) Buonaparte.

Buonaparte, General-in-Chief, People of Egypt.

FOR a long time the beys govern Egypt, have i the French nation, and op the merchants with exaction

For a long time this h slaves, purchased in the C and Georgia, have tyranniz the fairest part of the world.

But God, upon whom all d has directed that their empire finish.

Inhabitants of Egypt, w beys tell you I come to defin religion, believe them not swer them, that I come to the rights of the poor fr hands of their tyrants; at the French respect, more tl mamelucks, God, his proph the koran.

Tell them that all men an in the eyes of God. Unde ing, ingenuity, and science make a difference between and what wisdom, what what virtues distinguish the lucks, that they should be cluively all that renders life and pleasant?

Is there a beautiful w She belongs to the mamelx there a handsome slave, horse, a fine house? They to the mamelucks.

Is Egypt their farm? I shew the lease which God h them. But God is just an ful to all people. All the E

to the possession of all
the wisest, most enlighten-
ed virtuous will govern,
people will be happy.
In great cities, large
in trade: who has de-
stroyed but the avarice, in-
tyranny of the name-

chiefs, imams, teachers of the people that vendors of true muslimism. destroy the pope, who was necessary to make the muslimism? Did by the knights of Malta, so foolish men thought isted war to be carried the muslimism? Have at all times the friends and feignior, (may God is wishes!) and the foe? The mameelucks, on, are not they ever resist the authority of the ior, whom they still acknowledge?

Happy those who are with all prosper in their forunk—happy those who they will have time to ow us, and will be with ferable, thrice miserable hall arm for the mamefight against us—there hope for them, they

All places which shall be distant from the route of the army, shall lend one principal inhabitant to the declare that they submit, to the French flag, which is blue, white, and red.

village which shall arm
French army, shall be
the ground.

any village which shall

submit to the French, shall hoist the French flag, and that of the sublime Porte, their ally.

IV. The chiefs shall seal up the houses and effects of the mamelucks, and take care that not the smallest article shall be lost.

V. The chiefs, cadis, and imams, shall continue to exercise their respective functions. Each inhabitant shall remain in his house, and prayers shall continue as usual: every one shall return thanks to God for the destruction of the mamelucks. Glory to the sultan, glory to the French army his friend! Curies to the mamelucks, and happiness to the people of Egypt!

(Signed) Buonaparte.

Declaration of the Mufti, and principal Cheiks of the City of Alexandria, in the Name of the Inhabitants.

GLORY to God, to whom all glory is due, and peace to the holy prophet Mahomet, his family, and the companions of his divine mission.

The following agreement has been concluded between us, the chief men of the city of Alexandria, whose names are hereunto subjoined, and the general-in-chief of the French army encamped in this city.

The undersigned chiefs shall continue to observe the law and sacred institutions. They shall determine all differences according to the purest justice, and carefully keep at a distance from the crooked path of iniquity. The cadi, to whose care the tribunal of justice is to be confided, shall be a man of the purest morals and the most irreproachable.

conduct; but he shall not pronounce any sentence without first consulting the chiefs of the law, and his final judgement shall be regulated by their decision. The subscribing Cheiks shall study the means of making righteousness flourish, and direct all their efforts to that object, as if animated with the same spirit. They shall take no resolution but what is adopted with one accord. They shall zealously labour for the good of the country, the happiness of the people, and the destruction of the children of vice and iniquity. They farther promise never to betray, or attempt to entrap the French army, to act contrary to its interests, nor enter into any conspiracy that may be formed against it.

To all these promises they have bound themselves by the most solemn oath, which they renew by this act in the sincerest and most religious manner.

The general-in-chief of the French army promises, on his part, that no one of the soldiers shall molest the inhabitants of Alexandria, by vexatious proceedings, rapine, or menaces; and those who shall commit such excesses, shall be punished with the utmost rigour.

The general-in-chief has also most solemnly promised, that he shall never attempt to compel any of the inhabitants to change their religion, nor to make any innovation in their religious usages; but, on the contrary, assures them, that his wish is, that they shall continue to profess their religion, and that he will continue to maintain their tranquillity and property by all the means in his power, as long as they shall abstain from any attempt against

his person, or the army with commands.

The present convention was signed on the 17th of Wednesday, the 20th moon Muharem, 1213th of the Hegira, corresponding 17th Messidor, 6th year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

The signatures of the chiefs are as follow:

The poor Seuleiman, m
Maliki.

The poor Ibrahim el Bourg
of the sect Hamite.

The poor Muhamed el M
The poor Ahmed, &c.

Translated by me, secretary
preter to the general-in-chief
V

*Bonaparte, Commander-in-Chief
of the Cheiks and Notables of C*

*Head-quarters at Giza, 4th
midor, (July 20,) 6th*

YOU will see, by the above proclamation, by what means I am animated. Ye the mamelucks were, for the part, killed, or taken prisoner. I am now in pursuit of the few remain. Send hither the which are on your banks river, and send also a dep to make known to me your opinion. Cause bread, meat, and barley, to be provided army, and be perfectly calm, one has a greater desire to contribute to your happiness
(Signed) Buon

Buo

*, Commander-in-Chief, to
the People of Cairo.*

quarters at Giza, 4th Thermidor, 6th year.

E of Cairo, I am satisfied
your conduct. You have
not to take any part a-
I am come to destroy the
mamelucks, and to pro-
rade and the natives of
y. Let all those who are
fear be composed; and
who have quitted their
urn to them. Let prayers
up to-day as usual, for
at they may be always

Entertain no fear for
lies, your houses, your
and, above all, the reli-
gious prophet, whom I love.
absolutely necessary that
ons should be immediately
with the administration of
; in order that tranquil-
ty be interrupted, there
divan, composed of seven
who shall assemble at the
Ver; and there shall al-
wo with the commandant
e, and four shall be oc-
maintaining public tran-
quillity in watching over the

(Signed) Buonaparte.

*, Commander-in-Chief, to
the Pacha of Cairo.*

*quarters at Cairo, 2d Fruc-
tor, (August 19,) 6th year.*

attention of the French re-
sult in taking possession of
to drive out the mame-
lucks were both rebels to the
I declared enemies to the
government. At present,

when master of it by the signal vic-
tory which its army has gained, its
intention is to preserve to the pacha
of the grand seignior his revenues
and appointment. I beg then you
will assure the Porte, that it will
suffer no kind of loss, and I will
take care it shall continue to re-
ceive the tribute heretofore paid
to it.

(Signed) Buonaparte.

*Proclamation of Buonaparte to the
Inhabitants of Cairo, dated Nivose
(December 28th).*

PERVERSE men had succeeded
in misleading a party amongst
you: they have perished. God has
ordered me to be merciful towards
the people, and I have been clem-
ent and merciful towards you: I
have been incensed against you on
account of the revolt; I have de-
prived you for two months of your
divan: but this day I restore it to
you: your good conduct has effaced
the stain of your rebellion. Sherifs,
vims, orators of the mosque, cause
the people well to understand, that
those who, through any levity, shall
become my enemies, shall find no
refuge in this world or in the next.
Shall there be a man so blind as
not to see that all my operations
are conducted by destiny? Can
there be a man so incredulous as to
doubt that every thing in this vast
universe is subjected to the empire
of destiny? Instruct the people,
that since the world has existed it
was written, that, after having de-
stroyed the enemies of Islamism
(Mahometanism), and destroyed the
cruels, I should come from the far-
thest part of the west to fulfill the
task which was imposed upon me.
Make

Make the people see that, in the second book of the Koran, in more than twenty passages, that which has happened was foreseen, and that which shall take place has also been explained: let those then whom the fear of our arms alone prevents from pronouncing imprecations on us now change their dispositions; for in offering prayers to heaven against us, they solicit their own condemnation: let the true believers then offer their vows to heaven for the success of our arms. I could call to account each individual amongst you for the most secret sentiment of his heart; for I know every thing, even that which you never communicated to any person: but the day will come when all the world shall see it proved, that I am commanded by orders from above, and that all human efforts are of no avail against me. Happy those who in good faith shall be the first to attach themselves to me.

(Signed) Buonaparte.

Note, presented by the Turkish Ambassador to the French Executive Directory, respecting the Occupancy of Dalmatia and Istria by the Imperial Troops.

Citizen directors,

THE unexpected occupancy, by the Austrian troops, of Istria and Dalmatia, the reports circulated that his imperial majesty proposes to maintain himself in the possession of these provinces, will not suffer the Ottoman Porte to remain indifferent as to the future state of a country so near to its dominions, and belonging to an ancient republic, its faithful friend and ally. The

ambassador of the Ottoman finds himself obliged to to the directory his sentiments on an object which the interests of the court, and the friendship between it and the French empire, require to be taken into consideration. The ambassador far from believing, that the mentioned occupancy could have been made by the silent consent of the general-in-chief Bonaparte: and he is firmly persuaded, that that illustrious man must have seen with displeasure proceeding so arbitrary, and contrary to the interests of the Ottoman Porte, as well as to the French nation, in whom he commands the armies. The ambassador knew how precious, as highly as he owes the loyalty of the French nation, knows that, constant to the principles of real friendship, it is a fail to remark the firmness the Porte has shewn, since the moments of the political revolution of France, to remain its faithful ally, and how much the sense of its sovereign on the subject of Barbary has contributed to provisioning the French provinces, in circumstances most critical. The French empire is too dear to its heart for it to believe, that in the moment of preparation for peace, and about to restore tranquillity to Europe, the French government consent that the above provinces should remain under the Austrian. The ambassador thinks but the executive will employ all means, and the force of arms, to oblige the emperor to relinquish them.

of strict amity and alliance unite the Ottoman and the French nation require the executive directory should use all its efforts to that effect. This affair is of great importance, that the negotiations are necessary to avoid the grievous consequences which result from the contrary, to the common interest. If Istria and Dalmatia be granted to the French, there can be no doubt but, in some matter of those naval forces which belonged to a peaceful republic will rise to the rank of a great power, and acquire a formidable and perfectly dissimilar to the Ottoman empire.

The commerce with Russia and England, the known designs are to subvert the Sublime Porte, if possible, the European provinces, will increase the strength to which it will be able to oppose sufficient opposition. The Black sea will be in the power of the Russian fleets, and the sea to those of the English. If he remains master of the sea, to which will necessarily result the republic of Ragusa, Bosnia, and Dalmatia will be entirely in the power of the French, and must yield to the French, because it is destitute of resources, and would be surrounded by the French, but on the east, by the Austrian countries. Epirus, Albania, and the other countries of the Morea, would run the same fate.

The commerce of the Mediterranean would be annihilated in the hands of the French, the productions and manufactures of Hungary, Dalmatia, and Germany, could be more easily transported, and by a shorter passage, than by the long passage from the Mediterranean. This short expedition will offer ample materials for

the reflections of the directory, and it will have no difficulty to convince itself, that the glory and interests of France require them to take decisive and efficacious measures. The French republic will shew the same loyalty and constancy that it has always done towards its ally the grand seignior. Firm in its sentiments, it will not suffer itself to be the cause of injury to a state, which, on all occasions, and in moments of the greatest embarrassment, knew how to resist the intrigues and insinuations of its enemies. The ambassador, fully convinced that such are the sentiments which guide the executive directory, expects shortly to see the happy effects of them: it will be to him the highest satisfaction to be able to transmit to the Sublime Porte assurances to that purpose,

Memorial delivered by the Porte to all the foreign Ministers.

THE Porte, as all Europe knows, has long continued at peace with France, and on terms of the strictest amity and good understanding, which good understanding it has done every thing in its power to maintain. With the utmost surprise, therefore, has it seen the Turkish territories abruptly, and in a most extraordinary manner, attacked by the French arms. A man of the name of Buonaparte, giving himself out to be a French general, has made war on the Turkish province of Egypt. It is impossible for the Porte to believe that such a proceeding, so contrary to the rights of all nations, can ever be countenanced, much less commanded, by the French executive directory. A considerable force has, however, been

been sent to Egypt, to stop the progress of the invaders. Some of the emissaries of Buonaparte have pretended to persuade the people of Egypt, that they have been sent by Mahomet to give them perfect liberty and happiness, and render their religion the sovereign religion on earth; but the people have answered, that Mahomet authorizes no injustice, and that they can place no faith in such promises from those who have denied their God, and renounced their own prophet.

Constantinople, Sept. 2,

Manifesto of the Sublime Porte, communicated to our esteemed Friend the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of Great Britain, at Constantinople, the 11th of September, 1798.

Translation.

IT is notorious that the peace and good harmony which, since time immemorial, have existed between the Sublime Porte and the court of France, have never been interrupted by enmity and misunderstanding, but that, on the contrary, until this period, the Sublime Porte has made it her uniform and constant study, scrupulously to maintain the treaties, to fulfil the duties of amity with care, and, upon every occasion, to give proofs of her sincerity and friendship.

At the time when the revolution first broke out in France, six years ago, when most of the powers in Europe confederated against that country, the Sublime Porte, although a witness to the improper proceedings of those who held the reins of government by usurpation, chose rather, in observance of her ancient

amity with the French, to remain neutral: and though been several times invited allied courts to join with them to break with France; and the troubles of that country come more and more vivid that particular period, when our army had reached near whilst, soon after, the forts Valenciennes, Condé, and Q the keys of France on the side, were taken by the Austrians; Toulon, the only port the French in the Mediter had fallen into the hands English, with the ships of war were in it; and, by an in party of royalists, in their present situation of the government had become more critical, a plexity and distress prevail every side; yet the Sublime notwithstanding that it depends only upon herself to join with other powers, nevertheless, in way to her known principles since, did no ways consent to from the line of a neutral conduct.

On the contrary, considering it, under the circumstances of strong famine, by which blocked up by sea and land attacked, the Sublime Porte broken off her connection distressed situation would have such as to throw the inhabitants into total desolation and despair; stained from that measure: hereby asks, whether it be not that the liberality which shewn to them, from time has brought complaints against from other powers?

The extensive advantage the French have reaped from the Sublime Porte's remaining during the course of the war

and evident, by a moment's reflection at the events of the late period. Whilst, therefore, the public transactions of the Sublime Porte, on either side, ought also to have been in preserving peace; yet, seeing them who found the government, by favour of fortune, began to devise vacancies, and under an illusion of liberty—a liberty of word, but which in reality is other laws but the Sublime Porte's established government (the example of France), the annihilation of all religions, the annihilation of every country, the annihilation of property, and the dissolution of all human society; to confine themselves in nothing but dissension and insupportable upon the people, and amongst the people, to reduce mankind to the state of the brute creation; and to favour their own private interests and render the government permanent in their own

ed by such principles, they held their maxim to stir up and indiscriminately, the Sublime Porte, every power, whether dissension, either in peace or at war, to excite them to revolt against their natural sovereigns and to

on one hand, their ministers at Constantinople, pursuant to the policy of duplicity and deceit, their custom every where, professions of friendship for the Ottoman empire, endeavouring to deceive the Sublime Porte the dupes of insidious projects, and to

forward their objects of exciting her against other friendly powers; the commanders and generals of their army in Italy, upon the other hand, were engaged in the heinous attempt of perverting the subjects of his majesty the grand seignior, by sending agents (persons notorious for their intriguing practices) into Anatolia, Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago, and by spreading manifestoes of the most insidious tenour, among which, the one addressed by Buonaparte to the people of Macrio, with several others, distributed by the same, are sufficiently known to the public.

Upon the Sublime Porte's complaining to the directory, of this conduct of their commanders and generals, their answer was, that, all proceedings, on the part of their officers, contrary to friendship, were not with the consent of the directory, and the same should be prevented, and their officers warned against it; the wish of the French government being to strengthen more and more the ancient friendship subsisting with the Sublime Porte.

In consequence of this answer, delivered officially on their part, it was expected that the said generals would have left off their seditious pursuits. But, nevertheless, no change appearing in their conduct, and their perseverance in such insidious practices being greater than ever, it became obvious that the answers of the directory were only fictitious and deceitful; that the intriguing attempts of their agents could not but be dictated by the instructions which were given them, and consequently that any further complaint would be of no avail whatever.

Not-

Notwithstanding these transactions, however, the Sublime Porte, in the hopes of the directory altering its system of conduct, and laying aside the senseless pursuit of wishing to overturn the universe; in expectation of seeing things in France, from the harrassed situation of that country, at length take a different turn, by the people refusing to bear any longer those intolerable evils and disasters which have been brought upon them, from the personal views of a few upstart individuals, since the commencement of the revolution, and with the view of preventing secret enmity from producing an open rupture, she did not alter her course, but preferred keeping silence.

In the beginning of the war with the other powers, the French government had declared, that their intention was not to acquire new territory, but, on the contrary, to restore every such conquest as might have been made by their arms during the contest: contrary to which, they not only have kept possession of various extensive provinces, snatched by them from the Belligerent powers; but, not content with this, profiting of the changes which had prevailed among the allied courts through their intrigues, have put off the mask intirely, and, developing their secret views, without reason or justice, have fallen upon several free and independent republics and states who had held themselves neutral, like the Sublime Porte; invading their territories when least provided with the means of defence; and subjecting them to their will by open force and hostility.

Thus, no one being left to control them, they tore the veil of all

decorum at once, and unmi the obligations of treaties, convince the world that fr and enmity are the same their eyes, contrary to th of nations, and in violation ties subsisting between t courts, they came, in a ma together unprecedented, lil of pirates, and made a su vasion in Egypt, the most among the provinces of th man Porte, of which th forcible possession, at a tim they had experienced nobi this court but demonstra friendship.

Upon the first furnishe French project to invade vince, Ruffin, their chargé at this residence, was invit conference, where he was ed officially about this busi first declared he had no int whatever respecting it, but it as a speculation of his o if such an enterprize ever true, it probably must be revenge of the boys, and and attack the English sea in the East Indies.

In answer to this, it wa stantially stated to him, smallest attempt on the pa French upon Cairo, on pretext it might be founde be taken as a declaration and thereby the friendship between the two courts, most ancient times, would a legal and political sense verted into enmity; that man empire would not lols of a handful of sauc Egyptian territory; that Ottoman sect would set ission for the deliverance blessed lands; and that if

the beys of Egypt was behoved the Sublime sicut it on them as her ; that the interference which in this business was with the rights of nature the court of Great Britain the dearest friend of the empire, the Sublime Porte consent to the passage of troops through her territory against their settlements ; that, should even their expedition Egypt have no other effect, it would be equally to a declaration of war, which he was charged to deliver the earliest communication to the directory in this very language. The orders, bearing instructions to the effect, were, at the time written to Ali Effendi, the Porte's ambassador, at which was moreover directed officially an explanation then upon the spot. The communications sent to the directory, and the letter transmitted by the Sublime Porte to her ambassador before the letter of an old date was by the said Ruffin, except at Buonaparte's expedition was true, but that the orders, to secure some advantages, by bringing them to account, and to hurt them ; that an ambassador appointed to prefer several proposals favourable to the interest of the Ottoman Porte, and the affair in question ; with a ridiculous hint, that the Porte to declare war for the republic, both courts themselves open to an order from the part of the emperor : the said chargé d'affaires

delivered officially, and he also presented a copy of that letter.

Upon the other hand, in the answer received meanwhile from the Ottoman ambassador above-mentioned, it was stated, that in conformity to his instructions, he had an interview with Talleyrand Perigord, the minister of external relations, in which he had produced his dispatches, explained their purport, and demanded officially a categorical answer : that the said minister (forgetting, as is to be supposed, the tenour of the letter which had been written to Ruffin some time before) positively disavowed the expedition against Egypt, and said that Buonaparte's commission had no other object but the conquest of Malta ; that the abolition of the order there being a measure conducive to the benefit of all the Turks, the Sublime Porte ought to feel even obliged by it ; that the directory had nothing more at heart than to maintain the peace existing with the Porte since time immemorial, and more and more to strengthen the same, thus barefacedly exhibiting a farce of the most artful duplicity : the wide contradiction between the above two communications being visibly a fresh artifice by which to mislead the Ottoman Porte with her eyes open, and to gain time until intelligence could be procured respecting the affair of Egypt, the result of which had not then come to their knowledge. Must not this most extraordinary event be taken as a palpable demonstration, that the directors of the French government, to second their own ambition and arrogance, have actually lost all recollection of those laws observed and maintained in every regular government, and that

that no faith whatever is to be placed in their words and professions?

From the tenour of their arbitrary proceedings and despotic conduct, as too well witnessed from first to last, it is clear and evident that their project is no other but to banish every orderly institution from the face of the world; to overset human society, and, by an alternate play of secret intrigue or open hostility, as best suits their end, to derange the constitution of every established independent state, by creating (as they have done in Italy) a number of small republics, of which the French is to be the parent-mother, and thus to sway and to conduct every thing after their own will every where.

Now Egypt being the portal of the two venerable cities (Mecca and Medina), and the present operations in that quarter being of a nature affecting all the Mahomedan sect at large, the Sublime Porte, consistently with her express declarations to the above French chargé d'affaires, and, through her ambassador, to the directory, at Paris, feels compelled, by every law, to resist the sudden and unprovoked aggressions and hostilities committed by the French as above, and, with a full confidence in the assistance of the omnipotent God, to set about repelling and destroying the enemy by sea and land. Thus, to wage war against France is become a precept of religion incumbent upon all Mussulmen.

In consequence whereof, the afore-named chargé d'affaires, together with the officers of that mission, have been sent to the Seven Towers, to be detained there as hostages, until such time as Ali Effendi, before-

named, and those of his ret arrived from Paris; and the merchants, and French pri in Constantinople, and i parts of the Ottoman empi also be kept in deposit, a security, until the mercha pendants of the Sublime with their shipping and po as also the public ships, w equipages, detained in the of Egypt (prisoners of war ed), be set at liberty.

To repel the perfidy usurpers, who have raised dard of rebellion and in France, is a measure in w the safety and tranquillity Sublime Porte alone, but of all the powers in Europe cerned. Wherefore the b are entertained of the co operation of all friendly; well as of their dispositio by every means in their po duties of friendship and of in the present cause.

1 Rebuilakhir, 1213, (11 ber, 1798.)

Imperial Decree, promulgated by the Sublime Porte, on Saturday, 1st

Translation.

To you, Kaïmakam Pasha, are addressed.

EVER since the superezzed Mehemmed Pasha to that office, instructions constantly given him to attendance of the Ottoman and never to be off his guard the plots of enemies. He from selfish motives, has to nothing but his own in

dark himself, with re-
evil designs of those
idels, the French, from
ing proper intelligence,
apprize the inhabitants
ereof in good time.
e unhappy tidings from
e to our imperial ear,
after that insufferable
ome to pass, such were
d concern, that we take
less, it drew tears from
nd deprived us of sleep

therefore immediately
from the office of grand
have appointed in his
uff Pashia, governor of
ntil whole arrival, at
gate, we appoint and
ou, Mustafa Bey, to be

being incumbent upon
ievers to combat those
tes, the French, and it
ne a positive duty for
l person to deliver the
itories from their ac-
s, and to revenge the
they have offered to all
en, no delay whatever
ice for the arrival of the
but the most vigorous
st be pursued to attack
and land.

by a deliberation
strious lawyers, mini-
sticians, our subjects,
with a full confidence
his prophet) fix upon
l means of freeing the
Egypt from the pre-
h wretches. You will
the true believers in
e quarters, that we are
the French; and, turn-

ing night into day, will apply your
utmost efforts to take revenge of
them.

You will adopt the most vigilant
conduct towards defending the other
Mahomedan provinces, and our im-
perial frontiers, from the plots and
malice of the enemy, by the due
reinforcement of every port and
place with troops and military
stores.

You will likewise direct your
zealous attention towards the due
supply of daily provisions to the
inhabitants of this our imperial re-
sidence; and will watch over the
affairs of all persons in general,
until the supreme vizir do arrive.

We shall observe your exertions;
and may the omnipotent God or-
dain his divine favour to attend
our undertakings, and render us
successful in the vindication of our
cause!

*Manifesto published by the King of
Naples.*

San Germano, Nov. 22, 1798.

Dear, faithful, and beloved
subjects,

AFTER having, for almost forty
years, exerted every effort to
render you happy, and to succour
you in all the calamities which it
has pleased God to send you, I am
now about to leave my beloved
country, for the sole purpose of
defending our holy religion, almost
overthrown; to reanimate the di-
vine worship; and to secure to you,
and to your children, the enjoy-
ment of the blessings which the

• Original, France.

T

Lord

Lord has given you. If I had been sure of attaining that object by any other sacrifice, believe me, I should not have hesitated a moment to prefer that alternative; but what hopes could be entertained of success after the many fatal examples, with which you are well acquainted? I set out, therefore, at the head of the brave defenders of their country, full of confidence in the Lord of Hosts, who will guide our steps and protect our operations. I go to brave all danger with the greatest cheerfulness, because I do it for my fellow-citizens, for my brothers, for my children, for such I have ever considered you. Be always faithful to God, and to her whom I leave in my stead to conduct the government of these states, my dear and well-beloved consort. I recommend to you, then, your tender mother; I recommend to you my children, who are not more mine than they are yours. At all events, remember that you are Neapolitans; that those are brave who are willing to exert their courage; and that it is better to die gloriously for God and our country, than to live shamefully oppressed! Meanwhile, may God bestow upon you all the blessings and the happiness which is the wish of him, who is, and while he lives shall be, your most affectionate father and sovereign,

Ferdinand.

*Head-quarters, Turin, Dec. 9.
Act of Renunciation of the King of
Sardinia.*

THE commander-in-chief gives orders that the present act shall be printed in both languages,

French and Italian, and public.

Article 1. His majesty declares that he renounces the exercise of power, and he especially of his subjects whatever to of provisional government was about to be established by the general.

2. His majesty orders the Piedmontese army to consider an integral part of the French in Italy, and to obey the commander-in-chief as their general.

3. His majesty disavows the publication of the proclamation issued by his ministers, and orders to M. le chevalier to surrender the citadel as a pledge that no resistance ever shall be attempted against the present act, which has been purely from his own will.

4. His majesty issues to the governor of the city orders to receive and execute the orders which the French commanding the citadel shall proper to order for the maintenance of public tranquillity.

5. No change shall be made which can affect the catholic religion, the safety or property of individuals.

The Piedmontese who are desirous to change their abode shall have liberty to take with them moveable effects, to sell at once their property, in order to export the value. The Piedmontese who are absent are at liberty to return to Piedmont, and to enjoy the same rights there as others; nor shall they, on any account, be questioned as to any actions previous to this present act.

6. The king shall be obliged to repair to

ards determined upon as

In the mean time, no at shall be made that can security of his person. nement of his departure and country-houses shall en possession of by the ops, nor shall any proper- al off, and the guard shall those who have hitherto oyed in that service.

passports and necessary l be given, that his majes- is family may arrive in place of their retreat.

be accompanied by an e of French and Pied-

se the prince de Carig- nainat Piedmont, he shall operty there, and shall be leave it, as provided for bjects of Piedmont.

state of the public ar- sts, &c. shall be immo- en in, and the seal shall on the chests.

ships of powers at war French republic shall not d in the ports of the rdinia.

at Turin, this 24th day of ember, 1798.

ed) Clavet, adj-gen.

C. Emmanuel. ed to and approved by me, ainmond de St. Germain, chancelier.

take that I will throw ment in the way of the of this treaty.

Victor Emmanuel. ed and accepted, ert, commander-in-chief.

*Passages of the Manifesto
and Priory of Malta.*

IT is to be remarked, that, in the infamous treaty, which yielded up Malta to the French, the interests of the grand master were alone attended to, and nothing was stipulated in favour of the order. The fact is explained by only this simple reflection. Ferdinand Hompesch and his agents have sold Malta, and they alone have received the price; in fact, care was taken not to summon to the council which decided on the surrender, the sixteen elders of the complete council, nor the Baillis Tignie, Gourjao, Clagny, Tillet, Bellemont, Loras, La Tour Saint Quintin, La Tour du Pin, &c. &c. which would have constituted more than half the council, and without whose consent no decision could properly have been taken. But they were very sure that those brave knights would have rejected with horror the dishonourable treaty which they were anxious to conclude, and it was found more expedient to give them up than to consult them. Equally inaccessible to the unjust prejudice which sees crimes every where, and to the culpable indulgence that tolerates them, we have been guided in our researches into the events at Malta by those principles only which honour avows and which equity prescribes. We have not advanced a fact without the proof before our eyes: Throughout the whole, truth has demonstrated to us that Ferdinand Hompesch is attainted and convicted of improvidence, cowardice, and perfidy; upon which considerations, we, the knights of the grand priory of Russia, and others present at St. Petersburg, regard Ferdinand Hompesch as deposed from

from the rank to which we elevated him; and, by virtue of our own laws, we hold ourselves absolved from the obedience which we should owe him as our chief, and we invite our brothers of the other grand priories to unite with us in a proceeding which honour has rendered indispensable, and from which we could not abstain, without participating in the opprobrium which Ferdinand Hompach, Kanfjeat, St. Tropes, and others, have so justly deserved. — We throw ourselves into the arms of our august and sovereign protector, Paul I. emperor of all the Russias, for his protection.

Protestation of the Grand Priory of Russia.

We, the bailies, grand cross, commanders, knights of the grand priory of Russia, and other knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at an extraordinary assembly at the priorial palace of the order, in the imperial residence of St. Peterburgh, obliged to turn our attention towards Malta, what profound grief must we not feel in beholding that ancient and noble theatre of our glory treacherously sold by a convention, as null in its principles as it was infamous in its effects? — With what indignation must we not be transported in reflecting, that, after an insignificant attack of some hours, the cowards who bore the name of knights surrendered that bulwark of Christianity, which the example of their predecessors, and the sacred laws of honour, enjoined them to defend to the last drop of their blood, to banditti, a hundred times more infidel than

those against whom the duties of their profession armed them. — In the course of a war of seven centuries, the knights of St. John of Jerusalem experienced, more than once, the vicissitudes of fortune; more than once the alarmed Christians beheld the shield, if we may so call it, of the faith broken between each of their defenders, and the entire order preserving no other refuge but in the hearts of its knights. But the most noble always signalized their different successes, and their glory was as respected in the most disastrous reverses as it was splendid in their most brilliant exploits. Since its origin, the name of one traitor alone sullied the annals of the order of St. John of Jerusalem by what fatality do we now see it precipitated into the abyss of disgrace and ignominy, by those very persons who enjoined them to preserve it? If the speedy punishment of Amaret did not remedy the evils which his perfidy occasioned, it at least testified the severity of the principles of the illustrious corps, and equitable posterity has poured with equal measure, Glory! Glory! upon Villie de l'Isle Adam, and opprobrium upon his infamous adversary. it depends upon us at the present moment to wash off, in the blood of traitors, the crimes thus committed, in shamefully baring the ancient and superb inheritance of honour, which our ancestors transmitted, let us at least shew with energy the just resentment, hatred, and contempt, which their felony inspires us: us reject with horror the vileness which will dishonour them ever, and devote them inco-

to that remorse and infamy which will for ever be their portion.

For ourselves, united under the glorious auspices of Paul I. august emperor of all the Russias and the protector of our empire, we protest, in the face of heaven, and in the presence of all the world, with whom honour and fidelity are still regarded as virtues, against every thing that perdidly permitted to the detriment of the order. We solemnly disavow every proceeding contrary to the laws of our constitution. We regard as degraded from their rank and dignities all those who have accepted, or consented to the infamous treaty that surrendered Malta, as well as all those who shall be convicted of having co-operated, directly or indirectly, in that work of iniquity. We renounce, from this time, all connection with those un- happy, infected, and corrupted persons. In fine, we will never acknowledge for our brethren, but those who shall manifest the consistency of their principles with the laws, by adhering to the present constitution, which we reserve to ourselves the power of extending or renewing, according to the exigency of the case. In the faith of this, we have proposed the present act, we have unanimously voted and stamped it with the seal of the grand priory of Rus-

sia, acts presented to us by the bailies, knights of the grand cross, the commanders, and knights of the grand priory of Russia, as well as the other knights of the illustrious order of St. John of Jerusalem, assembled in the palace of the said priory in our capital, acts which contain, 1st, a protestation against the prejudicial conduct of the ci-devant grand master of the order, Ferdinand Hompesch, and others, knights, who have violated their engagements in surrendering, without any defence, their principal city, and their whole state, and made a dishonourable capitulation with the chief of the French who attacked the island of Malta, stipulating only for the personal advantage of the grand master and his adherents. 2dly, the confidence of the members of that order in us as its protector, marked by the desire that we should attend to its preservation, and an expression of readiness to submit to any arrangements which we might think necessary to make for its benefit.— We confirm the said acts in their full force, and, testifying our acknowledgements for the zeal of the members of the illustrious order of St. John of Jerusalem, we take all the well-disposed of the corps under our supreme direction. We promise, upon our imperial word, not only to maintain it in all its institutions, privileges, and honours, but also to employ all means in our power for its re-establishment in the respectable state which it held, and in which it contributed to the advantage of Christianity in general, and of every well-governed state in particular.

Dated at St. Petersburg, this day, Thursday, 26th of August, 1798.

Declaration of the Emperor of Russia, in Answer:

Having attentively examined the

Message from the President of the United States, to the House of Representatives, on the 19th March.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and gentlemen of the house of representatives.

THE dispatches from the envoys extraordinary of the United States to the French republic, which were mentioned in my message to both houses of congress, have been examined and maturely considered.

While I feel a satisfaction in informing you, that their exertions for the adjustment of the differences between the two nations have been sincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation that the objects of their mission can be accomplished on terms compatible with the safety, honour, or the essential interests of the nation.

The result cannot, with justice, be attributed to any want of moderation on the part of this government, or to any indisposition to forego secondary interests for the preservation of peace. Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wish, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid, by all reasonable concessions, any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers vested in our envoys were commensurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence which might justly be reposed in the abilities, patriotism, and integrity, of the characters to whom the negotiation was committed. After a careful review of the whole subject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can discern nothing which could have insured or contributed to success, that has been omit-

ted on my part, and nothing far which can be attempted, consistently with maxims for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which constitute the basis of our national sovereignty.

Under these circumstances, I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations which have been formerly made; and to exhort you to adopt, with promptitude, decision and unanimity, such measures as the ample resources of the country afford, for the protection of our seafaring and commercial citizens; for the defence of any exposed portions of our territory; for replenishing our arsenals, establishing foundries and military manufactures; and to provide such efficient revenue as will be necessary to defray extraordinary expences, and supply the deficiencies which may be occasioned by depredations on our commerce.

The present state of things is essentially different from that which instructions were given to collectors to restrain vessels of the United States from sailing in armed condition, that the principle on which those orders were issued has ceased to exist. I therefore deem it proper to inform congress that I no longer conceive myself justifiable in continuing them, unless in particular cases, where there may be reasonable ground of suspicion that such vessels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

In all your proceedings it will be important to manifest a vigour, and concert, in defence of the national rights, proportioned to the danger with which they are threatened.

John A.
United States, 19th March, 1798.

*the President of the United
both Houses of Congress,
1798.*

No. I.

Paris, October 22, 1797.

Dear Sir,

Members of the senate, and
Members of the house of
representatives,

In compliance with the request
of the house of representatives,
in their resolution of the
15th month, I transmit to
those instructions to and
from the envoys extraor-
dinary of the United States to the
French republic, which were men-
tioned in the message of the 19th of
September, omitting only some
of the few expressions, de-
termining the persons.

That they may be con-
fident, until the
congress are fully pos-
sessed of their contents, and shall
have opportunity to deliberate
on the sequences of their publi-
cation which time I submit
to your wisdom.

*Spatches from the Envoys
of the United States to the Presi-*

*Department of State,
April 3, 1798.*

Names designated by the
W. X. Y. Z. in the fol-
lowing letters from the
President of the United States to the
French republic, are, in the origi-
nal at full length, in
order for the same reason that
they are thus taken to de-
termine persons named in the
or words descriptive of
the subject.

Timothy Pickering.

ALL of us having arrived at Paris
on the evening of the 4th instant, on
the next day we verbally and un-
officially informed the minister of
foreign affairs thereof, and desired
to know when he would be at
leisure to receive one of our secre-
taries with the official notification.
He appointed the next day at two
o'clock; when major Rutledge
waited on him with the following
letter:

" Citizen minister,

" The United States of America
being desirous of terminating all
differences between them and the
French republic, and of restoring
that harmony and good understand-
ing, and that commercial and friend-
ly intercourse, which, from the com-
mon cement of their political con-
nection, until lately, have so hap-
pily subsisted, the president has no-
minated, and by and with the ad-
vice of the senate, has appointed us,
the undersigned, jointly and sever-
ally, envoys extraordinary and mi-
nisters plenipotentiary to the French
republic, for the purpose of accom-
plishing these great objects. In
pursuance of such nomination and
appointment, and with such view,
having come to Paris, we wish, ci-
tizen minister, to wait on you at any
hour you will be pleased to appoint,
to present the copy of our letters of
credence; and whilst we evince
our sincere and ardent desire for the
speedy restoration of friendship and
harmony between the two repub-
lics, we flatter ourselves with your
concurrence in the accomplishment
of this desirable event. We re-
quest you will accept the assurance

T 4

ci

of our perfect esteem and consideration.

"Paris, Oct. 6th, in 21st year of American independence.

(Signed)

"Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

"John Marshall.

"Elbridge Gerry."

To this letter the minister gave a verbal answer, that he would see us the day after the morrow (the 8th) at one o'clock. Accordingly at that hour and day we waited on the minister at his house, where his office is held, when, being informed he was not at home, the secretary-general of the department told major Rutledge, that the minister was obliged to wait on the directory, and requested we would suspend our visit till three o'clock; at which hour we called. The minister we found was then engaged with the Portuguese minister, who retired in about ten minutes, when we were introduced, and produced the copy of our letters of credence, which the minister perused and kept. He informed us, "that the directory had required him to make a report relative to the situation of the United States with regard to France, which he was then about, and which would be finished in a few days, when he would let us know what steps were to follow." We asked if cards of hospitality were in the mean time necessary? He said they were, and that they should be delivered to us; and he immediately rung for his secretary, and directed him to make them out. The conversation was carried on by him in French, and by us in our own language.

The next day the cards of hospitality were sent to us and our secre-

taries, in a style suitable to official character.

On Saturday, the 14th, Mountflorencia informed Pinckney, that he had a consultation with Mr. Osmond, the minister of foreign affairs, with him, that the directory were very exasperated at some parts of the president's speech, at the end of the last session of congress would require an explanation from us. The particulars were not mentioned. In conversation on the same day secretary informed the major the minister had told him, probable we should not have the audience of the directory time as our negotiation was that probably persons might be pointed to treat with us; I would report to him, and have the direction of the negotiation. The major did not from Mr. Osmond his intention to communicate these conversations.

In the morning of Oct. 18th, Mr. W——, of the directory, called on general Pinckney, and informed him, that a Mr. X. who was in Paris, and whom the general had seen, was a gentleman of considerable reputation, and that we might place great reliance on him.

In the evening of the 18th Mr. X. called on general Pinckney, and, after having sat long with him, that he had a message from M. Talleyrand to communicate when he was at leisure. Pinckney immediately w-

into another room: and, were alone, Mr. X. said, charged with a business: was a novice; that he acquainted with M. Talleyrand, that he had a great regard for its citizens; and serious that a reconciliation be brought about with a view to effectuate that end, and, if it was thought proper, suggested a plan, which M. Talleyrand expected for the purpose. Pinckney said, he should hear it. M. X. replied, that, and particularly members of it, were excited at some passages in the President's speech, and desirous that it should be softened; and that it was necessary to our reception: that, as a sum of money was in the pocket of the ministers, which would be of great use to M. Talleyrand; and that it would also be of use to M. X. said, if we acceded to his proposals, M. Talleyrand might be that all our differences might be accommodated. In inquiry, M. X. could not but be particular in his speech that had given rise to the quantum of the demand mentioned that the double pocket was twelve hundred livres, about sixty pounds sterling. General Pinckney said, his colleagues had been treated with respect and disrespect; that he wished for peace and friendship with France; and that, by their com-

try, with very great powers to obtain these ends, on honourable terms: that with regard to the propositions made, he could not even consider of them before he had communicated them to his colleagues: that after he had done so, he should hear from him. After a communication and consultation had, it was agreed, that general Pinckney should call on M. X. and request him to make his propositions to us all; and, for fear of mistakes or misapprehension, that he should be requested to reduce the heads of his propositions into writing. Accordingly, on the morning of October the 19th, general Pinckney called on M. X. who consented to see his colleagues in the evening, and to reduce his propositions to writing. He said, his communication was not immediately with M. Talleyrand, but through another gentleman, in whom M. Talleyrand had great confidence. This proved afterwards to be M. Y.

At six in the evening M. X. came, and left with us the first set of propositions; which, translated from the French, are as follows: "A person who possesses the confidence of the directory, on what relates to the affairs of America, convinced of the mutual advantages which would result from the re-establishment of the good understanding between the two nations, proposes to employ all his influence to obtain this object. He will assist the commissioners of the United States in all the demands which they may have to make from the government of France, inasmuch as they may not be contradictory to those which he proposes himself to make, and of which the principal will be communicated confidentially. It is desired that in the official communications there

there should be given a soothing turn to a part of the president's speech to congress, which has caused much irritation. It is feared that in not satisfying certain individuals in this respect, they may give way to all their resentment. The nomination of commissioners will be consented to on the same footing as they have been named in the treaty with England, to decide on the reclamations which individuals of America may make on the government of France, or on French individuals. The payments which, agreeably to the decisions of the commissioners, shall fall to the share of the French government, are to be advanced by the American government itself. It is desired that the funds, which by this means shall enter again into the American trade, should be employed in new supplies for the French colonies. Engagements of this nature on the part of individuals reclaiming will always hasten, in all probability, the decisions of the French commissioners; and perhaps it may be desired that this clause should make a part of the instructions which the government of the United States should give to the commissioners they may choose.

"The French government desires, besides, to obtain a loan from the United States; but so that that should not give any jealousy to the English government, nor hurt the neutrality of the United States. This loan shall be made, by stipulating, that the government of the United States consents to make no advances for the payment of the debts contracted by the agents of the French government with the citizens of the United States; and which are already acknowledged,

and the payment ordered by rectors, but without having yet effeuated. There she delivered a note to the agents of these debts. Probably this may be accompanied by of pieces, which will guarantee agents the responsibility United States, in case any should cause an inquiry. shall also be first taken in loan certain sums, for the of making the customary cations in diplomatic affairs."

The person of note, mentioned in the minutes, who had the deuce of the directory, he before us all, was M. Talley. The amount of the loan I not ascertain precisely, but I flood it would be according ability to pay. The sum would be considered as proceeding to the diplomatic was about twelve hundred livres. He could not state what parts of the president's were excepted to, but said he inquire, and inform us. He to breakfast with Mr. Genmorring of the 21st, in make such explanations as then requested, or should then per to request; but, on the of the 26th, M. X. called; that M. Y. the confidential of M. Talleyrand, instead manifesting with us through would see us himself, and necessary explanations. I pointed to meet him the of the 29th, at seven o'clock in general Marshall's room. M. Y. and M. X. entered; first-mentioned gentleman, I introduced to us as the confidant of M. Talleyrand, and truly stated to us the fa

of that gentleman to country, — impressions made by the kindness as he had personally remembered: that, impressed able to repay these kindnesses willing to aid us in negotiation by his good the directory, who were, remely irritated against out of the United States, of some parts of the speech, and who had neither ed nor received us, and, y, had not authorized and to have any communication with us. The minister, ould not see us himself; horized his friend M. Y. cate to us certain propositions to receive our answers and to promise, on his f we would engage to em as the basis of the goration, he would inth the directory to ac- us, and to give us a ience. M. Y. stated to ly and repeatedly, that hed with no authority; s not a diplomatic cha- t he was not was only the friend of and, and trusted by him; regard to himself, he had and that he car- ed well to the United e then took out of his French translation of the speech, the parts of ectioned to by the direc- marked, agreeably to t to M. X. and are con- he exhibit A. Then he he second set of propo- ich were dictated by him, n by M. X. in our pre- l delivered to us, and

which, translated from the French, are as follows:

“ There is demanded a formal disavowal, in writing, declaring that the speech of the citizen-president, Barras, did not contain any thing offensive to the government of the United States, nor any thing which deserved the epithets contained in the whole paragraph: secondly, reparation is demanded for the article by which it shall be declared, that the decree of the directory, there mentioned, did not contain any thing contrary to the treaty of 1778, and had none of those fatal consequences that the paragraph reproaches to it: thirdly, it is demanded, that there should be an acknowledgement, in writing, of the depredations exercised on our trade by the English and French privateers: fourthly, the government of France, faithful to the profession of public faith which it has made, not to intermeddle in the internal affairs of foreign governments with which it is at peace, would look upon this paragraph as an attack upon its loyalty, if this was intended by the president. It demands, in consequence, a formal declaration, that it is not the government of France, nor its agents, that this paragraph meant to designate. In consideration of these reparations, the French republic is disposed to renew, with the United States of America, a treaty which shall place them reciprocally in the same state that they were in 1778. By this new treaty, France shall be placed, with respect to the United States, exactly on the same footing as they stand with England, in virtue of the last treaty which has been concluded between them. A secret article of this new treaty would

would be a loan to be made by the United States to the French republic; and, once agreed upon the amount of the loan, it would be endeavoured to consult the convenience of the United States, with respect to the best method of preventing its publicity."

On reading the speech, M. Y. dilated very much upon the keenness of the resentment it had produced, and expatiated largely on the satisfaction he said was indispensably necessary as a preliminary to negotiation. "But," said he, "gentlemen, I will not disguise from you, that, this satisfaction being made, the essential part of the treaty remains to be adjusted:" *Il faut de l'argent — Il faut beaucoup d'argent*: "You must pay money; you must pay a great deal of money." He spoke much of the force, the honour, and the jealous republican pride of France; and represented to us strongly the advantages which we should derive from the neutrality thus to be purchased. He said, that the receipt of the money might be disguised as to purpose, its being considered as a breach of neutrality by England; and thus save us from being embroiled with that power. Concerning the twelve hundred thousand livres, little was said; that being completely understood, on all sides, to be required for the officers of government, and therefore needing no further explanation. These propositions, he said, being considered as the admitted basis of the proposed treaty, M. Talleyrand trusted, that, by his influence with the directory, he could prevail on the government to receive us. We asked, whether we were to consider it as certain, that, without a

previous stipulation, to the required, we were not to be received? He answered, that M. Leyrand himself was not authorized to speak to us the will of the directory, and consequently could not authorize him. The conversation continued till half after nine, they left us, having engaged breakfast with Mr. Gerry the morning.

October 21st, M. X. came nine o'clock; M. Y. did not until ten; he had passed the evening with M. Talleyrand. breakfast, the subject was immediately resumed. He represented us, that we were not yet acknowledged or received; that the directory were to exasperate against the United States, as to have our determination to demand fr previous to our reception, the avowals, reparations, and conditions, which were stated at last evening. He said, that M. Leyrand and himself were extensible of the pain we were in complying with this demand, but that the directory were disposed with it; that, therefore, we must consider it as the inflexible preliminary to obtain reception, unless we could find means to change their determination in this particular; that satisfied the directory in the particulars, a letter would be written to us, to demand the extent of powers, and to know what we were authorized to place the entirely on the same footing England?—whether, he said, full powers were really and substantially full powers?—or, like of lord Malmebury, only powers? That, if to this our answer should be affirmative,

shall not be said until the preliminary question, proposed to the ministers of the United States be discussed and decided: "which was read as a verbal answer; and we told them, they might say it, if they pleased. M. Y. refused to do so; his disappointment was apparent; he said, we treated the principal part of the proposition as if it had proceeded from the directory,—whereas, in fact, it did not proceed even from the minister, but was only a suggestion from himself, as a substitute to be proposed by us, in order to avoid the painful acknowledgment that the directory had determined to demand of us. It was told him, that we understood that matter perfectly; that we knew the proposition was in form to be ours, but that it came substantially from the minister. We asked what had led to our present conversation? And general Pinckney then repeated the first communication from M. Y. to the whole of which, these gentlemen assented; and we observed, that these gentlemen had brought no testimonials of their speaking any thing from authority; but that, relying on the fair characters they bore, we had believed them sincere; they said they were not to be satisfied, and had conversed with us in like manner as if we were conversing with M. Galloway himself; and that we could not consider my suggestion M. Y. had made as not having been previously approved of; but said, if he did not choose to take a reserve plan, in writing, of our answer, we had no wish that he should do so; and farther, if he chose to give his answer to his proposition in the form of a proposition from ourselves, we could only tell him, that we had no other

principles to make, relative to the substance of the proposition. America had suffered de-
 heavily from the French demand on our commerce, and was obliged to carry on a war against the United States, those libels we came prepared, and were not surprised to find France unwilling to hear us, and making demands which could never be satisfied by our government which had the appearance being the aggressing party, expressed himself vehemently of France; a plain, that, instead of offering some substitute for the terms demanded of us, we put forward certain conditions performed by the directory that he could not take such propositions; and the directory would persist in its of these reparations while at first demand. We answered we could not help it; it was necessary to determine what its own honour and the in France required it to pursue for us to guard the interests of our country. I then said that we had taken of the first proposition, with to know whether we were in the disavowal, request and explanations, concerning the speech. We said that we supposed it to be either be or the minister, but that such a proposition could require an answer; did not understand it as being expected, but merely demand to the subjects of information. He spoke of the which the directory requi-

that it would exact as was paid to the ancient we answered, that America infringed to the world, and to France, a much greater or her present government her former monarchy: and there was no evidence of this on, which ought to be re- that we were not ready to be said, that we should cer- be received, and seemed at the consequences.—

him, that America had every possible effort to remain by terms with France; that still making them: that if would not hear us, but take war on the United thing remained for us but the unavoidable necessity of ourselves.

Object of our powers was nation; and we told him, our power was sufficient to have with any but especially with France; while in permanent treaty, but not in a treaty, and even, which did not com- in the interest of the par- , therefore, that he might d that our powers were authorized us to place on an equal ground with

in any respects in which ality might be supposed to present between them, to vantage of France. The of the *role d'equipage* was ioned; and we asked what we could have, if France on the right of adding to ations of our treaty, or of hem by municipal regula- at any future treaty we ke should be observed. J, that he did not assist

the principle of changing treaties by municipal regulations; but that the directory considered its regula- tion concerning the *role d'equipage* as comporting with the treaty. We observed to him, that none of our vessels had what the French termed a *role d'equipage*; and that, if we were to surrender all the property which had been taken from our citizens, in cases where their vessels were not furnished with such a roll, the government would be respon- sible to its citizens for the property so surrendered; since it would be impossible to undertake to assert, that there was any plausibility in the allegation—that our treaty required a *role d'equipage*.

The subject of disavowals, &c. concerning the president's speech, was again mentioned; and it was observed, that the constitution of the United States authorized and re- quired our president to communi- cate his ideas on the affairs of the nation; that, in obedience to the constitution, he had done so; that we had not power to confirm or invalidate any part of the president's speech; that such an attempt could produce no other effect than to make us ridiculous to the govern- ment, and to the citizens at large, of the United States, and to pro- duce, on the part of the president, an immediate disavowal and recat of us, as his agents; that, independ- ent of this, all America was ac- quainted with the facts stated by the president, and our disavowing them would not change the public sentiment concerning them. — We parted with mutual professions of personal respect, and with fell indi- cations, on the part of M. Y. of his expectation that we should immedi- ately receive the threatened letter.

The

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The nature of the above communication will evince the necessity of secrecy; and we have promised Messrs. X. and Y. that their names shall in no event be made public.

We have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem,

Your most obedient

Humble servants,

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

J. Marshall.

E. Gerry.

P. S. October 27, 1797.—The definitive articles of peace are signed between the French republic and the emperor; the particulars you will find in the public prints. The Portuguese minister is ordered to quit France, as the treaty with Portugal has not been yet ratified by the queen. The treaty itself is declared by the directory to be void. Since our arrival at Paris, the tribunal of cassation has rejected captain Scott's petition, complaining of the condemnation of his vessel by the civil tribunal for the want of a *laissez-passer*. Mr. —, in behalf of the owners of the American vessels, who have appealed in the last resort to the tribunal of cassation, informs, that notwithstanding the arguments ——— to put off mentioning of the *Rafanna*, as a diplomatic case, till the issue of our negotiation is known, that case is set down for hearing, and will come on the 24th or 26th instant. The same ——— also says, that it is obvious that the tribunal have received instructions from the officers of government to hasten their decision, and that it would hardly worth while ——— for all our petitioners in cassation would be rejected. Our advocates ——— decline giving their sentiments on

this subject — under an apprehension of committing them-

Colonel Pickering, &c
to the United States

No. II.

Paris, November 8,

Dear Sir,

We now enclose you, in six quarto pages of cipher, eight pages of ciphered & the sequel to the details contained in No. I. dated the 22d month: and have the honour

Your most obedient

Humble servant

Charles Cotesworth Pi

J. Marshall.

E. Gerry.

Colonel Pickering.

Oct. 27, 1797.—About two received another visit from He immediately mentioned the event announced in the paper then sent, that some proposals had been expected on the one which we had before us that the directory were impatient, and would take a course with regard to America we could not soften them. I answered, that on that subject already spoken explicitly, nothing further to add. I mentioned the change in the policy which had been proposed by the peace with the one warning an expectation change in our system to which only replied, that this event had been expected by us, and would in any degree, affect our situation. I said, that the directory since the peace, taken a high more decided tone with respect to all other neutral nations had been before tak-

determined, that all should aid them, or be contented as their enemies answered, that such an already been contemplated as probable, and had overlooked, when we gave our decision our decided answer, that we had no intention to negotiate for a loan of our government had planned such a circumstance, degree whatever; should stipulate a loan, a perfectly void thing, only deceive France, ourselves. M. X. again on the power and violence: he urged the dangerous situation, and pressed the threatening them, and of coming time. The president said, would very continue long in power; it would be very unfortunate, it might succeed, with intentions towards us, should nations in actual war. He said, that if war should be forced on us, that, of men, peace might be as much facility as differences could be settled: we added, that all deprecated a war with that our present situation more ruinous to us than war would be; that at commerce was plundered; but that if war should, we should seek the protection. M. X. said, he should not form a coalition with Britain; and we answered we hoped so too; that we had been engaged in our war, and felt its inju-

ries; that it had made the deepest impression on us; but that if France should attack us, we must seek the best means of self-defence. M. X. again returned to the subject of money: said he, gentlemen, you do not speak to the point—it is money; it is expected that you will offer money. We said, we had spoken to that point very explicitly; we had given an answer. No, said he, you have not; What is your answer? We replied, It is, No; no; not a sixpence. He again called our attention to the dangers which threatened our country, and asked, if it would not be prudent, though we might not make a loan to the nation, to interest an influential friend in our favour? He said, we ought to consider what men we had to treat with; that they disregarded the justice of our claims, and the reasoning with which we might support them; that they disregarded their own colonies; and considered themselves as perfectly invulnerable with respect to us; that we could only acquire an interest among them by a judicious application of money; and it was for us to consider, whether the situation of our country did not require that these means should be resorted to. We observed, that the conduct of the French government was such as to leave us much reason to fear, that, should we give the money, it would effect no good purpose, and would not produce a just mode of thinking with respect to us. He said, that when we employed a lawyer we gave him a fee, without knowing whether the cause could be gained or not; but it was necessary to have one, and we paid for his services, whether those services were successful or not;

not: so in the present state of things, the money must be advanced for the good offices the individuals were to render, whatever might be the effect of those good offices. We told him there was no parallel in the cases; that a lawyer, not being to render the adjudgement, could not command success: he could only endeavour to obtain it: and, consequently, we could only pay him for his endeavours: but the directory could decide on the issue of our negotiation. It had only to order that no more American vessels should be seized, and to direct those now in custody to be restored, and there could be no opposition to the order. He said, that all the members of the directory were not disposed to receive our money: that Merlin, for instance, was paid from another quarter, and would touch no part of the douane which was to come from us. We replied, that we understood that Merlin was paid by the owners of the privateers; and he nodded an assent to the fact. He proceeded to press this subject with still perseverance. He told us that we paid money to obtain peace with the Algerines and with the Indians; and that it was doing no more to pay France for peace. To this it was answered, that when our government commenced a treaty with either Algiers or the Indian tribes, it was understood that money was to form the basis of the treaty, and was its essential condition: that the whole nation knew it, and was prepared to expect it as a thing of course; but that, in treating with France, our government had supposed that the proposition, such as he stated it, would,

if made by us, give no offence.

He asked, if our government not know that nothing was obtained here without money? We replied, that our government not even suspected such things.—He appeared surprised, and said, there was not a man in Paris who could be given that information. We told him that the letters of our minister had indicated a very contrary temper in the government of France, and had represented it as entirely upon principle, and as having a very pure and disinterested affection for America. He was somewhat surprized, and said to general Pinckney, Well, have been a long time in England and in Holland—what do you of it? General Pinckney answered that he considered M. X. as a man of truth and of justice; he could but have his opinion on the subject.—If that Hamburgh, and other Europe, were obliged to peace; and that it would be for our interest to do so. On this he spoke on the danger of a treaty with France, and of her power which nothing could resist: he told him, that it would be for us to deny her power; that in solitude we felt to avoid her; that no nation feared her power more highly than America, or wished more amicably to treat with her; that one object was still dearer to us than the friendship of France—our national independence; that America had taken no part in the French revolution; she had a right to no nation but a right to

that to lend a sum of money, a more intelligent power, abundantly thing requisite for war, was to relinquish our independence and take part in the end this money, under the coercion of France, to relinquish the government of the United States, and to submit to a foreign government, imposed upon us; that we would make, we manfully struggle before we surrendered our national independence; that our case was not that of some of the nations of Europe; they were able to maintain their independence and did not expect to be aided; America was a great, and independent nation; she was able to maintain her independence, and we were to lose it, if she were to be wrested from her; and Great Britain had been independent near fifty years of the world, and might, probably, continue for fifty years of the world to come; that America had motives which could not involve herself in those that, if she now pre-empted neutrality and her independence, it was most probable she could not, in future, be independent; she had been for four years; but if she now surrenders her rights of self-government, or permitted them to be taken from her, she could not recover them, or to retain them in any future war. He said that France had lent us money in our revolution war, and he said that we should now retain the same friendship for her, and that the cases were not: that America fol-

lowed a loan from France, and left her at liberty to grant or refuse it; but that France demanded it from America, and left us no choice on the subject. We also told him there was another difference in the cases; that the money was lent by France for great national and French objects; it was lent to maintain a rival, and an enemy whom she hated; that the money, if lent by America, would not be for any American objects, but to enable France to extend still farther her conquests. The conversation continued for nearly two hours; and the public and private advance of money was pressed and repressed in a variety of forms. At length M. X. said that he did not blame us; that our determination was certainly proper, if we could keep it; but he showed, decidedly, his opinion to be, that we could not keep it. He said that he would communicate, as nearly as he could, our conversation to the minister, or to M. Y. to be given by him to the minister; we are not certain which. We then separated. On the 22d of October, M. Z. a French gentleman of respectable character, informed Mr. Gerry, that M. Talleyrand, minister of foreign relations, who professed to be well-disposed towards the United States, had expected to have seen the American ministers frequently in their private capacities; and to have conferred with them individually on the objects of their mission; and had authorized M. Z. to make this communication to Mr. Gerry. The latter sent for his colleagues, and a conference was held with M. Z. on the subject, in which general Pinckney and general Marshall expressed their opinions, that, not being acquainted with M. Talleyrand, they

they could not, with propriety, call on him; but that, according to the custom of France, he might expect this of Mr. Gerry, from a previous acquaintance in America. This Mr. Gerry reluctantly complied with on the 23d, and with M. Z. called on M. Talleyrand, who, not being then at his office, appointed the 28th for the interview. After the first introduction, M. Talleyrand began the conference. He said, that the directory had passed an *arrête*, which he offered for perusal, in which they had demanded of the envoys an explanation of some parts, and a reparation for others, of the president's speech to Congress of the 16th of May last: he was sensible, he said, that difficulties would exist on the part of the envoys, relative to the demand; but that by their offering money he thought he could prevent the effect of the *arrête*. M. Z. at the request of Mr. Gerry, having stated that the envoys had no such power, M. Talleyrand replied, they can, in such case, take a power on themselves, and proposed that they should make a loan. Mr. Gerry then addressed M. Talleyrand distinctly in English, which he said he understood, and stated, that the uneasiness of the directory, resulting from the president's speech, was a subject unconnected with the objects of the mission; that M. Barras, in his speech to Mr. Monroe, on his recall, had expressed himself in a manner displeasing to the government and citizens of the United States; that the president, as the envoys conceived, had made such observations on M. Barras's speech as were necessary to vindicate the honour of the United States; that this was not considered by our government

as a subject of dispute between two nations; that having instructions respecting it, we not make any explanations or reparations relating to it: and M. Talleyrand himself was sufficiently acquainted with the constitution of the United States to be convinced of the truth of the observations.

Mr. Gerry farther stated the powers of the envoys, as conceived, were adequate to discussion and adjustment of points of real difference between the two nations; that they alter and amend the treaty, if necessary, form a new one if the United States were so desirous of removing all complaint between themselves and France, and of renewing former friendship and intimacy on terms which would be honourable and beneficial to two nations, but not on any terms; that as to a loan, we have no powers whatever to make that if we were to attempt it should deceive himself and rectory likewise, which, as honour, we could not do; we could send one of our ministers for instructions on this point if deemed expedient, provide the other objects of the negotiation could be discussed and adjusted; that as he had expressed a desire to confer with the envoys individually, it was the wish of Mr. Gerry that such a conference should take place, and their opinions be ascertained, which he conceived corresponded with his own particulars mentioned. M. Talleyrand, in answer, said, he was glad to confer with the envoys individually, but that this

money, must be settled without sending to America he would not commute for a week; and could adjust the difficulty in the speech, an application nevertheless, go to the king for a loan. A courier at this moment from M. Talleyrand appeared to read the letters, took leave of him immediately followed to the door, and M. Z. to repeat to what he, M. Talleyrand said to him. Mr. Gerry went to his quarters with him down the particulars reviewed as before stated, Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Mar- read it to them in the presence of M. Z. who confirmed Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Mar- desired M. Z. to inform them that they had no objection to this conference, and with that the arrangement delayed on their ac-

29th. M. X. again called on M. Talleyrand was anxious to be of service had requested that one should be made to enable him to be so. The result of the same conversation had passed at our former meeting was repeated. The haughtiness of France displayed to us. We saw that the destruction of America was inevitable; and that the arts of that nation would finally pass over to America at some event should find us

To this observation we saw that France would probably be obliged to receive them, in

like manner as she had forbidden to Switzerland to permit the residence in its country of a British minister. We told him, also, that we were sensible of the value of peace, and therefore sought it unremittingly, but that it was real peace we sought for, and real peace only which could be desirable.

The sum of his proposition was, that if we would pay, by way of fees, (that was his expression) the sum of money demanded for private use, the directory would not receive us; but would permit us to remain in Paris as we now were; and we should be received by M. Talleyrand, until one of us could go to America, and consult our government on the subject of the loan. These were the circumstances, he said, under which the minister of Portugal had treated. We asked him if, in the mean time, the directory would order the American property, not yet passed into the hands of the privateer's men, to be restored. He said, explicitly, that they would not. We asked him, whether they would suspend farther depredations on our commerce? he said they would not: but M. Talleyrand observed, that on this subject we could not sustain much additional injury, because the winter season was approaching, when few additional captures would be made. We told him that France had taken violently from America more than fifty millions of dollars, and treated us in every respect as enemies, in return for the friendship we had manifested for her; that we had come to endeavour to restore harmony to the two nations, and to obtain compensation for the injuries our countrymen sustained; and that, in lieu of this compensation, we were told

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Id, ours; and, when extraordinary means are taken to make such explanations as may do away misunderstandings, and such alterations in existing relations to the two powers, as may be mutually satisfactory, and may tend to produce general peace, envoys who bear these messages are received; they are not overturned; they utter the amicable overture; they are not absolutely refused; but, in the alarm it would spread, after they are received, they will pay a great price for the peace which they must produce, would they were scarce to them, if it was to be concluded. - We would drive them to save themselves by a peace; that, independent of this, France possessed means which would infallibly destroy their bank, and their whole paper system. He said, he knew very well it was generally conjectured that Buonaparte would leave Italy, and the army which had conquered under him, and which adored him; he assured us that nothing could be more unfounded than the conjecture; that Buonaparte had for more than ten days left Italy for Rastadt, to preside over the congress which was formed for adjusting the affairs of the empire. He said that Pitt himself was so confident of the absolute necessity of peace, that, after the naval victory over the Dutch, he had signified his readiness to treat on the same terms which he offered Europe that nation; we could not then rely on the assistance of England. What, he asked, would be our situation if peace should be made with England before our difference with France would be accommodated? but, he continued, if even England should be able to continue the war, and America should unite with her, it would not be in our power to injure France.

that if we would pay twelve hundred thousand livres, we might be permitted to remain in Paris, which would only give us the benefit of seeing the plays and operas of Paris for the winter, that we might have time to ask from our country to exhaust her resources for France, whose depredations would be continued. He again stated, that, by this procedure, we should suspend a war; and that, perhaps, in five or six months, power might change hands.

We told him that what we wished to see in France was a temper sincerely friendly to the United States, and really disposed to do us justice; that if we could perceive this, we might not so much regard a little money, such as he stated to be usual, although we should hazard ourselves by giving it; but that we saw only evidences of the most extreme hostility towards us: war was made upon us so far as France could make it in the present state of things; and it was not even proposed, that, on receiving our money, this war should cease: we had no reason to believe that a possible benefit could result from it; and we desired him to say, that we would not give a shilling, unless American property unjustly captured was previously restored, and farther hostilities suspended; and that, unless this was done, we did not conceive that we could even consult our government concerning a loan: that if the directory would receive us and commence negotiations, and any thing occurred which rendered a consultation of the government necessary, one of us would return to America for that purpose. He said, that, without this money, we should be obliged to quit Paris; and that we ought to consider the consequences: the property of the

Americans would be conf and their vessels in port emb We told him, that, unless the a hope of a reconciliation evils could not be prevented and the little delay we might would only increase them; mission had induced many countrymen to trust their into the ports of France, an if we remained in Paris, the circumstance would increa number; and, consequently, jury which our countrymen sustain, if France could perm self so to violate her own ements and the laws of. He expressed a wish that should see us once more. W him, that a visit from M. Y private gentleman, would be agreeable to us; but if he only with the expectation th should stipulate advances of without previously establi solid and permanent reconc he might save himself the of the application, because i subject we had considered m and on which we were immo He parted with us, saying, was the case it would not b while for M. Y. to come. evening, while general P and general Marshall were M. Y. and M. X. called, ar invited by Mr. Gerry to b with us the next morning.

October 30. Immediate breakfast the subject was r M. Y. spoke without inter for near an hour. He said was desirous of making a la to serve us, by proposing fo which might accommodate ferences between the two: that what he was now a mention had not, by any me

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against England which was pre-
paring in the north; an army of
one hundred and fifty thousand men,
under the command of Buonaparte,
spread upon the coast of France, and
aided by all the vast resources of his
genius, would most probably be en-
abled to invade England: in which
event their government would be
overturned; but should this invasion
not be absolutely effected, yet, the
alarm it would spread through the
nation, the enormous expence it
must produce, would infallibly ruin
them, if it was to be continued, and
would drive them to save themselves
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We might, indeed, wound her allies; but, if we did, it would be so much the worse for us. After having stated the dangers attending us, if we should engage in the war, he proceeded to the advantages we might derive from a neutral situation; and insisted at large on the wealth which would naturally flow into our country from the destruction of England.

He next proceeded to detail the propositions, which are in substance in the paper annexed, marked (A), except that he insisted that we should engage to use our influence with our government for the loan. He stated, expressly, that the propositions were to be considered as made by us; that M. Talleyrand would not be responsible for the success of any one of them; he would only undertake to use his influence with the directory in support of them. The proposition, he said, concerning a suspension of hostilities on the part of France, was one which proceeded entirely from himself; M. Talleyrand had not been consulted upon it; and he could not undertake to say that that gentleman would consent even to lay it before the directory. The proposition for an advance to the government of France, of as much money as was due from it to our citizens on contract, and as might be determined to be due for vessels improperly captured and condemned, was, he said, indispensable; unless we made that, it was unnecessary to make any other; for the others would not be received.

He expatiated on the vast advantages we should derive from delay; it was, he said, absolutely to gain our cause. He returned to the danger of our situation, and

the policy of making with any accommodation which would assent to. Perhaps, if you believe that in return exposing to your countrymen unreasonable terms of the demand this government, you will them in their resistance to demands; you are mistaken ought to know that the diplomatic skill of France, as means the possesses in your country are sufficient to enable the French party in America to throw the blame which attend the rupture of the relations on the federalists, as yourselves, but on the British as France terms you; and assure yourselves this will be. He concluded with declaring being perfectly disinterested declared that his only motives speaking thus freely were his friendship for M. Talleyrand, wish to promote the interest peace of the United States.

We told him that the with which he had spoken which was agreeable to us induce us to speak freely a for once to accompany our the present state of things retrospect of the past: that was the only nation upon which felt and had exhibited friendship for the republic France: that among the round her, which were content to bend beneath her power obey her commands, there one which had voluntarily pledged her government, or called for it spontaneously in regard. America alone has forward, and given the unequivocal proofs of a pure sincere friendship, at a time

whole European world, Prussia, Germany, Prussia, Spain, Sardinia, Holland, &c. were leagued against her, her situation was in doubt, and it was dangerous, and it was dangerous even friendly interference, America alone stood forward, and openly showed her enthusiasm in the republic, and her sincere interest in her

at time to the present, the government and people of the United States have uniformly manifested sincere and ardent friendship, and have, as they say, in no single instance, been the cause of offence to the republic just cause of offence, if they have done so, they should be pointed out to them. The determination of France to cut off all regular intercourse with us, they have sent three commissioners to endeavour to obtain such explanations as might lead to reconciliation; these commissioners are engaged to investigate, and to report any measures which might have given offence—and to add that they can certify the conduct of their government.

As distant, unoffending, and public, what is the consequence of the language of France? If our property can be seized and taken from us, she determines to be our enemies, and our making war produces no diminution of hostilities against us. She insults our government, and seeks to weaken it in the estimation of the people, recalls her flag, refuses to receive

ours; and, when extraordinary means are taken to make such explanations as may do away misunderstandings, and such alterations in the existing relations to the two countries, as may be mutually satisfactory, and may tend to produce harmony, the envoys who bear these powers are not received; they are not permitted to utter the amicable wishes of their country; but, in the haughty style of a master, they are told, that unless they will pay a sum, to which their resources scarcely extend, that they may expect the vengeance of France, and, like Venice, be erased from the list of nations: that France will annihilate the only free republic upon earth, and the only nation in the universe which has voluntarily manifested for her a cordial and real friendship. What impression must this make upon the mind of America, if, without provocation, France was determined to make war upon us, unless we purchased peace? We could not easily believe that even our money would serve us—our independence would never cease to give offence, and would always furnish a pretext for fresh demands. On the advantages of neutrality it was unnecessary to say any thing; all the efforts of our government were exerted to maintain it; and we would never willingly part with it. With respect to a political connection with Britain, we told him, that America had never contemplated it. Whether the danger that he represented that government to be in, was or was not real, we would not undertake to decide. Britain, we believed, had much reason to wish for peace; and France had much reason to wish for peace also: if peace

peace already existed, it would not change the course America would pursue.

M. Y. manifested the most excessive impatience; he interrupted us, and said, This eloquent dissenting might be true; America might have manifested, and he believed, had manifested great friendship for France, and had just complaints against her; but he did not come to listen to those complaints. The minister would, on our request, make for us certain propositions to the directory; he had stated them to us: and all the answer he wished was, yes or no. Did we or did we not solicit the minister to make the proposition for us? We told him, that, without going farther into the discussion, we chose to remark one or two things; they were, that the existing treaties gave to France certain advantages, which were very essential; that especially the American coast afforded a protection, near two thousand miles in extent, to the prizes made by France on her enemies, and refused that protection to the prizes taken from her; that she might be assured, that in case of war these advantages would be lost for ever. We also told him, we were convinced that France miscalculated on the parties in America; that the extreme injustice offered to our country would unite every man against her. M. X. informed us, that M. Talleyrand would not consent even to lay this proposition before the Directory without previously receiving the 50,000*l.* or the greater part of it.

M. Y. left in writing his propositions, and we returned the answer annexed, and marked B.

November 11*th.* It was at length

agreed, that we would have more indirect intercourse with government.

November 3*d.* M. X. called and told general Pinckney general Marshall (Mr. Gerrying within), that M. Y. once more to see us. We said that we should at any time to see M. Y. as a private gentleman but that if his object was to repeat his propositions for us, it was perfectly unnecessary to be on that subject it was possible for us to change them we had already given. We told him farther, that we considered as degrading our country on farther such an indirect course as we had for some time committed to, and had determined to receive no propositions, as persons who bore them had no authority to treat. He said, that perhaps M. Y. had written powers from the minister; and we replied, that had, we should receive his communications with pleasure.

We had a probable peace with France, and, having requested us to come in the afternoon, left

About three o'clock in the afternoon, and, after some conversation, which we repeated in the evening, what is stated above, he sent a paper, which he said was of a letter prepared for M. Talleyrand, requesting an opinion of part of the paper, and which he said he sent, unless we came to propositions which had been made to us. We wished to take a view of it, which he declined doing, saying, he was forbidden to do so. We spoke of the letter

measure we had no expect-
preventing; and he
did not understand that
it delayed. To which
he said, that the delay of a
war could not be desired, un-
less it existed, that the direc-
tion would become more friendly to

that a loan of money to one of the
belligerent powers was directly to
take part in the war; and that to
take part in the war against her own
judgement and will, under the co-
ercion of France, was to surrender
our independence.

Exhibit A.

[*Enclosed in the Envoys' Letter of
November 8, 1797, No. II.*]

that intelligence had
been sent from the United
States by Colonel Burr and Mr.
Madison constituted the mis-
understandings between the
two governments would have been ac-
complished before this time. He
said he was not instructed to
communicate, that M. Talley-
rand was preparing a memorial to
be presented to the United States,
in which he proposed of us as being un-
willing to accommodate with
the French republic, and he replied to this intel-
ligence from the United States, that
his correspondents in
France had done a good deal on them-
selves, they undertook to say
that the French republic would have re-
sented Burr and Mr. Madison
what with respect to the
French republic, M. Talleyrand, it
was not easy for him to con-
vince his countrymen, that the
French republic should make were
however, we were con-
sidered our conduct would be
such that M. Talleyrand might
have had the fear of censure
to induce us to deserve it,
should act in a manner
own judgements and
would approve of; and
we should be supported
by a body of candid and
In this conversation
it was stated, that America had
a moral position; that she
ought to preserve it;

THE American envoys shall re-
main here for six months, in the
same manner, and upon the same
footing with regard to etiquette, as
did M. d'Aranjo, the envoy of Por-
tugal.

II. There shall be named a com-
mission of five members, agreeably
to a form to be established for the
purpose of deciding upon the reclama-
tions of the Americans, relative
to the prizes made on them by the
French privateers.

III. The American envoys will
engage, that their government shall
pay the indemnifications, or the
amount of the sums already decreed
to the American creditors of the
French republic, and by the com-
missioners. This payment shall be
made under the name of an advance
to the French republic, who shall
repay it in a time and a manner to
be agreed upon.

IV. One of the American envoys
shall return to America, to demand
of his government the necessary
powers to purchase, for cash, the
thirty-two millions of Dutch inscrip-
tions belonging to the French re-
public, in case the envoys should
conclude a treaty which shall be ap-
proved by the two nations.

V. In the interval the definitive
treaty shall proceed, for the termi-
nation of all differences existing be-
tween

tween the French republic and the United States, so as that the treaty may be concluded immediately on the return of the deputy.

VI. The question of the *role d'equipage* shall remain suspended until the return of the deputy, and the commission shall not pronounce upon any reclamation where this point shall be in question.

VII. During the six months granted for the going and returning of the deputy, hostilities against the Americans shall be suspended, as well as the process for condemnation before the tribunals: and the money of the prizes already condemned, in the hands of the civil officers of the nation, shall remain there, without being delivered to the privateer's men, until the return of the deputy.

Exhibit B.

[Received with the Envoys' Letter, No. II. dated 8th November, 1797.]

THE envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, cannot avoid observing the very unusual situation in which they are placed, by the manner in which they are alone permitted to make communications on the objects of their mission: they are called upon to pledge their country to a very great amount; to answer demands, which appear to them as extraordinary as they were unexpected, without being permitted to discuss the reason, the justice or the policy on which those demands are founded, and not only without assurances, that the rights of the United States will, in future, be respected, but without a document to prove, that those to whom they are required to open themselves

without reserve, and at instances they are called on to, so much, are empowered, the minister, to hold any communication with them: yet sedulous and real solicitude enyoys to seize any occasion may afford a hope, however of coming to those explanations which they so much wish with this republic, that over the uncommon and modes which have been and will only consider the tions themselves.

I. The ministers of the States will permit no considerations to, influence the negotiations with the French. Although they expected ordinary means adopted government to reconcile that of France would have received with some degradation, yet they are too sensible to enter upon the important resting duty of their mission to themselves to be restrained by forms and etiquette.

II. On this article it is there can be no disagreement.

III. This article, as it would oblige the United States to advance, not to their own but to the government of sums equivalent to the damages made by the corsairs of the on the American commerce the contracts made with the citizens of France; and instead of benefiting the United States, would be precisely what they now creditors of the French, the more extensive the damages and the more considerable tracts uncompensated, would the government of

the United States. In-
of these objections, the
the United States can-
to assume, in any form,
re from France to their
ens: they have no such

whose vessels have been captured,
may be made after a decision on the
point first mentioned.

No diplomatic gratification can
precede the ratification of the
treaty.

e negotiations be open-
propositions for a loan,
propositions, exceeding
of the ministers, be
government of the Uni-
will be consulted thereon
ition.

or any other proposi-
g for its object the claims
nations on each other,
ommodation of differ-
be embraced with ar-
ministers of the United

unnot escape notice, that
of the *role d'équipage*
in it every vessel taken
nited States: the mini-
er, consider it, and with
as a subject of negocia-

this article it is only to
d, that the season of the
, as probably to render
ithin six months, of the
might fail to the United
practicable: provision
ade for such an event.
difficulties attending the
s for a loan, and a com-
or past injuries, be such
e time for their removal,
rs of the United States
at the discussions on the
nation of the two coun-
commence in the usual
at the relation to each
be so regulated, as to
ture misunderstandings;
e adjustment of the claims
ens of the United States,

No. III.

Paris, November 27, 1797.

Dear Sir,

On the 11th instant we transmit-
ted the following official letter to the
minister of foreign affairs.

"Citizen minister.

"The undersigned envoys extra-
ordinary and ministers plenipoten-
tiary of the United States of America
to the French republic, had the ho-
nour of announcing to you officially,
on the 6th of October, their arrival
at Paris, and of presenting to you
on the 8th a copy of their letters of
credence. Your declaration at that
time, that a report on American
affairs was then preparing, and
would in a few days be laid before
the directory, whose decision there-
on should, without delay, be made
known, has hitherto imposed silence
on them. For this communication
they have waited with that anxious
solicitude which so interesting an
event could not fail to excite, and
with that respect which is due to the
government of France. They have
not yet received it; and so much
time has been permitted to elapse,
so critical is the situation of many
of their countrymen, and so embar-
rassing is that of the undersigned,
both as it respects themselves and
the government they represent, that
they can no longer dispense with
the duty of soliciting your attention
to their mission.

"The United States, citizen mi-
nister, at an epoch which evinced
their

Exhibit C.
[Enclosed in the Envoys' Letter,
No. IV.]

Dec. 13.

MR. Gerry, accidentally calling on general Pinckney, found M. X. and was soon informed that his object was to obtain another interview between the ministers and M. Y. on the affairs of their mission. General Marshall happening also to be there, we retired into another room, and immediately agreed to adhere to our former determination, not to have any more informal communication. M. X. having been called in, general Pinckney briefly communicated our determination: and Mr. Gerry observed, that he was much hurt by this proposition; that the ministers had already proceeded farther in this mode of communication than perhaps they could justify; that they had refused, six weeks ago, to renew it; and that some regard ought to be paid to their feelings, which had been sufficiently mortified; that the proposition was disrespectful to the envoys, as it betrayed a belief that they had lost a sense of their dignity, and were indeed incompetent to their office; that, had there been but one envoy extraordinary, he ought to have had an audience in a few days; and that for three months in this situation, was too humiliating, too debasing, for any nation to submit to it; that, for his own part, had he been sent to any other nation in Europe, with two other envoys, he would not have consented to have remained in such a state ten days; that, knowing the great desire of the government and nation of the United States to be

at peace with France, he and his colleagues, submitted to dignity, at the risk of the censure of the former. also inquired of M. X. at w^h M. Talleyrand could be seen. The former said, he would inform M. Y. who, on the 16th, evening, sent, in Mr. Gerry's presence from his lodgings, a letter follows:

" M. Y. has the honour to send his respects to Mr. G. and to inform him that he will have the honour to wait on him to-morrow at ten o'clock, together with the minister of foreign relations.

" He is, with respect,

On the morning of the 14th M. Y. came in while Mr. G. was at breakfast, not having received an answer to his note. Mr. Marshall coming in, Mr. G. put him aside, and conferred with a considerable time; after which the former and the rest of the family left the room, and Mr. G. and Mr. Gerry being together, Mr. G. told him, that his object in coming to M. Talleyrand was to return his civility, by requesting him to send for dining with Mr. G. Mr. G. intended to invite his colleagues to this interview to promote a more sensible, a better understanding between the minister and the American envoys; and Mr. G. proposed to confer with them on the disagreeable situation in which the envoys were in, and to state some reports which appeared to be founded, respecting a project before the directory for sending all Americans in a short time, but Mr. Gerry added, that

word on the subject of or the preliminaries to ; as the envoys had unanimously, against any communications on the Y. in answer, said, that I had just heard him of this kind ; and that consider it as he did, conversation between se then stated, that two ich M. Talleyrand proposed, a restoration between the republics immediately ; the one ity of 50,000*l.* sterling, purchase of thirty-two Dutch rescriptions ; that t, M. de Beaumarchais d, in a cause dependent, between that state 145,000*l.* sterling ; that appeal from the judge he would sign an act 45,000*l.* if the whole ally recovered, leaving 0*l.* for himself ; that the ght accrue to the United would, in that case, all part of the 50,000*l.* ; chaise of sixteen millions ns would amount to but 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling ; which, terest of five per cent. ertainly paid by the go- Holland to the United leave them without any ore than half the sum e hired in Holland, on of the rescriptions, and ngement be made for hort instalments, which btained also by a loan ; s worthy the attention ys to consider whether, a sacrifice, they would peace with France, or ey would risk the con-

sequences ; that if nothing could be done by the envoys, arrangements would be made forthwith to ravage the coasts of the United States by frigates from St. Domingo ; that small states which had offended France were suffering by it ; that Hamburg, and other cities in that quarter, would, within a month or two, have their governments changed ; that Switzerland would undergo the same operation ; and that Portugal would probably be in a worse predicament : that the expedition against England would be certainly pursued ; and that the present period was the most favourable, if we wished to adopt any measure for a pacification.

Mr. Gerry, in answer, said, that if the French were disposed to pursue, with vengeance, the United States, they might, perhaps, ravage their coasts, and injure them in this way, but they never could subdue them : the measure he thought utterly impracticable, even if attempted by France and her allies. To which M. Y. assented. Mr. Gerry observed farther, that the ravages alluded to would undoubtedly closely connect the United States and Great Britain, and prevent the former from returning to the friendship which they had ever had for France ; that as to the propositions, he should express no opinion on them ; that his situation, and that of his colleagues, was extremely difficult ; that the directory was exclusively prejudiced against the government of the United States, and considered them as the friends of Great Britain ; that if the envoys could have an opportunity of being heard, they could remove such impressions, and show that the government were the friends of France as much

much as of Great Britain; but that the envoys were now in the most painful situation; that they were treated, in the eyes of all Europe, and of the American government and nation, with the utmost contempt, and were submitting to indignities which they could not reconcile to their feelings, or justify to their constituents.

M. Y. said, that the observations were just; but that the American envoys had not experienced worse treatment than other ministers, nor, indeed, as bad; that the envoy of Portugal was again ordered to depart; and that but little ceremony was observed to the envoys in general. M. Y. and Mr. Gerry then took a ride to M. Talleyrand's bureau, who received them politely: and, after being seated, Mr. Gerry observed to M. Talleyrand, in English, slowly, that M. Y. had stated to him, that morning, some propositions as coming from M. Talleyrand, respecting which Mr. G. could give no opinion: that his objects, at this interview, was, to request of him information whether he would fix a time for taking a dinner with Mr. Gerry, at which he proposed to invite his colleagues; that he wished for more frequent interviews, of some kind or other, between himself and the envoys, conceiving that many imaginary difficulties, which obstructed the negotiation, would vanish by this means; and that those which were real would be surmounted; that, conceiving the delicate part which the minister of France had to act, at this time, he did not wish M. Talleyrand to accept the invitation, if it would subject him to inconveniences: that he wished to speak on another subject, and it was pain-

ful to him to acknowledge the precarious situation of it was such as to render it impossible for them to take measurement arrangements; that time since he had supposed measures were taking a favourable but that lately he had received various quarters, information report made by the minister interior, and under the sanction of the directory, for the Americans from Paris in four hours; that he could not be responsible for the truth of the information; but it appeared as well from the various sources from which it came, as from the intelligence of the persons, that it, to be highly probable; this was the case, it was necessary for the directory, as received, to pass any arrêt, specified the envoys, for that they would depart from Paris: it was hinted as the will of the directory; that, for his own sake, he should feel more at ease if the envoys were received, to reside in some other nation than France; and to return to Paris, he noticed that the directory proposed to open the negotiations.

M. Talleyrand appeared very uneasy at this declaration, and avoided saying a word on the subject, but said, that the information he had given me was just, and that he always be relied on; but that he would reduce to writing his propositions, which he accordingly did, and, after he had shown them to Mr. Gerry, he burnt them. The substance was as follows (No. 1. below.)

He then said, that he had not accepted of the invitation; that he had declined with him, the declaration

nt, in which he was en-

Paris, March 9th, 1798.

Dear sir,

erry did not repeat all that
aid to M. Y. having no
would communicate the
M. Talleyrand. And, af-
fing a friendship for the
public, and a warm desire
the former attachment of
publics, which M. Talley-
nly reciprocated, Mr. Ger-
Talleyrand adieu, leaving
M. Y.

No. 1.

he envoys should come for-
erally, and say—" France
serviceable to the United
nd now they wish to be
le to France: understand
the French republic has
illions of Dutch rescrip-
ell, the United States will
them at par, and will give
er assistance, when in their

: first arrangement being
e French government will
asures for reimbursing the
: demands of America,
om prizes, and to give free
on to their ships in future."

*of the President to Congress,
the 5th June, 1798.*

emen of the senate, and gen-
men of the house of repre-
atives,

transmit, to both houses,
communications from our
t Paris, received since the
ch have been presented by
ngress.

John Adams.
ates, 5th June, 1798.

Agreably to what we repre-
sented to you, in our No. IV. we
prepared a letter to the minister of
foreign affairs, on the subject of the
late law, authorizing the capture of
neutral vessels, on board of which
any productions of Great Britain,
or its possessions, should be laden,
shewing how incompatible such law
was with the rights of neutral na-
tions, and the treaty between France
and America; its direct tendency to
destroy the remaining commerce of
our country; and the particular hard-
ships to which it would subject the
agricultural as well as commercial
interests of our countrymen, from
the peculiar situation of the United
States. We added, that, under ex-
isting circumstances, we could no
longer resist the conviction, that the
demands of France rendered it in-
tensely impracticable to effect the ob-
jects of our mission; and that, not
being permanent ministers, but en-
voys extraordinary, with full powers
for particular purposes, we deemed
it improper to remain longer in
France, after the impossibility of ef-
fecting those purposes had been de-
monstrated. Before, however, we
took this measure, and explicitly
demanded our passports, we deemed
it expedient to desire major Rut-
ledge to call on M. Talleyrand, on
the 19th ult. to know if he had any
communication to make to us, in
consequence of our letter, dated the
17th, and delivered the 31st of
January. To this M. Talleyrand
replied, that he had no answer to
make, as the directory had not given
any order on the subject; and, when
they did, he would inform us of it.
Still being anxious to hear expli-
cately from M. Talleyrand himself,

X 3

before

before we sent our final letter, whether there were no means within our power of accommodating our differences with France on just and reasonable grounds, we wrote to him on the 27th of February, soliciting a personal interview on the subject of our mission; he appointed the 2d of March following. You will find, in the exhibit A, herewith inclosed, what passed on that occasion. On the 4th instant, we requested another interview: we have detailed in the latter part of the same exhibit, for your information, the substance of that conversation.

From these accounts you may observe, that the views of France, with regard to us, are not essentially changed, since our communications with its unofficial agents, in October last. We have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your most obedient

Humble servants,

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

J. Marshall.

E. Gerry.

Colonel Pickering, secretary
of the United States.

(A)

March the 2d.

At three o'clock we waited on M. Talleyrand, and were almost immediately introduced to him.—General Pinckney commenced the conversation, by saying, that our government and ourselves were extremely anxious to remove the subsisting difference between the two republics; that we had received many propositions, through M. Y. to which we had found it impracticable to accede; and that we had now waited on him for the purpose of inquiring, whether other means might not be devised, which would

effect so desirable an object. The minister replied, that without the directory wished very soon on our arrival, to see a solid ship established between France and the United States, and he manifested this disposition, by the kindness with which orders for passports were given; that the directory had been extremely vexed by the last speech of general Pinckney, made to congress about to quit the office of minister of the United States; and his first and last speech of Mr. Pinckney, that explanations of these were expected, and required. General Pinckney expressed surprise, that the speech of Washington was complained of; he said, this was a new error. M. Talleyrand merely observed, that the directory was wounded and proceeded: he said, original favourable disposition of the directory had been a good thing, but it was destroyed by the coldness which we had observed; instead of facing him often, endeavouring to remove the distance to a mutual approach, we once waited on him. General Pinckney observed, that, when we presented him our letters of credence, he informed us that the directory, in a few days, would determine concerning us, and that, when a decision was made, he would communicate it to us; that this determination, for some time, suspended any action on our part. He answered this related only to our particular case, and not to private business. General Pinckney said, that, on application, made by his secretary for a passport for an American, in his care, he was told that he should apply to the office of police.

and no minister in France, of Mr. Monroe. The minister said, that was very true; and he added to say, that the direct effect of the treaty was wounded by the difficulties of Mr. Washington's mission, which he had stated, and required some proof, on the part of the United States, of a proposition, previous to a loan. He then said, that we should search for and propose means which might furnish a loan; that, if we were disappointed in finding it; and he was very intelligibly, to a loan. He had several conferences

Mr. Gerry, on this subject, always answered, that we were not to do so. Mr. Gerry said, he had several objections; that he had particularly urged, that it would be in a war with Great Britain. He made no reply: and General Pinckney observed, that a loan was suggested to us, but that we uniformly answered, that it was not within our powers.

Talleyrand replied, that perhaps at a distance as we were not a government, and possessed of the public confidence, we often use their discretion, and exceed their powers, for the public good; that there was a difference between acting, and consulting; that the instructions were silent, and that it was particularly forbidden, if indeed a loan was prohibited, we might consider ourselves as incapable of making a loan; but if, as he supposed was the case (he looked the question), the instructions were only silent, it should be referred to us to act, if not provided for, according to the best of our judgement,

for the public good; that in almost all the treaties, made during the revolution, the negociators had exceeded their powers, although the government appointing them was at no considerable distance. He particularized the treaty with Prussia, and several others. General Pinckney told him, that our powers did not extend to a loan, and perhaps might forbid it. The minister still urged the difference between an express prohibition and mere silence. He then proceeded to state, that the principal objection, on the part of our government, to a loan, must be, that it would draw us out of the neutral situation in which we wished to continue; that there were various means, thus; first, the secrecy of France, which might be relied on; and, secondly, means of disguising the loan might be devised, which would effectually prevent its being considered as an aid during the present war; that, if we were truly and sincerely desirous of effecting the thing, we should experience no difficulty in finding the means. He again stated a proposition of this sort, on our part, as being absolutely necessary to prove, that the government was not about entering into a treaty with persons of a temper hostile to it. Mr. Gerry, not well hearing Mr. Talleyrand, who spoke low, asked him to explain himself with respect to the proposition which he had alluded to, supposing it to be a new one; and he answered, that one of them was secrecy; but that there were, besides, various ways, which might easily be suggested, to cover the loan as an immediate one, by limiting the time of advancing it to distant instalments. Mr. Gerry observed, that Dutrion had suggested,

gested, that a loan was proposed to be made payable after the war, and in supplies to St. Domingo. M. Talleyrand signified, that that might be one of the means used; and said, that if we were only sincere in our wish, it would be easy to bring about the end.

General Marshall told M. Talleyrand, that if the ministers of the United States had manifested any unwillingness to take all proper means to reconcile the two republics, or any indifference on the subject, they had very badly represented the feelings and wishes of their government; that the government of the United States was most sincerely desirous of preserving the friendship of France, and had, in his opinion, unequivocally manifested that desire, by having deputed us under the extraordinary circumstance attending our mission, and by having so long patiently borne the immense loss of property which had been sustained; that we had endeavoured, according to the best of our judgment, to represent truly the disposition of our government; but that we understood, that France would consider nothing as an evidence of friendship, but an act that would transcend and violate our powers, and at the same time operate the most serious injury to our country; that neutrality, in the present war, was of the last importance to the United States, and they had resolved faithfully to maintain it; that they had committed no act, voluntarily, which was a breach of it, and could do nothing in secret, which, if known, would justify arrange them among the belligerent powers; that, in the present state of things, if America was actually leagued with France in the war, she

would only be required to money; that we had neither of war or men to be employed and could, consequently, as a prudent power, only be able to money; that, therefore, to money, was in fact to make which we could by no means sent to do, and which would utterly transcend our power; an act altogether without the aid and contemplation of our government, when our mission was on; that, with respect to St. Domingo, no doubt entertained that our mission would furnish them very ably, if France would permit to emerge; and a loan, really after the close of the war, then be negotiated. M. Talleyrand again marked the distinction between silence of instruction, express prohibition, and a refusal on the necessity of saving, by some means which we offer, our friendship for the public. He said, he must excuse us, on the part of his government, some proposition of this sort to prove our friendship, though some immediate aid, or something which might avail to the principles of reciprocity require it. General Pinckney, general Marshall understood this expression, to allude to a former proposition made by France to the United States. Mr. Gerry, at that time, thought he alluded to a treaty to be made, and treaties should be founded on reciprocity, and then asked whether a loan was the ultimate of this government. M. Talleyrand did not give a direct answer to the question; he said, as he understood, that the government

Some act which would demonstrate friendly disposition towards, and good wishes for the republic; once done, he said, the adjustment of complaints would be easy; it would be matter of inquiry; if France had done us wrong, it would be repaired; but that, if it was refused, it would increase distance and coldness between two republics. The conversation continued, in this style, until six o'clock, when we took our leave, and agreed to meet in the evening. In the course of it, and in reply to some observations of Talleyrand, respecting the proofs of friendship required by France, general Pinckney observed, that our flag here was a mark of the friendly disposition of our government; and that, while we were at it, the government had passed a decree for seizing neutral vessels, running on board any article coming of England, which in its operation would subject to capture all property on the ocean. M. Talleyrand replied, that this was particular to us, but was common to all the neutral powers. Another time, in answer to his demand of some mark of our friendship, general Marshall observed, that we considered the mutual interests of the two nations as resting peace and friendship, and relied on finding sufficient motives in the interest of France to serve that friendship, without adding us to an act which transgressed our powers, and would be injurious to our country. As we were taking our leave M. Talleyrand again noticed our not visiting him, and said, that he considered our not having had an audience from the directory, ought

not to have prevented it. General Marshall told him, that our seeing the directory or not was an object of no concern to us; that we were perfectly indifferent with regard to it, but that we conceived that until our public character was in some degree recognized, and we were treated as the ministers and representatives of our government, we could not take upon ourselves to act as ministers, because, by doing so, we might subject ourselves to some injurious circumstances to which we could not submit. He said, that was very true, but we might see him as private individuals, and discuss the object of difference between us.

We requested of M. Talleyrand another interview, at such hour as might be convenient to him, on the 6th instant. He answered, that he would receive us at half past eleven, at which hour we attended him.

Immediately after our arrival at his office, we were introduced to the minister; and general Pinckney stated, that we had considered, with the most serious attention, the conversation we had the honour of holding with him, a few days past; that the propositions he had suggested, appeared to us to be substantially the same with those which had been made by M. X. by M. Y. and also to Mr. Gerry, with an intention that they should be communicated to his colleagues: that we considered it as a proposition that the United States should furnish aid to France, to be used during the present war; that, though it was unusual to disclose instructions, yet we would declare to him, that, in addition to its being a measure amounting to a declaration of war

war against Great Britain, we were expressly forbidden by our instructions to take such a step.

The minister said, in the tone of question, he supposed our instructions were, to do nothing which would amount to a departure from our neutrality. General Pinckney said, that we were so instructed, and that they were still more particular. M. Talleyrand then proceeded to argue, that it would be no departure from neutrality, to stipulate a loan payable after the war, and spoke of it clearly as admitting of application to immediate use. He said a good deal of the secrecy with which the transaction might be clothed; and observed, farther, that a loan, payable after the war, would be a proof of our faithful observance of the duties of neutrality, since it would be considered as proving that we had rejected propositions for an immediate loan. General Marshall replied, that we thought differently; that, in our opinion, any act on the part of the American government, on which one of the belligerent powers could raise money for immediate use, would be furnishing aid to that power, and would be taking part in the war. It would be, in fact, to take the only part which, in the existing state of things, America could take. This was our deliberate opinion, and, in addition to it, we considered our instructions as conclusive on this point.

He observed, that we had claims on the French government for property taken from American citizens. Some of those claims were probably just. He asked, if they were acknowledged by France, whether we could not give a credit as to the payment; say for two years.—We

answered, that we could. He insisted that it was precisely the same thing; that, by such a we should consent to leave the hands of France, funds, to our citizens were entitled which might be used in the prosecution of the war. General Pinckney said, there was a difference between the cases; that funds were now actually in the hands of the French, without our consent; we could not prevent them from being so; but the grant of a loan was a new thing. He repeated his objection. General Marshall said, that property for which money was taken from American citizens, from the government, was taken in the possession of that government, and out any co-operation on the part of the United States.

No act of any sort was proposed by our government, which directly contributed to place funds in the hands of France; was there any consent to do so? but, in the case proposed, would be the act of the government: the government could place funds in the hands of France, and thereby furnish which might be employed in the prosecution of the war.

The distinction between the two cases, and, in a question of neutrality, appeared to us to be all in the same. The minister then proceeded to state the case of our national debt of our citizens, and of the money in that manner taken from general Pinckney and Marshall. He told him we were positively forbidden to assume the debt of our own citizens, even if we pay the money directly. He seemed surprised at the

kney observed, that, con-
sage, we had deemed it
the existing state of things,
ndidly our powers to him,
ight know certainly, that
not secretly, or under any
whatever, make a loan
ght be used during the

eyrand said, he must re-
position, that, there was
ce, which he must insist
ween a loan payable im-
and a loan payable in
nd he still insisted there
ifference between a loan
future and a credit for
y which might be due
tizens. Mr. Gerry ob-
at his colleagues had justly
distinction between the
h will be due to the citi-
the United States from
case of her recognizing the
ich we shall make in their
nd a debt which might
a loan by the govern-
he United States to that
, during the war. The
result of an arrest of their
without their consent;
would be a voluntary act
nited States, and a breach
neutrality. There is an
objection to the latter; if
d States should make such a
ould give too much reason
se that their government
nted, in a collusive man-
he capture of the vessels
citizens, and had thus
nishing France with sup-
carry on the war. Our
as are express, not to si-
any aids to France, either
or indirectly, during the
respect to a secret stipula-

tion, a loan cannot be made with-
out an act of the legislature: but,
if the executive were adequate to
it, we have had an instance of an
injunction of secrecy on the mem-
bers of the senate, on an important
subject, which one of the members
thought himself warranted in pub-
lishing in the newspaper; and of
frequent instances of secrets which
have otherwise escaped: secrecy,
in this instance, might, therefore, be
considered, if the measure was in
itself admissible, as being imprac-
ticable. General Marshall observed,
that we had considered the subject
with great solicitude, and were de-
cidedly of opinion, that we could
not, under any form, make a loan
which could be used during the
war; that we could not tell what
our government would do, if on the
spot; but were perfectly clear, that,
without additional orders, we could
not do what France requested. Mr.
Gerry observed, that the govern-
ment and nation of the United
States, as well as ourselves, were
earnestly solicitous to restore friend-
ship between the two republics;
that, as general Marshall had stated,
we could not say what our govern-
ment would do, if on the spot;
but if this proposition met the wishes
of the government of France, ge-
neral Marshall and himself had
agreed immediately to embark for
the United States, and lay before
our government the existing state of
things here, as it respected our na-
tion, to enable them to determine,
whether any, and what other, mea-
sures on their part were necessary.
M. Talleyrand made no observations
on this proposition; but inquired
whether we expected soon to re-
ceive orders. Mr. Gerry mention-
ed an answer he had received to a
letter

letter sent by him in November; and general Marshall stated, that our first dispatches were sent on board two vessels at Amsterdam, on the 20th of November, from which M. Talleyrand could not see as just an idea as we could when an answer might be expected: but he did not think it probable one would arrive before a month to come. General Marshall told him, we knew that our government had not received our dispatches on the 8th of January, and we could not tell when they might be received. He asked whether our intelligence came through England. General Marshall answered, that it did not: and general Pinckney said, that American papers as late as the 8th of January mentioned the fact.

There was some conversation about the time when these instructions might be expected; and general Marshall suggested a doubt whether our government might give any instructions. He asked, with some surprise, whether we had not written for instruction? and we answered, that we had not: and Mr. Gerry said, that we had stated facts to our government, and conceived that nothing more was necessary. General Pinckney observed, that the government, knowing the facts, would do what was proper; and that our applying or not applying for instructions would not alter their conduct. M. Talleyrand then inquired, whether we had not sent any one to the United States. General Pinckney said, no: and Mr. Gerry added, that, soon after our arrival, we had made propositions to send one of our number, which were not accepted. And general Marshall farther added, that those who had communicated with

us, had told us, we should be ordered out of France immediately; and we had supposed that we should be ordered out before our letters could reach the government. Mr. Gerry then observed, that the government of France must judge for itself; but that it appeared to him, that a treaty on liberal principles, such as those on which the treaty of commerce between the two nations was first established, would be infinitely more advantageous to France than the trifling advantages the coast derive from a loan. Such a treaty would produce a friendship and attachment, on the part of the United States to France, which would be solid and permanent, and produce benefits far superior to those of a loan, if we had powers to make it. To this observation M. Talleyrand made no reply. We parted without any sentiment delivered by the minister on the subject of our going home to consult our government.

As we were taking our leave of M. Talleyrand, we told him that two of us would return immediately to receive the instructions of our government, if that would be agreeable to the directory; if it was not we would wait some time, in expectation of receiving instructions.

Message from the President to Congress

Gentlemen of the senate,
gentlemen of the house
representatives,

WHILE I congratulate you on the arrival of general Marshall, one of our late envoys extraordinary,

the French republic, at safety, where he is justly nour, I think it my duty icate to you a letter re- im from Mr. Gerry, the f the three who has not is congé: this letter, to- h another from the minif- igh relations to him, of f April, and his answer of , will shew the situation e remains, his intentions, &c.

ie that, before this time, eived fresh instructions (a hich accompanies this o consent to no loans; ore the negociation may red at an end: ver send another minister ; without assurances that received, respected, and as the representative of ee, powerful, and inde- ation.

John Adams.
tes, June 21st, 1798.

om the President to the
of the United States, July
18.

lemen of the senate,

VING that the letter red this morning from ge- shington, will give high to the senate, I transmit py of it, and congratulate the public on this great : general's acceptance of tment, as lieutenant-ge- ommander-in-chief of the

John Adams.
tes, July 17, 1798.

Mount Vernon, July 13, 1798.

Dear sir,

I had the honour, on the evening of the 11th instant, to receive from the hand of the secretary of war, your favour of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed me " lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of all the armies raised, or to be raised, for the service of the United States."

I cannot express how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication; at the same time, I must not conceal from you my earnest wish, that the choice had fallen upon a man less declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the usual vicissitudes of war.

You know, sir, what calculation I had made relative to the probable course of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had consoled myself with, of closing the remnant of my days in my present peaceful abode; you will therefore be at no loss to conceive and appreciate the sensations I must have experienced, to bring my mind to any conclusion that would pledge me, at so late a period of life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility.

It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. The conduct of the directory of France towards our country; their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency

tendency of their acts, and those of their agents, to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute; could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you. Believe me, sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from congress such laws and means, as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavoured to avert war, and exhausted, to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can, with pure hearts, appeal to Heaven for the justice of our cause; and may confidently trust the final result to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and so often, signally favoured the people of these United States.

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person, of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment like the present, when every thing we hold dear and sacred is so seriously threatened; I have finally determined to accept the commission of commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, with the reserve only, that I shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to re-

quire my presence, or it be indispensable by the urgency of circumstances.

In making this reservation, it to be understood, that I mean to withhold any assistance to arrange and organize the militia, which you may think I can do. I take the liberty also to mention that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing upon me any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the pointment, before entering upon the situation to incur expence.

The secretary of war being desirous to return to the seat of government, I have detained him no longer than was necessary to a full communication upon the several points he had in charge.

With very great respect and consideration,

I have the honour to be

Dear sir,

Your most obedie

Humble serva

G. Washi

John Adams,

President of the United State

Speech of the President of the States of America to both Houses of Congress, on Saturday, September 8, 1798.

Gentlemen of the senate
gentlemen of the house of
representatives,

WHILE with reverent
regard we contemplate
the dispensations of divine
providence, in the alarming and
destructive pestilence with which

and towns have been
is cause for gratitude
congratulations, that the
disappeared, and that
permitted to assemble
the seat of government
large of our important
t when we reflect that
order has, within a few
repeated ravages in
principal sea-port towns,
increased malignancy;
we consider the magni-
tude arising from the in-
of public and private
whereby the national in-
deeply affected; I think
to invite the legislature
to examine the expe-
dient of establishing suitable re-
sults of the health-laws
active states; for these
d on the idea, that com-
munity may be communi-
cated through the channels of com-
merce seems to be a necessity
s, who alone can regu-
late should frame a system
in it may tend to pre-
serve general health, may be
with the interests of
and the safety of the

I think on this calamity,
size with the immediate
I have abundant reason
the supreme Being our
sions of gratitude for a
icipation in the ordinary
his providence. To the
ts of gratitude, I cannot
one of the first impor-
tant well-being and safety—
spirit, which has arisen
ry, against the menaces
on of a foreign nation.
nse of national honour,
l independence, has ap-

peared, which, if encouraged and
invigorated by every branch of the
government, will enable us to view,
undismayed, the enterprizes of any
foreign power, and become the sure
foundation of national prosperity and
glory.

The course of the transactions in
relation to the United States and
France, which have come to my
knowledge during your recess, will
be made the subject of a future
communication. That communica-
tion will confirm the ultimate failure
of the measures which have been
taken by the government of the
United States towards an amicable
adjustment of differences with that
power. You will at the same time
perceive, that the French govern-
ment appears solicitous to impress
the opinion, that it is averse to a
rupture with this country, and that
it has, in a qualified manner, de-
clared itself willing to receive a
minister from the United States, for
the purpose of restoring a good un-
derstanding. It is unfortunate for
professions of this kind, that they
should be expressed in terms which
may countenance the inadmissible
pretension of a right to prescribe
the qualifications which a minister
from the United States should pos-
sess; and that, while France is
asserting the existence of a disposi-
tion on her part to conciliate with
sincerity the differences which have
arisen, the sincerity of a like dispo-
sition on the part of the United
States, of which too many demon-
strative proofs have been given,
should even be indirectly questioned.
It is also worthy of observation, that
the decree of the directory, alleged
to be intended to restrain the de-
predations of French cruizers on
our commerce, has not given, and
cannot

cannot give, any relief; it enjoins them to conform to all the laws of France relative to carrying and prizes, while these laws are themselves the sources of the depredations, of which we have so long, so justly, and so fruitlessly complained.

The law of France enacted in January last, which subjects to capture and condemnation neutral vessels and their cargoes, if any portion of the latter are of British fabric or produce, although the entire property belong to neutrals, instead of being rescinded, has lately received a confirmation, by the failure of a proposition for its repeal. While this law, which is an unequivocal act of war on the commerce of the nations it attacks, continues in force, those nations can see in the French government only a power regardless of their essential rights, of their independence and sovereignty; and if they possess the means, they can reconcile nothing with their interest and honour but a firm resistance.

Hitherto, therefore, nothing is discoverable in the conduct of France, which ought to change or relax our measures of defence; on the contrary, to extend and invigorate them is our true policy. We have no reason to regret that these measures have been thus far adopted and pursued; and in proportion as we enlarge our view of the portentous and incalculable situation of Europe, we shall discover new and cogent motives for the full development of our energies and resources.

But in demonstrating by our conduct that we do not fear war, in the necessary protection of our rights and honour, we shall give no room to infer that we abandon the desire

of peace. An efficient force for war can alone ensure peace that we have unperseveringly cultivated, money between us and I be restored at her option send another minister, will determinate assurances be received, would be a humiliation to which the United States ought not to submit; it fore be left with France indeed desirous of access to take the requisite of United States will stand the maxims by which therto been governed. respect the sacred rights and, with a sincere dis the part of France to hostility, to make reparat injuries heretofore com our commerce, and to d future, there will be no the restoration of a frie course. In making to y clarification, we give a France and the world, th eutive authority of this c attend to the humane : policy which has inv: vernal its proceedings, mity with the wishes of tl branches of the govern the people of the Uni But considering the late tions of her policy towa nations, I deem it a duty ly and solemnly to decla tion, that, whether we with her or not, vigorot tions for war will be : pensable. These alone v us an equal treaty, and observance.

Among the measures : tion which appear ex take the liberty to recall :

aval establishment. The fleets of the small naval provided under the acts of Congress are known and acknowledged. Perhaps no country needed more sudden and advantages from any policy, than we have in the arming for our action and defence. We must lose of time, to lay in for an increase of a size sufficient to guard and protect our trade, and force, as it is doubtless, power of the United States and maintain, would to them the best means of defence, by facilitating transportation of troops and every part of our extensive

to simplify this important object, foresight requires that measures be adopted, ensuring at all times the number and other supplies in whatever manner this shall leave to your considera-

now advert, gentlemen, matters of less moment, but to be communicated to the Legislature.

The Spanish garrisons had the posts they occupied at Chebeague and Walnut-Hills, and the Governor of the United States received his observations on the point near the Mill-River terminated the northward of the thirty-first degree of latitude. From thence he intended to run the boundary in the United States and it was afterwards joined by the commissioner, where the former was con-

fined; and they proceeded together to the demarcation of the line. Recent information renders it probable that the southern Indians, either instigated to oppose the demarcation, or jealous of the consequences of suffering white people to run a line over lands to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, have, ere this time, stopped the progress of the commissioners. And, considering the mischief which may result from continuing the demarcation, in opposition to the will of the Indian tribes, the great expense attending it, and that the boundaries which the commissioners have actually established, probably extend at least as far as the Indian title has been extinguished, it will perhaps become expedient and necessary to suspend farther proceedings, by recalling our commissioner.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the fifth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and his Britannic majesty, to determine what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the treaty of peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, have finally decided that question. On the twenty-fifth of October, they made their declaration, that a river called Schoodiac, which falls into Passamaquoddy-Bay, at its north-western quarter, was the true St. Croix intended in the treaty of peace, as far as its great fork, where one of its streams comes from the westward, and the other from the northward; and that the latter stream is the continuation of the St. Croix to its source. This decision, it is understood, will pre-

clude all contention among individual claimants, as it seems that the Schoodiac and its northern branch bound the grants of lands which have been made by the respective adjoining governments. A subordinate question, however, it has been suggested, still remains to be determined. Between the mouth of the St. Croix, as now settled, and what is usually called the bay of Fundy, lie a number of valuable islands. The commissioners have not continued the boundary lines through any channel of these islands; and unless the bay of Passamaquoddy be a part of the bay of Fundy, this farther adjustment of boundary will be necessary. But it is apprehended that this will not be a matter of any difficulty.

Such progress has been made in the examination and decision of cases of captures and condemnations of American vessels, which were the subject of the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, that it is supposed the commissioners will be able to bring their business to a conclusion in August of the ensuing year.

The commissioners acting under the twenty-fifth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain, have adjusted most of the claims of our citizens, for losses sustained in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his catholic majesty, during the late war between France and Spain.

Various circumstances have concurred to delay the execution of the law for augmenting the military establishment; among these, the desire of obtaining the fullest in-

formation to direct the best of officers. As this object be speedily accomplished, expected that the raising and organizing of the troops will without obstacle, and with

Gentlemen of the honorable representatives,

I have directed an estimate of the appropriation which is necessary for the service of the ensuing year to be laid before you accompanied with a view of public receipts and expenditures to a recent period. It is your satisfaction to infer the extent and solidity of the resources, from the prospect of the finances, notwithstanding the unexampled embarrassments which have attended commerce, you reflect on the conspicuous examples of patriotism and industry which have been exhibited by our mercantile fellow-citizens, and that a great proportion of the resources depends on the prize, you will naturally conclude whether their convenience be promoted and reconciled to the security of the revenue, the revision of the system by which collection is at present regulated.

During your recess, we have been steadily pursuing the valuations authorized by the act of the 17th of March, preliminary to the assessment and collection of a direct tax, and other delays or obstacles experienced, except such as are expected to arise from the extent of our country, and the multitude and novelty of the objects, and enough has been accomplished to assure the fulfilment of the wishes of the legislature.

Gentlemen of the senate, and gentlemen of the house of representatives,

cannot close this address without more adverting to our political situation, and inculcating the essential importance of uniting

in the maintenance of our dearest interests; and I trust that, by the temper and wisdom of your proceedings, and by a harmony of measures, we shall secure to our country that weight and respect to which it is so justly entitled.

John Adams.

CHARACTER

Particulars of the Life of the late Edmund Burke, Esq. abridged from Dr. Bisset's Life of that celebrated Character.

EDMUND Burke was born in Dublin, January 1, 1730. His father was a protestant and an attorney, and is supposed to have descended from the same root as Bourke, the present earl of Mayo. The early part of his education Edmund received under Abraham Shackleton, a quaker, at Balyore, near Carlow; and he applied with ardor and industry to his studies, and here laid the foundation of a classical erudition, which alone would have entitled ordinary men to the character of great scholars, though it was but a small portion of his multifarious knowledge. Like all other great men, Burke manifested, even in his boyish days, a distinguished superiority over his contemporaries. His master foreboded every thing that was great from his genius; and though Edmund's brother, Richard, who was educated at the same school, was esteemed, by many, the foremost of the two in point of ability, yet their master and their father entertained a dif-

ferent opinion:—they all thought Richard was bright, but that Edmund would be

Taking leave of his schoolmaster, for whom he was through life, a great debt of gratitude and affection, and forty years, during which he annually to Ireland, he many miles to visit,—Edmund entered a student at Dublin and was contemporary with Smith. At college, he considered himself eminent in the management of his academical studies. Even in mathematics, Dublin-college were the subject of attention, Burke made great progress; he applied so much to that branch, as to give him a competent knowledge of those parts that were servient to the purposes of the law; there is no evidence that he himself to the more abstruse and profound parts of that science.

In 1749, Mr. Lucas, advocate of the charter of the city of Dublin, and acquired as great popularity in London, published some pamphlets against the government.

* He might, indeed, be styled the Wilkes of Ireland: but he was a steady character. He afterwards became M. D. and represented the city of Dublin in parliament.

noxious tendency
 trines, wrote several
 e of Lucas, imitating
 y as to deceive the
 ig Lucas's principles
 s obviously refuting
 l, at the same time,
 dangerous tendency.
 was bred a catholic,
 St. Omers, as some
 Dr. Bisset positively
 g us that he was
 ways continued, a
 protestant episcopal
 he entertained a very
 f the dissenters, and
 sem for the catholics.
 : was accumulating
 did not neglect the
 ering himself agree-
 ried intercourse of
 mpany was sought
 and fashionable, for
 s pleasing conversa-
 rtment; as well as
 rned, for the force
 of his genius, and
 depth of his know-
 ounded in anecdote,
 exhaustible fund of
 th all these advan-
 t, not seeing much
 iring in Ireland an
 uation, he made an
 ain permanent em-
 other country. Soon
 ished his academical
 ev took place in the
 f logic at Glasgow.
 intercourse had long
 een the universities
 id Dublin, owing in
 to the same of the
 elson, who had been
 blin-college. Burke
 ie professorship, but
 — Disappointed in
 repaired to London,

and, on his arrival in the metropolis,
 entered himself a member of the
 Temple.

Various accounts are given of
 his finances at the outset of life:
 but it is probable that they were
 in no very flourishing state; be-
 cause, when he had entered at the
 Temple, he submitted to the drud-
 gery of writing for the periodical
 papers; to which he contributed
 essays on subjects of general litera-
 ture and politics: but which, how-
 ever replete with information and
 genius, did not immediately enable
 their author to emerge from ob-
 scurity. Of his leisure time, much
 was passed in the company of Mrs.
 Woffington, a celebrated actress,
 whose conversation was not less
 sought by men of wit and genius
 than by men of pleasure. In the
 mean time, Mr. Burke giving him-
 self up, with the most rigorous in-
 dustry, to writing essays, and in-
 creasing his knowledge, particularly
 in history, ethics, politics, pneumato-
 logy, poetry, and criticism, his health
 became gradually impaired, and he
 applied to Dr. Nugent, a skillful
 and benevolent physician. Dr.
 Nugent, considering the unsuitableness
 of Temple-chambers for an invalid,
 invited Mr. Burke to occupy a room
 in his house. He accepted the in-
 vitation, and experienced, during
 his illness, such particular tender-
 ness from Miss Nugent, as well as
 kindness from the rest of the family,
 that a passion was soon excited in
 his heart, and he offered her his
 hand, which was accepted. Shortly
 afterward, he sent into the world
 his first acknowledged production,
 "A Vindication of Natural So-
 ciety;" an ironical work, in which,
 imitating the style of Bolingbroke,
 he attacks the false philosophy of
 that

that writer, which he thought had a tendency to overturn virtue and every established mode of religion and government. Burke was still at the Temple: but it does not appear that he had been studying law with very great zeal, as a profession. Homer and Longinus occupied his mind more than Littleton or Montaigne. Soon after his "Vindication," just mentioned, he published his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful;" a work which speedily became generally known, and was so much admired that it were superfluous to describe or to praise it. To the author it produced the most beneficial consequences. Mr. (sir Joshua) Reynolds and Samuel Johnson were among the first who now sought his acquaintance. The house of Reynolds was at that time the favourite resort of men of talents; several of whom afterward constituted the famous literary club at the Turk's Head, Gerrard-street, Soho. The original members were, Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Reynolds, Topham Beauclerk, Dr. Nugent, sir John Hawkins, Mr. Chalmier, and Mr. Bennet Langton. Johnson, it is said, soon discovered Burke's great superiority over common men; and in the club, as well as in other situations, he justified the sagacity of Johnson. He frequently indulged in punning; but his efforts in that way generally produced some resemblance of thought, imagery, or sentiment, not merely a play of words.

Mr. Burke having made himself completely master of our history, particularly from the revolution, he, in 1758, proposed to Mr. Doddsley the plan of an "Annual Register," which his historical and general learning so well qualified him to

form and to conduct. He proved the proposal, and was carried on during either by Mr. Burke, or immediate inspection.

Not long after this Mr. Burke accompanied Mr. (with whom he had been acquainted) to Ireland, and Hamilton went as secretary to Halifax, lord-lieutenant of the county. This gentleman, "single-speech Hamilton," in the circumstance of his having once an uncommonly good speech in the English commons. In the Irish commons, also, he made only. From the paucity of exertions in eloquence, his intimacy with Mr. Hamilton was supposed to have borrowed the talents of the composition of speeches: but the supposition is unnecessary, for Mr. Hamilton is known to have possessed and literary attainments adequate to the production of speeches in question.

By the friendship of Johnson, Mr. Burke obtained an income of 300*l.* per annum, or establishment; by which, when he returned to England, he was raised above the necessaries of his genius in ephephractions. He still, however, occasionally wrote political periodical publications. The *Public Advertiser* was then to which men of letters frequently contributed; and his writings, in that paper, attracted the notice of the marquess of Bute, who remarked on his common excellence, and the acquaintance of

was introduced to the Mr. Fitzherbert, father of lord St. Helen's; his epoch in the life of commenced what may be called his political career. At this time, the public mind was greatly agitated by the government which had just dismissed Mr. Wilkes. Disaffection was growing in America, and the attempt of Great Britain to retain the colonies, Two parties were lately in opposition, that of Mr. Pitt, and that of the duke of Newcastle. The duke of Newcastle, the marquis of Rockingham was considered as, on account of the animosities of the duke. He was directed against the system of court-favour, but the parties were not united. Overtures were made to Mr. Pitt: but he rejected them, and insisted that advisers should be given any share in the affairs. The court not agreeing to these terms, proposals were made to the marquis of Rockingham; both of whom, with the duke of Newcastle, were closed with the offer. Hence, the marquis of Rockingham was appointed prime minister, and the duke of Newcastle was of the council. It was at this time that Mr. Burke was introduced to the marquis, who made him his private secretary. Afterward, Burke succeeded his friend Mr. Hamilton; in consequence of the death of the latter. At this moment, Mr. Burke became a party-man. His friends say, 'he ought not to have depended on patronage, but,

like his great contemporaries, Johnson and Hume, have depended upon himself. Johnson in his garret, the abode of independence, was superior to Burke in his villa, the seat of a party.' During the Rockingham administration, Burke was returned member in parliament for Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, a borough under the patronage of lord Verney, between whom and Burke a close intimacy had been formed. On his entrance into parliament, Mr. Burke employed his time most industriously in qualifying himself for a splendid and useful discharge of his new duty. He applied to every source of knowledge which might by possibility be useful to him; he did not neglect even the writings of the fathers, and the subtlety of the school divines. From this fountain, probably, did Mr. Burke draw the deep veneration which he afterward felt for the very errors of antiquity; and that zeal for old establishments by which his latter years were so strongly marked. His industry even descended to the perusal of precedents and records; and he condescended to improve himself in eloquence at the Robin Hood society, where he is said to have derived very important advantages from his contests with a baker! Of the language of his speeches he was remarkably careful; he always attentively revised and frequently re-wrote them. He was not less studious of excellence in the management of his voice and his action. He procured his seat in parliament in 1765; and his first speech was at the opening of the ensuing session, on the usual motion for an address. The principal subject was the stamp-act, and the consequent disturbances in America; and

and it had the honour of attracting the notice and obtaining the praise of Mr. Pitt. On the affairs of America, which now occupied the Rockingham administration, Mr. Burke was consulted by the marquis. His advice was "to choose a middle course between the opposite extremes of coercion and relinquishment of the right of taxation; neither to precipitate affairs with the colonists by rash counsels, nor to sacrifice the dignity of the crown and nation by irresolution and weakness." Consonant to this opinion, a plan was formed. The stamp-act was repealed: but a law was passed declaring a right in Great Britain to legislate for and to tax America. The event has shewn how feeble and short-sighted was this policy.

In 1768, Burke was re-elected for Wendover. The famous expulsion of Wilkes, and the consequent proceedings, now occupied much of the public attention. Burke was generally adverse to the severe measures which had been adopted with regard to that gentleman, though he by no means approved his general and moral character. The Grafton ministry, which was now in power, was opposed by the Rockingham party, of which Burke was the principal orator, and by that party of which Mr. Grenville was the principal mover. During this session, Mr. Burke made an able speech to prove the eligibility of Wilkes, notwithstanding his prior expulsion.

Mr. Burke was now in possession of his pleasant villa at Beaconsfield, which he purchased for 23,000*l.*; 10,000*l.* of which had been advanced by the marquis of Rockingham, and 3000*l.* lent on mortgage by Dr. Saunders, of Spring-gardens; how

the remaining 8000*l.* were paid the doctor could not learn.

A very animated and fierce contest was at this time drawn Mr. Burke for the election of Winghamshire, concerning the dissent election. His political notions and principles were forwardly published at considerable length, in a pamphlet intitled "Thoughts on the Cause of the present Discontents:"—which levelled principally against the "inner cabinet," the "influence" which was supposed to be the cause of all the false and false measures that had been taken, and it contains a bold and picture of what a house of commons ought to be.

Lord North, who was minister, meaning to tranquillize America, proposed the repeal of obnoxious laws: but he reserved the duty on tea, a violation of the authority of parliament towards the colonies. This plan was short-sighted as that which was proposed by Mr. Burke himself. Burke, whose mind was becoming more and more matured by age, and less and less attentive to questions of abstraction, and ridiculed it, in a speech most sarcastic and humorous. In his speech relating to the freedom of the press, he took a very difficult part. When Almon was petitioned for republishing Junius to the king, it was contrary to the attorney general's office of filing informations was to give to be compatible with and a bill was proposed by which it was intended to modify and limit the power. The other side depended principally on the antiquity of the which they contended was

original part of the British
1. Mr. Burke whose
or ancient establishments,
to freedom, was not then
as it afterward became,
argument in a variety of
lights; comparing this
eration on account of an-
the respect of Scriblerus
and canker of the brazen

is period, till the end of
ican war, we find Mr.
ong the most zealous, able,
ent opponents of the mi-
d one of the warmest and
etic defenders of the rights
ple.

till continued his habits of
Unaccustomed to dissipa-
ry kind, and, above all,
, he directed to reading
ration those hours which
employed in parliamentary
ercise, or in the discharge
y business. He generally
a pen in his hand, though
memory wonderfully tena-
among the Latin poets, he
Virgil and Lucretius: the
philosophy, the latter for
d forcible descriptions of
n. Of Horace, he esteem-
ins and the critical and
istles more than the odes.
he Latin historians nor
Latin orators were his fa-
In Homer he was de-
th the pictures of charac-
anners; and he read the
ore frequently than the
ccount of its more minute
of ancient manners. Of
orators, Demosthenes was
te, and among the drama-
he preferred Euripides to
Human nature was the
study of Burke; he ac-

cordingly read with pleasure Bacon
and Shakspeare, Fielding, Le Sage,
and Addison. Differing from John-
son, he preferred Fielding to Rich-
ardson. Swift he did not relish,
because that author gave only one
side of the picture. Of Gay's "Beg-
ger's Opera," he entertained a poor
opinion: its intellectual excellence
he deemed small, and totally over-
balanced by the great moral defect
of arraying vice in agreeable colours.
There was perhaps more novelty as
well as more justness in Gibbon's
remark on that performance, when
he said, "it has had a beneficial
effect in refining highwaymen, and
making them less ferocious, more
polite, in short, more like gentle-
men."

Much of Mr. Burke's leisure was
spent at the house of his friend
Reynolds, who deemed him the best
judge of pictures that he ever knew.
The amusement in which he most
delighted was the Theatre; for he
did not, like Johnson, condemn
scenical performances. Part of the
recess he spent at Beaconsfield,
where his taste displayed itself in
various improvements of its natural
beauties; and he bestowed much
attention on farming. The whole
of his estate would let at about 600*l.*
a year: three-fourths of it he culti-
vated himself; and as a farmer he
was the most successful of the neigh-
bourhood, without any unusual ex-
pence. When in town he had his
mutton, poultry, and other meats,
except beef, as well as the various
productions of the dairy and gar-
dens, from his own estate, brought
by his own horses and carts; and
the same horses which served for
his carriage were employed on his
farms. He was remarkable for
hospitality—the hospitality of real
benevolence,

benevolence, which gives what is plain and substantial with kind looks, kind manners, and a hearty welcome. He liked a cheerful glass, but never drank to excess. During dinner, his beverage was water, and afterward generally claret or some light wine, of which he seldom exceeded a bottle. His conversation, indeed, was always so animated that wine could add nothing to it. He was liberal even to the common mendicants; and used to attribute inattention to their requests rather to the love of money than to the professed policy of discouraging beggars. He had always been an early riser, and often dispatched business before some of his political friends had recovered from the effects of the last night's intemperance. Part of the summer was frequently devoted to re-visiting his native country, and sometimes he would make excursions in the stage-coach to different parts of England. His general knowledge of the physical and moral history of the places through which he passed on those occasions, as well as his fund of anecdote, made him a most agreeable companion. In the summer of 1772 he visited the continent, and there first saw the fair Marie Antoinette, whose beauty and accomplishments struck his imagination so forcibly that, after the lapse of twenty-three years, the impression was yet deep, and productive of his well-known exuberant eulogiums. It was during this visit that he made those observations on the tendency of the philosophy then cultivated in France, which he discolored in his "Reflections;" where he attributes to this philosophy the subsequent fall of the religious and political establishments of that kingdom. With some of

the prime sages of that c Mr. Burke was engaged in cussion on the merit of Mr. B "Essay on Truth;" he app have been as partial to B as prejudiced against Hume.

How much the religious cism and political theories c men impressed the mind of we learn from a speech deliv the next session of parliament which, though a regular re it was not taken, yet a copy extant; the summary is th by the editors of his post works: "He pointed out t spiracy of atheism to the v jealousy of government. I fessed he was not over fond ing in the aid of the secula suppress doctrines and o but if ever it was to be n should be against those en their kind who would take the noblest prerogative of ture, that of being a religi mal." "Already, (said h many of the props of good ment beginning to fail. I e gated principles which will to religion even a tolerati will leave virtue herself le name." In his support of t Houghton's motion during sion, for the relief of dissent Burke uttered sentiments vourable to that body, and liberal in themselves. T tion which they enjoyed l vance, he said, was "but: rary relaxation of slavery of liberty "not calculate meridian of England." S motion passed the comm was lost in the house of lo

While Mr. Burke was in parliament his splendid proving powers, in opp

and to procure a reformation in him and Johnson, 'con-
n the recess, after the
74, Johnson visited Bea-
or the first time. On
at beautiful villa, he ex-
the words of Virgil,

in invideo, miror magis !"

Johnson and Burke had
politics since the com-
of the war, yet here
ences were forgotten.
emarkable, however, is
f this visit, except the
pliment of the guest at
re:—Burke being to set
hol, to stand a candidate
v, of which a great ma-
he electors had invited
son, at parting, took him
d— "Farewel my dear
; "and remember that
all the success which
wished you, which can
wished you by an honest

ce had already been elec-
tion, in Yorkshire, when
merchants invited him to
eir city; and he acced-
equest with the consent
constituents. He and
r were elected; though
ad so little of the orator
end him, that he could
approbation and adop-
Burke's principles only
ing, "I say ditto to Mr.
say ditto to Mr. Burke!"
James Fox, second son of
id, was now rising to the
f senators. He had hi-
n a supporter of lord
at his indolence, and his
ciating with several mem-

bers of opposition procured his dis-
missal. He now became an opposi-
tion leader himself, and soon taught
his lordship how much he had lost.
American affairs growing still worse,
petitions against the war came in
from every quarter; and among the
rest, one from the manufacturers of
Birmingham, praying that the house
would take their sufferings into con-
sideration. This petition was ably
though unsuccessfully supported by
Mr. Burke, to whom, for his zeal,
the petitioners presented a very flat-
tering address of thanks on the 5th
of February, 1775. On the 22d of
March, in the same year, Mr Burke
brought forwards his resolution for
reconciliation, which he prefaced
by what is generally called his
'Speech of Conciliation';—one of
the greatest efforts of his great mind,
and from which, combined with his
speech on American taxation, the
reader may derive more acquaint-
ance with the history and impolicy
of the American contest, than from
any other work extant. Previous
to the next session, hostilities with
America were commenced: Parlia-
ment opened with a speech declar-
ing the necessity of coercion: Burke
opposed the address; demonstrating
that the minister had deceived the
nation. He was seconded by Mr.
Fox. On the 16th of November,
Burke brought forwards a new con-
ciliatory bill, the object of which
was to renounce the future exercise
of taxation, without discussing the
abstract question of right: to repeal
all the laws of which the colonies
complained; and to pass an im-
mediate amnesty. He supported
this proposition in a speech as elo-
quent as any of those of the two last
sessions, but unhappily attended with
as little effect. The majorities of
the

the minister were more weighty than Mr. Burke's arguments.

Dean Tucker's publication on American affairs now called Mr. Burke's attention. The doctor had formerly asserted that the opposition of the minority to the Stamp-Bill here encouraged the Americans to resistance; and Burke, in his speech on American taxation, had denied the fact; in terms which charged Dr. Tucker with being the tool of a faction, and acting from sinister motives. The dean replied, and did more than reply; he exerted himself, but without success, to prevent Burke's election for Bristol. Dr. T. now proposed a plan for American affairs, different both from that of Burke and that of the minister; and this was not less than a total relinquishment of the colonies by the mother country. Both Burke and his friend Johnson treated this proposal with contempt; but the event has proved that it was founded in wisdom. At length, America declared her independence; an event to which Paine's pamphlet of *Common Sense* is supposed to have greatly contributed.

The efforts of the opposition continuing to be ineffectual, Mr. Burke, and some other leading members of it, withdrew from the house on the discussion of all questions relating to America. Secession being uncommon, though not unprecedented, Burke thought himself required to justify his conduct; and he therefore drew up an address to the king, which, though printed in some of the newspapers, has never been avowed as the production of Mr. Burke. He laid similar sentiments before the public in a letter to the electors of Bristol, his constituent city; and this letter

was answered by the earl of Don and by Ed. Topham, esq.

This year brought out Johnson's *History of America*, gave an admirable and philosophical account of that able work Annual Register.

In the session of 1777, he returned to parliamentary business renewed vigour. General Goyne had been recently captured and the affairs of Ireland, as the disasters of America occupied parliament. Burke grounded his opposition on the management and expense of the war than on its original policy. The capture of Burgoyne was attributed to the incapacity of the minister. The employment of the Indians, too, excited most severe animadversions against Burke; and its cruelty, I exceeded any thing recorded in ancient or in modern history. North himself, on the 17th of June, came forward with a compromise, namely, to renounce the exercise of the right of taxation to appoint commissioners to transact with America. Burke contended that it was now too late for such measures, as nothing less than independence would satisfy America, and that no terms coming from administration would be received. The bills passed, but they shewed the truth of Burke's reasoning.

About this period, Burke was defendant in a chancery suit, brought against him by his old friend B. His lordship charged Burke's brother, and cousin, with being engaged with him in a stock speculation, by which Burke had been incurred; and his lordship stated that he, who had

ble person, had been oblige to make good the engagement that, on applying to defray his share of the was refused. Mr. Burke, disclaimed any connection or friendship in that transaction, and was therefore dismissed the attack of opposition. Shelburne, on the inquiry into the conduct of the Howes, and the declaration of war by Mr. Burke successively dismissed himself. In the debates on these affairs, which were again he was still more con-

The troubles of that he considered as much more serious than they really were. His mind was so formed, that on every subject he considered it with a very deep impression. His history fully confirms this. At last, however, the greed to remove the restriction on Irish commerce. Mr. Burke and the opposition applauded it, it is said, with that which the merit of the measure.

11th of February, 1780, he communicated, to the commons, his plan of reformation of the constitution of the public economy. On that occasion, Dr. Burke highly praises, both for eloquence and humour: it deserves to be less for its principle.—The remainder of this parliament, which was dissolved in 1780, Mr. Burke, though he did not exert himself with his usual efforts to have added nothing to his celebrity. In consequence of a difference of opinion between the electors of Bristol, on the 15th, he resolved to decline

standing again for that city, and, previously to the dissolution, delivered a very masterly speech, comprehending an account of the proceedings in parliament, and the principles on which he himself had acted.

On the 19th of February, 1781, he revived his plan of economy. This attempt was principally marked by the present William Pitt having made, on that occasion, his first speech in parliament, who was then only twenty-two years of age; and who, in some measure, joined the party which was headed by Burke and Fox, but maintained the sentiments of his father respecting the independence of America. Mr. Sheridan appeared in the house of commons about the same time.

We next find Mr. Burke opposing lord North in certain regulations of the profits and territorial acquisitions of the India company: which, he contended, was a violation of chartered rights; and, in the end of the session, we find him making a motion concerning the extreme rigour that had been used towards the inhabitants of St. Eustatius after the capture of that island. Burke united his talents with those of Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, and Dunning, for an inquiry into the American war: but the motion was rejected, and the session ended.

In 1782, the opposition recommenced their attack on the ministry, by Mr. Fox moving an accusation against lord Sandwich. Mr. Burke supported the motion; and, though it was lost, the minority appeared so strong as to indicate the speedy fall of the minister. General Conway, a few days afterward, led on another assault, by moving for an address to his majesty to put an end

end to the war. Burke supported this motion also with all his powers, and it was lost by a majority of *one* only. — Five days afterwards the same motion, in a different form, was moved, and carried by a majority of nineteen: the minister then resigned, and a new administration was formed, of which the marquis of Rockingham was the nominal and Mr. Fox the real head. Burke was appointed paymaster-general.

Of the new ministry, the first step was to offer peace to the Dutch, which they received very coldly; the next was a message from his majesty recommending a retrenchment of expences, which was followed by an adoption (with several modifications) of Mr. Burke's economical reform-bill. — The proceedings of the house on the Middlesex election were expunged from the journals, and the legislature of Ireland was declared independent. The head of this popular administration lived not long to enjoy the thanks of his country; the marquis dying July 1, 1782. The celebrated inscription on his mausoleum, in Wentworth-Park, was the composition of Mr. Burke.

On the death of the marquis, it was supposed, by the party, that the duke of Portland was to succeed him. Lord Shelburne, however, without consulting the other members of administration, procured the appointment for himself. — Messrs. Fox and Burke immediately resigned; each, in an able speech, detailing the reasons of his resignation.

Lord Shelburne was known to be adverse to the independence of America, which Mr. Burke and

Mr. Fox considered as a necessary preliminary to peace. In the Rockingham administration, Mr. Pitt had been offered a high appointment; which he did not accept, his sentiments, on the subject of American independence, being hostile to those of that party. He distanced from much connection Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke; and, when they were in power, he brought forwards his celebrated motion for a reform in parliament. When Shelburne was made first lord of the treasury, Mr. Pitt was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. He did not *then* repeat his motion for reform.

During the winter, a negotiation was opened for peace, which concluded in January, 1783. Previously to the meeting of parliament, in December, 1782, the election of Mr. Fox and Lord North was arranged, and commenced opposition to the new ministry. An attack on the principles which it was formed; and, some time afterward, they severally renounced the terms of peace. The coalition of two parties, had so virulently opposed each other on principles, was odious to the nation, it was yet strong in the house; and a vote of censure passed on the ministry, in consequence of which the ministry resigned. A new administration was again formed, consisting of Lord Portland, Lord Loughborough, and North, Messrs. Fox, Burke, and their friends: — Burke still in his former place of paymaster-general, which, we are told, he accepted for the sake of reform. Several other and useful measures marked the first session. East-India affairs

a subject of discussion, on that subject was yet

strong this administration, from its numerous and its great weight of influence, there yet was in its constitution: it on the sovereign; and that it had lost, by the confidence of the people. Fox's India bill put its the trial. With the first measure, the public are intended: the object of the vest the management of trial and commercial affairs company in the hands of directors appointed by the king and approved by the king, who were to hold their office for the same tenure as the judges in England. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox opposed the bill in the house (where however it passed), the management of the company's affairs as dangerous to the constitution, by the establishment of an influence independent of the legislature. Burke made, in the reading of the bill, a allusion to any that he had ever alluded to those crimes of the company's servants which formed the ground of his attack on Mr. Hastings. In the house of peers, without any new argument against it, it was thrown out. It was understood in the house of commons, that many peers had been treated, by authority, that those who were considered as friends of the sovereign who should vote against it. Of this most unconstitutional influence, the commons were sensible, but ineffectually: a new administration was then formed, the principal members

were dismissed, and a general reorganisation of employments followed. Mr. Pitt was again made chancellor of the exchequer, and became the first instance of a new minister without a majority to support him. The house of commons remonstrated, but Mr. Pitt continued in office. To ascertain the sense of the people, parliament was dissolved; and the experiment succeeded: for, in the new parliament, Mr. Pitt had a considerable majority.

The new parliament met in May, 1784; and Mr. Burke's first business was to oppose a scrutiny into Mr. Fox's election; which, however, was carried. Soon afterward, he made a motion for a representation to the king, vindicating opposition, and censuring the minister: this motion was negatived without a division. Mr. Pitt was now engaged in preparatory measures to smooth the way for his India-bill, which he afterward introduced. He differed from Mr. Fox's bill, in allowing the company to retain the management of their commercial concerns, and placed the territorial possessions under the conduct of the executive government, instead of the independent board of Mr. Fox. This gentleman and Mr. Burke opposed it, as tending to increase the influence of the crown, while it was inefficient as to its great object.

From this period, Mr. Burke's reputation seems to have begun its decline. His talents and eloquence were treated, by many in the house, with a disrespect which they never before experienced; and, indeed, the prolixity and inaptitude of the orator's 'luxuriant expatiations' were sometimes an interruption to the public business. His passion and irritability, which often hurried him into

into the most violent expressions, tended to provoke the treatment which he experienced. While he spoke, several members made a point of coughing, beating the ground with their feet, and even hooting; which increased his irritation to such a degree, that he frequently fell into the most outrageous fits of passion.

In the beginning of July, he began his attack on Mr. Hastings, by proposing a string of resolutions, as a foundation for an inquiry into the conduct of that gentleman. Mr. Pitt opposed the resolutions, because there were not proofs of the facts which Burke had stated. Mr. Burke, however, persevering in a declamatory re-assertion of his charges, was at length overpowered by a loud and continual clamour. During the remainder of the session, he made no considerable exertions.

Dr. Johnson being now near his end, Burke frequently visited him. One day he went in company with Mr. Windham and several other gentlemen; and Burke expressing his fear lest so much company should be oppressive to the invalid, "No, sir (said Johnson), it is not so; and I must be in a wretched state indeed, when your company would not delight me." He continued, in a tremulous voice, "My dear sir, you have always been too good to me!" This was the last meeting of the two friends.

In this year (1784) Mr. Burke was chosen lord-rector of the university of Glasgow. Jan. 25, 1785, parliament met, and Burke exerted himself in a speech, on the payment of the nabob of Arcot's debts, which the board of controul had directed to be charged on the Carnatic revenues. On April 18, Mr.

Pitt made a motion for a parliamentary reform. He was supported by Mr. Fox; but Mr. Burke considered himself inimical to any of the representation, and strongly probated the dissemination of trines which tended to pervert people that the inequality of riches was a grievance. It was lost by a large majority. Commercial propositions, for adjustment of trade with Ireland, the subject of which was to a mutual importation of the duties of each country into on equal terms, were introduced and supported by Burke. They passed the Parliament, but were not accepted by the parliament of Ireland.

Previously to the session began Jan. 1786, Mr. Hastings returned to Europe; and on the 17th of February, Mr. Burke called the attention of the House to that gentleman's conduct and his labours on that subject. He terminated in the parliament a speech of impeachment of Mr. Hastings, in which he set forth motives, in the commencement of that great prosecution of that man that had not escaped censure; by which he was charged with malice, by the force of gain. Dr. B. entreats him from entertaining an honourable view in that and shews, that the prosecution of Mr. Hastings became necessary from what was disclosed in the select committee of the commons, to whom was the consideration of certainties on the usurpation of judicial power in India.

The attention of the parliament was diverted from the impeachment by the contest excited by the office of regency. On its being

a temporary incapacity exercising the functions of the crown, Mr. Fox's idea was, the incapacity there was of the crown; therefore, the next heir to the crown, for the time, the government. Mr. Pitt's plan, that in such a case it should be left to parliament to supply the

Burke supported the plan of Mr. Fox, in language temperate, and by conduct violent. So intemperate, and so violent was he, his associates and coadjutors, and their disapprobation. On the questions addressed to him, the lord-mayor, which were very bitter, he inveighed in his answer; he also wrote to Mr. Pitt's letter to the king in both of these comeseems to be in possession of former powers.

In private affairs, we are told he was very careful. Although free of extravagance of profligacy, he was usually liable to the waste of money; and, consequently, he was financially embarrassed. Sensible of the necessity of means to recruit his finances, he was regulated by his enemies, and his assertions there is no doubt Burke had a beneficent desire to be extensively studied physic; but, in a practical point of view, he was near his wife. Mrs. Burke's husband undertook to draught which had been her: but, unfortunately she was unphilial for another, he was unphilial. The immediate use of antidotes saved

he now lost his last service.

living friend, sir Joshua Reynolds: among whose papers was found a cancelled bond, from Burke, for 2000*l.*: and sir Joshua bequeathed to him 2000*l.* more. Concerning sir Joshua's elegant discourses to the royal academy, Dr. Bisset denies that Mr. Burke was the author.—Burke wrote a character of Reynolds, which deserves praise for its composition, and bespeaks the warmth of the writer's friendship.

A short time before the demise of sir Joshua, another of Burke's early friends, Mr. Gerrard Hamilton, departed this life. He was a man to whom Mr. Burke owed much: from whom he early separated, and with whom he afterward refused to be intimate. The judgement which he very early passed on Burke, deserves to be known, because it continued to be just, when applied to him at the latest time of life. "Whatever opinion (said Mr. Hamilton), Burke, from any motive, supports, so ductile is his imagination that he soon conceives it to be right."

We now come to the last and most important epoch in the life of Mr. Burke—the French revolution: that point, whence, if he did not really turn back in the orbit in which he had hitherto shone so brightly, as the able advocate of popular right and liberty, he certainly appeared, at least to common eyes, to become retrograde.

Mr. Burke was now the declared enemy of the French revolution. He had applied himself, with much industry, to collect information respecting the events which took place at Paris; and he received letters, among others, from Thomas Paine, Mr. Chrifflie, and Baron Cloots. It was in answer to one of these letters, which endeavoured to trick out

the revolution in its most gaudy colouring that he wrote his celebrated "Reflections." The sentiments declared by Messrs. Fox and Sheridan in the house of commons, and in Dr. Price's sermon at the Old Jewry, induced him to enlarge the first sketch of that work, until it assumed the form in which it appeared before the public in October, 1790.

The first public mark of approbation, with which this extraordinary composition was honoured, was an address from the university of Oxford. It was proposed, by many members of that learned body, that the university should confer the degree of I.L.D. on the author: but the proposal was rejected by seven to six, from an apprehension, it is said, that the degree would not have met with the unanimous votes of the members of convocation. The address, which came from the resident graduates, was conceived in terms very flattering to Mr. Burke and his performance. It was conveyed by Mr. Windham, of Norfolk, through whom Mr. Burke returned his answer. The ministry and their friends conceived an opinion not less favourable than that of the university of Oxford, with respect to Mr. Burke's publication; but several men of the highest talents, the majority of Mr. Burke's former associates, the very ablest of those in the house of commons, and some of the ablest in the house of peers, and all those who entertained high speculative notions of liberty, while they admired the execution, condemned the tendency of the "Reflections." The first answer to this work came from the ready pen of Dr. Priestley, who vindicated Dr. Price's opinion, concerning the source and tenure of monarchical

power in England, and gave it a very different form from that as to the effects to be expected from the principles which produced the French revolution: from foreboding "the enlargement, the melioration of the human mind, the increase of virtue and happiness." This reply was far from the much more celebrated T. Paine, intitled, "Rights of Man," the plain pen whose language, the force of his expressions, and the direction of his efforts, were so much more clear and striking than numbers, because his bold assertions, supported by his facts. The next publication of his was his "Second Letter to the Citizens of the National Assembly," in which, after having reviewed several topics of the "Rights of Man," he now carries his views to the effects of the revolution on the rights of property, and social happiness, and prove that the plans of civil regulations, which had formed, sprang from the same source or untried theory. Knowing that Rousseau's model held up to the eyes of their youth, he analysed the character of Jean Jacques, along with Voltaire and Helvetius.

In 1791, in discussing the forming a constitution for the French again introduced the French revolution. He talked in the same manner. Mr. Fox replied having declared his attachment to the constitution of this country repeated his praises of the revolution, expressed his disapprobation of Mr. Burke's opinions on

, and contended, that they were consistent with his former principles. Mr. Burke complained that he had been treated by Mr. Fox with "harshness and malignity," and laid the charge of inconsistency, and ended his opinions relative to the French revolution, and said that, though Mr. Fox and he had often agreed, there had been no breach of friendship: but, he added, there is something in this cursed French constitution which envelopes every thing." Mr. Fox whistled, "there is no breach of friendship between us." Burke replied, "there is! I know the end of my conduct; our friendship is at an end!" Thus prompt was Burke to terminate a friendship which had been cemented by so many ties, and had lasted for so many years! It is said that the enmity arising from political differences had been aggravated by some casual observations that Mr. Fox made on the "Reflections," which he called rather "the effusion of poetic genius, than a philosophical investigation." This difference between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke was noticed by the whig club; who, in a publication in the Morning Chronicle, of May 12, 1791, desired Mr. Fox to have maintained the pure doctrines by which the people of England were bound together. That publication gave rise to Mr. Burke's "Appeal from the Rev. to the Old Whigs;" in which he defends his reasonings on the French revolution, and endeavours to prove them to be consistent with principles that he always professed, and with those which distinguished the old whigs.

At the annunciation by the French ambassador of the accept-

ance of the new constitution by the king, Burke wrote his "Hints for a Memorial," to be delivered to M. de Montmorin; which went to prove, first, that no revolution is to be expected in France from internal causes solely; secondly, that the longer the present system exists, the greater will be its strength; and, thirdly, that, as long as it exists, it would be the interest of the revolutionists to distract and revolutionize other countries.

The process of affairs in France had now greatly increased the violence of those who in this country demanded parliamentary reform. Burke opposed every idea on that subject which was delivered in parliament, with great vehemence and perseverance; and soon after the retreat of the king of Prussia and the successes of the republicans, he wrote the "Second Memorial," contained in his posthumous work; in which he exhorts this country to take the lead in forming a general combination for the repression of French power and French principles.

At the commencement of the war, he had sent his son (with the approbation of government) to Coblenz, in order to collect information relative to the disposition of the allied powers; and from him he learned how little was to be expected from them without the interposition of Great Britain. During this period, in which Burke, though now at his grand climacteric, continued to make the most brilliant display of his parliamentary eloquence, he appeared peculiarly desirous of impressing Mr. Fox with his own notions on the French revolution: but, disappointed in these attempts, he felt the most extreme

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displeasure:

displeasure: to which he gave vent in his letter to the duke of Portland, "on the Conduct of domestic Parties." This letter, it is said, was not designed for publication: but a rough draft having been copied by the amanuensis whom he employed, it was printed in the beginning of the year 1797, under the title of "Fifty-four Articles of Impeachment against the Right Hon. Charles James Fox." On hearing of the publication, Burke disclaimed nothing but the intention of giving it to the world; and he said that it was written in consequence of the whig club's declaration respecting the difference between him and Mr. Fox, which had induced Mr. Burke, Mr. Windham, and some others, to withdraw their names from the club. The asperity with which Burke censures the conduct and principles of Mr. Fox, in this pamphlet, cannot possibly be justified.

Towards the close of the year 1793, he wrote the third Memorial, intitled, "Remarks on the Policy of the Allies with respect to France." In this work, he complains that the object of the allies is private aggrandizement, instead of the support of legitimate government; and he advises, as the only means of restoring order, religion, and property in France, that the chief direction of every thing relative to her internal affairs should be committed to the emigrants, whom he calls "Moral France!"

Agreeably to the resolution which Mr. Burke had long formed, of retiring from parliament when the trial of Mr. Hastings should be finished, he, in this summer, resigned his seat:—a sentence having been passed on Mr. Hastings.

On the 2d of August, 1794, Mr. Burke lost his son, a gentleman who is said to have given proofs of considerable abilities, and for whom his father entertained the most enthusiastic affection. Another letter from Mr. Burke, defending his conduct and his celebrated "Reflections," in answer to some observations which had fallen from the duke of Norfolk in parliament, is the only publication, besides those that we have mentioned, which he gave to the world until royal bounty rewarded his services by a pension settled on him and Mrs. Burke. The duke of Bedford and lord Lauderdale, in the beginning of 1796, made some observations on Burke's pension: which called forth a letter to lord Fitzwilliam, in which Mr. Burke boldly and confidently asserted his own services, while he takes retrospect of those by which the duke's ancestors acquired their property.

From this period, Mr. Burke's time was spent in the bosom of his family; his hospitality to the emigrants, the establishment, by his influence, of a school for their children; and his promotion of friendly clubs among the poor in his neighbourhood; are the most striking features that distinguish the period of his retirement. His next work was intitled, "Thoughts on a Regicidal Peace," published when the first overtures were made by government for an accommodation. Mr. Burke's bad state of health made it necessary for him to visit Bath, whence, however, he returned in the ensuing spring. He then proceeded in the plan of which the "Thoughts on a Regicidal Peace" were a part: but he did not live to finish it.

from the beginning declined; but his mind, was affectionately operated by force and urgency: his dispositions sweetness and amiableness continued regularly to perform the duties of benevolence. Al- was in a state of perceptible decay, yet pain. The week in he conversed with his friends, on various especially on the affairs. He repeated their forgiveness, if needed them, and con- make the same request to those of his friends it. Friday, July the he morning in a re- the most important the circumstances in and the motives by prompted; shewed his mind retain- ing of public affairs, his own conduct in the n he had had to en- expressed his forgive- had, either on that any other cause, en- figure him. The in less agitating and in listening to the on, his favourite as- quently had, during declared, what he well before, his of the Christian religion for true Chris- tians; but his on the articles of the

church of England. In that mode of faith he was educated, and that he preserved through life. He had conversed for some time, with his usual force of thought and expression, on the gloomy state of his country, for the welfare of which his heart was interested to the last beat. His young friend, Mr. Nagle, coming to his bed-side, after much interesting and tender conversation, he expressed a desire to be carried to another apartment. Mr. Nagle, with the assistance of servants, was complying with this request, when Mr. Burke faintly uttering, " God bless you ! " fell back, and breathed his last, Saturday, July 8th, 1797, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.*

On Saturday, the 15th, he was interred in Beaconsfield church: his funeral being attended by many noblemen and gentlemen, with whom his latter habits had led him to intimacy. In his will, which is written thoroughly in his own style, he bequeathed all his property to his wife, with the exception of one or two legacies. She was constituted sole executrix; the testator soliciting for her, however, the assistance of Dr. King and Dr. Lawrence.

*Treatment of their Cows, by the
Mountaineers of Switzerland;
from Hall's Description of the
Travels which inhabit the Moun-
tainous Parts of Switzerland.*

THE mountaineer lives with his cows in a constant exchange of reciprocal acts of gratitude: the lai-

renders to the Clerk of the Register for 1775, for some far her
cents, and to the Legislature of Connecticut in the same volume for

ter affording him almost whatever he wants; and the *Seem* in return providing for and cherishing them sometimes more than his own children. He never ill-treats his cattle, nor makes use of a stick or a whip; a perfect cordiality seems to prevail between both; and the voice of the keeper is sufficient to guide and govern the whole herd. The cow, in the canton of Appenzell, enjoys more of that regard which is due to every useful creature, and is altogether more comfortable, than millions of human beings in Europe; who, placed under the influence of the cudgel and the *knout*, have too much reason to curse their existence. Is it possible that, at the end of the eighteenth, or (as it is termed) the philosophical century, this parallel should be correct to such a revolting degree! Shocking reality!

Fine cattle are the pride of the cow-keeper who inhabits the Alps; but, not satisfied with their natural beauty, he will likewise please his vanity. He adorns his best cows with large bells suspended from broad thongs; and the expence in such bells is carried even to a luxurious excess. Every *Seem* has an harmonious set of at least two or three bells, chiming in with the famous *ranz des vaches*. The inhabitants of the Tyrol bring a number of such bells, of all sizes, to every fair kept in the canton of Appenzell. They are fixed to a broad strap, neatly pinked, cut out, and embroidered; which is fastened round the cow's neck by means of a large buckle. A bell of the largest size measures upwards of a foot in diameter, is of an uniform width at top, swells out in the middle, and tapers towards the end. It costs from forty to fifty gilders; and the

whole peal of bells, including thongs, will sometimes be between 140 and 150 gilders, & the whole apparel of the *Seem* when best attired, does not to the price of twenty gildes. The finest black cow is adorned with the largest bell, and those new appearance have two smaller ornaments, however, are not on every day, but only on occasions, viz. when, in the they are driven up the Alps moved from one pasture to another or when they descend in autumn, or travel in the winter to different farms, where they has contracted for hay. On such days, the *Seem*, even in the middle of winter, appears dressed in a white shirt, of which the neck is rolled up above the elbow, embroidered red braces keep yellow linen trowsers, which are drawn down to the shoes; a small cap, or hat, covers his head. He carries a new milk bowl, of wood carved, hangs across the back. Thus arrayed, the *Seem* precedes singing the *ranz des vaches*, followed by three or four fine cows with smaller bells; and next comes the handfomest of the great bell; then the cows with smaller bells; and are followed by the rest of the walking one after another, having in their rear the big one-legged milking stool hanging from his horns, and preceded by a *traiteur*, or sledge, on which are placed the implements of the dairy. It is surprising to find how proud and puffed up the cows are when ornamented with bells. Who would imagine that these animals are so vain and jealous! If the

hitherto bore the largest eprived of her honours, ainly manifests her grief grace, by howling incessant from food, and can. The happy rival, the distinguishing badge rity has devolved, expect marked vengeance, and wounded, and persecuter in the most furious until the former either re-bell, or is entirely rem the herd. However is phenomenon may ap- placed beyond all doubt ccurring testimony of cen-

aws, when dispersed on are brought together by of the *Senn*, who is then re them (*locken*). How tattle distinguish the note ceper appears from the ice of their hastening to gh at a great distance, he begins to hum the *rehes*. He furnishes that h is wont to stray farthest nall bell, and knows by d that all the rest are af-

mous pastoral song of the ntaineers, known by the *Kuhreihen*, or *ruh der* very frequently heard in n. It neither consits of l sounds, nor is it ever he cowherds with words the tones of it are simple, formed within the throat. e tune produces very lit- motion of the jawbones, nels do not resemble those monly issue from the roat, but rather seem to nes of some wind instru- rticularly as scarcely any

breathing is perceived, and as the cowherds sometimes sing for minutes together without fetching breath.

Progress of the Turks in various Branches of Literature; from Elmi's Survey of the Turkish Empire.

ASTRONOMY.] From the musti to the peasant it is generally believed, that there are seven heavens, from which the earth is immoveably suspended by a large chain; that the sun is an immense ball of fire, at least as big as a whole Ottoman province, formed for the sole purpose of giving light and heat to the earth: that eclipses of the moon are occasioned by a great dragon attempting to devour that luminary: that the fixed stars hang by chains from the highest heaven, &c. These absurdities are in part supported by the testimony of the koran; and the astronomers, as they are called, themselves all pretend to astrology, a profession so much esteemed, that an astrologer is kept in the pay of the court, as well as of most great men.

Geography.] Of the relative situation of countries they are ridiculously ignorant, and all their accounts of foreign nations are mixed with superstitious fables.

Before the Russian fleet came into the Mediterranean, the ministers of the Porte would not believe it possible for them to approach Constantinople but from the Black Sea. The captain patha [great admiral] affirmed that their fleet might come by the way of Venice. From this and a thousand similar and authentic anecdotes, their ignorance of the situation of countries is evident;

and as to the stories which they universally believe, they are such as the following: that India is a country far distant, where there are diamonds, fine muslins, and other stuffs, and great riches; but that the people are little known; that they are mostly Mohammedans, but do not acknowledge the kalifat of their sultan; that the Persians are a very wicked people, and will be all damned, and changed into asses in hell, and that the Jews will ride on them; that the European nations are all wicked infidels, knowing an art of war, which is sometimes dangerous, but will all be conquered in time, and reduced to the obedience of the sultan; that their women and children ought to be carried into captivity, that no faith is to be kept with them, and that they ought all to be massacred, which is highly meritorious, if they refuse to become Mohammedans; yet they have among them a prophecy, that the sons of yellowness, which they interpret to be the Russians, are to take Constantinople; that the English are powerful by sea, and the French and Germans by land; that the Russians are the most powerful, and they call them the great infidels; but they are acquainted with no details of these countries.

Ancient History.] They have heard of an Alexander, who was the greatest monarch and conqueror, and the greatest hero in the world. The sultans often compare themselves to him in their writings. Sultan Mohammed IV. in his letter to the Russian Tzar Alexis Michailovitch, calls himself "Matter of all the universe, and equal in power to Alexander the Great." They

talk of him always as the heroism to be imitated, but know not who he was. So they say, was the wisest and the greatest magician that existed. Palmyra and Babel say, were built by spirits in command of Solomon.

Poetry and general Literature. They have a few poets, and are called, whose compositions are mostly little songs and ballads in these, as well as their writings, they differ widely from the simplicity of the Arabs, and abound with false conceits. The language is a barbarous mixture of the Turkish with and Arabic, not unlike that "lonely dialect" of our puritans. Butler compares to "fustian fatten."—This will best be manifested by an example. Posing the Latin to be an Arab or the Persian French, a Turkish or doctor, would write, if were his language, in the following manner:

"I do not love *deplorare*: many, and *ii docti, super secerum* do I repent that I have live because I have *aini vici*, *frustra me natum existimem* not assert that *ledium vite* more from want of steadiness true religion than from *et*. If a man destroys himself either *inferus*, and a holy one possessed *demonis*, or *athée*—an infidel, or a Fraud *Deum* that he may prefer against those who blow a *funum*, and whisper in the

Language of a Turkish
"The eyes of *Petteuseuse* ate me more than *le vin*,"

* She who pours out the wine.

trate *la mèche de mes os* to those from the bow."—
: first couplet of a song
: arabic (composed by an
: which I have thus writ-
: w how a Turk would
: same sentiment with
: e language: the genuine
: mpositions are ridicu-
: lical.

he observed, that very
se, who lard their writ-
courses, with Arabic or
ses, are much acquainted
anguages: but they have
phrases and terminations
and know the meaning
ce, without understand-
ard separately, or having
of the grammar.

*Anecdotes of the Princess
off, Daughter of the Em-
zabeth of Russia: from
ise of Catharine II.*

ready been mentioned,
: empress Elizabeth had
ren by her clandestine
with the grand-veneur
egorievitch Razumoff-
youngest of these children
ought up under the name
Tarrakanoff. Prince Rad-
ed of this secret, and irri-
tharine's trampling un-
rights of the Poles, con-
the daughter of Eliza-
furnish him with a signal
venge. He thought that
it be in vain if he op-
sovereign, whose armies
ling desolation over his
untry, a rival whose mo-
should render her dear

to the Russians. Perhaps his ambi-
tion might suggest to him yet more
lofty hopes. Perhaps he might flat-
ter himself with being one day en-
abled to mount the throne on which
he intended to place the young Tar-
rakanoff. However this be, he
gained over the persons to whom
the education of this princess was
committed, carried her off, and con-
veyed her to Rome.*

Catharine having intelligence of
this transaction, took immediate
steps to frustrate the designs of
prince Radzivil. Taking advan-
tage of the circumstance of his be-
ing the chief of the confederacy
of the malcontents, she caused all
his estates to be seized, and reduced
him to the necessity of living on
the produce of the diamonds and
the other valuable effects he had
carried with him to Italy. These
supplies were soon exhausted. Rad-
zivil set out in order to pick up
what intelligence he could concern-
ing affairs in Poland, leaving the
young Tarrakanoff at Rome, under
the care of a single gouvernante,
and in circumstances extremely con-
fined. Scarcely had he reached his
own country, when an offer was
made to restore him his possessions,
on condition that he would take
his young ward to Russia. He re-
fused to submit to so disgraceful a
proposal; but he had the weakness
to promise that he would give him-
self no farther concern about the
daughter of Elizabeth. This was
the price of his pardon.

Alexèy Orloff, charged with the
execution of the will of the em-
press, seized the first moment, on
his arrival at Leghorn, of laying
a snare for the princess Tarrakanoff.

* 1767 mademoiselle Tarrakanoff was about twelve years of age.

One * of those intriguers, who are so common in Italy, repaired immediately to Rome; and, after having discovered the lodgings of the young Russian, he introduced himself to her in a military dress, and under the name of an officer. He told her that he had been brought thither by the sole desire of paying homage to a princess whose fate and fortunes were highly interesting to all her countrymen. He seemed very much affected at the state of destitution in which he found her. He offered her some assistance, which necessity forced her to accept; and the traitor soon appeared to this unfortunate lady, as well as to the woman that waited on her, in the light of a saviour whom heaven had sent to her deliverance.

When he thought he had sufficiently gained their confidence, he declared that he was commissioned, by count Alexis Orloff, to offer to the daughter of Elizabeth the throne that had been filled by her mother. He said that the Russians were discontented with Catharine; that Orloff especially could never forgive her for her ingratitude and her tyranny; and that, if the young princess would accept of the services of that general, and recompense him by the grant of her hand, it would not be long ere she saw the breaking out of that revolution which he had prepared.

Proposals so brilliant ought naturally to have opened the eyes of the princess Tarrakanoff, and shewn her the treachery of him that made them. But her inexperience, and her candour, permitted her not to

suspect any guile. Besides, the force of the enthusiasm of A Orloff seemed analogous with notions she had imbibed from Radevill. She imagined destined to the throne; and airy dreams that any way to that opinion could not but courage the deceit. She willingly gave herself up to the towering hopes, and, with a g heart, concurred in the delusion who addressed her only destruction.

Some time after this, Alex Orloff came to Rome. He had already announced himself as received as a benefactor. ever, some persons to whom princess and her gouvernante communicated the good fortune was promised them, advised to be on their guard against designs of a man whose character for wickedness had been long established, and who, doubtless too much reason to remain to the empress to think of conspiring against her. Far from being by this good counsel, the princess was so imprudently frantically speak of it to Alexis Orloff with great ease, delivered his fiction, and thenceforth took a deeper shade of dissimulation into his speeches and his behaviour. Not satisfied with the ambition of the young princess, he put on the semblance of a lover for her, and succeeded to inspire her with a true or soon as he was assured of it, jured her to enter into alliance with him by the most sacri-

* It was a Neapolitan, named Ribas. He afterwards came to Russia, where he married mademoiselle Anatafia, repaired to the court of M. de Bestouev, and has since been knight of Malta, and promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the Black Sea.

g this advice to be dictated by love and prudence, he said that she would follow. Never he chose to conduct he brought her immediately where he had previously

She departed from Pisa with her customary attendance. On arriving at Leghorn, she landed at the house of the English consul, who had prepared for her a suitable apartment, and who received her with the marks of the profoundest respect. Several ladies were early in making their visits, and sedulously attended her on all occasions. She saw herself presently surrounded by a numerous court, eager to be beforehand with all her desires, and seeming to make it their only study incessantly to procure her some new entertainment. Whenever she went out, the people ran in her way. At the theatre, all eyes were directed

state of the young Tarrakanoff may be compared to that of the daughter of
 " carnificis laqueum juxta complicitam " Tacit. Ann. lib. v.
 ed

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gile, that she spoke of it to Alexius Orloff with great ease, delivered up her person to his seduction, and thenceforth a deeper shade of dissimulation and disguise addressed into his speeches and actions. Not satisfied with the ambition of the young princess, he put on the semblance of friendship for her, and succeeded to inspire her with a true confidence, soon as he was assured of it, he urged her to enter into a treaty with him by the most sac-

* It was a Neapolitan, named Ribes. He afterwards came to Russia, where he married mademoiselle Anastasia, the daughter of the late Count de Benthien, and his first son, a knight of Malta, and promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the Black Sea.

ily consented; and it with joy that the poor lady promised to form marriage which must her ruin. She thought le of spouse of count off would shelter her from those treacheries was taught to apprehended not the least at a man could make the most sacred titles, o the destruction of an aim. But, alas! Was , was any title, sacred rian into whose snares len? He who could unfortunate Peter III. read to dishonour the Elizabeth? a desire that the marriage should be performing to the ritual of the ch, be fibred subs to disguise themselves d lawyers. Thus promise combined with imp the unprotected and . Tarakanoff. Alexius Orloff was be- abused, or rather the this unhappy princess, ed to her that their stay posed her to too close and that it would be e her to go to some f Italy, to wait for the t of the conspiracy that ll her to the throne. his advice to be dis- ve and prudence, the at she would follow er he chose to conduct ought her immediately ere he had previously

hired a magnificent palace. There he continued to treat her with marks of tenderness and respect. But he permitted none to come near her except persons who were entirely at his devotion; and when she went to the play or to the public promenades, he accompanied her always himself.

The division of the Russian squadron, under the command of admiral Greig, had just entered the port of Leghorn. On relating this news to the princess, Alexius Orloff told her that his presence was necessary at Leghorn, for the purpose of giving some orders, and offered to take her with him. To this she the more readily consented, as she had heard much talk of the beauty of the port of Leghorn, and the magnificence of the Russian ships. Imprudent lady! the nearer she approached the catastrophe of the plot, the more she trusted to the tenderness and the sincerity of her faithless betrayer.

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of the young Tarakanoff might be compared to that of the daughter of Tacit. Ann. lib. v. ed

ed to her box. All circumstances conspired to lull her into a fatal security. All tended to dispel the idea of any danger at hand.

It is, doubtless, impossible to believe that an English consul, an English admiral, and ladies of their family or acquaintance, could be so hale, so inhuman, as to draw into the snare, by deceitful respect and caresses, a victim whose youth, whose beauty, whose innocence, was capable of affecting the most insensible heart. It is not to be imagined that they were in any degree privy to the plot contrived against her, and that they studiously inspired her with confidence, only the more infallibly to betray her.

The young Tarrakanoff was so far from suspecting her unfortunate situation, that, after having passed several days in a round of amusements and dissipation, she asked of herself to be shewn the Russian fleet. The idea was applauded. The necessary orders were immediately given; and the next day, on rising from table, every thing was ready at the water-side for receiving the princess. On her coming down, she was handed into a boat with magnificent awnings. The consul and several ladies seated themselves with her. A second boat conveyed vice-admiral Greig and count Alexius Orloff; and a third, filled with Russian and English officers, closed the procession. The boats

put off from shore in sight of an immense multitude of people, were received by the fleet, with a band of music, salutes of cannon, and repeated huzzas. As the princess came alongside the vessel, which she was to go on board, a splendid chair was let down into the yard, in which, being she was hoisted upon deck; she was observed to her, that the particular honours paid to her.

But no sooner was she seated, than she was handcuffed. She implored for pity of the betrayer, whom she still called her husband. In vain she threw herself at his feet, and watered them with her tears. No answer was even vouchsafed to her supplications. She was carried down to the hold; and the next morning the vessel set sail for Russia.

On arriving at Petersburg, the young victim was shut up in a fortress; and what became of her afterward was never known.

Character of Prince Potemkin the famous.

PRINCE Gregory Alekseyevitch Potemkin was one of the most extraordinary men of his age, but in order to have played a conspicuous part, he must have been in Russia, and have lived during the reign of Catharine II. In a

* It was affirmed by some that the waters of the Neva, six years afterward, ended her misfortunes, by drowning her in the prison, in the inundation of the 10th of September of that year, a wind, at S. S. W. raised the waters of the Neva, towards the Neva, with a violence so extraordinary, that it swelled to the height of ten feet above its level, and drove many vessels on shore. The interesting "*Mémoires secrets sur l'Italie*," who, some time since, printed these particulars, furnishes that the young Tarrakanoff fell in prison by the hands of the executioners. The truth is, the grounds are but very slight for rendering credit to the one or the other account.

any other times, with sovereign, he would have ceded; and it was a sin of chance that created the period that tallied and brought together and all the circumstances with old tally.

Person were collected the like defects and advantages of every kind. He was and ostentatious, detestable, inflexible and haughty and obliging, confiding, licentious and bold and timid, am-indiscreet; lavish of his relations, his mistress favourites; yet, forcing neither his house-creditors. His con-ways depended on a he was always unfaith-

Nothing could equal of his mind, nor the of his body. No danger appal his courage; no force him to abandon his but the success of an en-veys brought on disgust, ried the empire by the his poss and the extent ver. He was himself with the burden of his envious of all that he, and sick of all that he was not grateful to him, tion pleading. Every him was desultory;—leasure, temper, carrying company he had used air, and his pre-restraint on every com-was morose to all that ve of him, and caressed accosted him with fa-

omising, seldom keeping

his word, and never forgetting any thing. None had read less than he; few people were better informed. He had talked with the skillful, in all professions, in all the sciences, in every art. None better knew how to draw forth and appropriate to himself the knowledge of others. In conversation he would have astonished a scholar, an artist, an artisan, and a divine. His information was not deep, but it was very extensive. He never dived into a subject, but he spoke well on all subjects.

The inequality of his temper was productive of an inconceivable oddity in his desires, in his conduct, and in his manner of life. One while he formed the project of becoming duke of Courland; at another he thought of bestowing on himself the crown of Poland. He frequently gave intimations of an intention to make himself a bishop, or even a simple monk. He built a superb palace and wanted to sell it before it was finished. One day he would dream of nothing but war; and only officers, Tartars, and kozaks were admitted to him: the next day he was busied only with politics; he would partition the Ottoman empire, and put in agitation all the cabinets of Europe. At other times, with nothing in his head but the court, dressed in a magnificent suit, covered with ribbons presented him by every potentate, displaying diamonds of extraordinary magnitude and brilliance, he was giving superb entertainments without any cause.

He was sometimes known for a month, and in the face of all the town, to pass whole evenings at the apartment of a young female, keeping to have able to get all subjects

business and all decorum. Sometimes, also, for several weeks successively, shut up in his room with his neices and several men of his intimates, he would lounge on a sofa, without speaking, playing at chess, or at cards, with his legs bare, his shirt-collar unbuttoned, in a morning gown, with a thoughtful front, his eyebrows knit, and pre-fering to the view of strangers, who came to see him, the figure of a rough and squalid kozak.

All these singularities often put the empress out of humour, but rendered him more interesting to her. In his youth he had pleased her by the ardour of his passion, by his valour, and by his masculine beauty. Being arrived at maturity, he charmed her still by flattering her pride, by calming her apprehensions, by confirming her power, by caressing her fancies of Oriental empire, the expulsion of the barbarians, and the restoration of the Grecian republics.

At eighteen, an under-officer in the horse-guards, he persuaded, on the day of the revolution, his corps to take arms, and presented to Catharine his cockade as an ornament for her sword. Soon after, become the rival of Orloff, he performed for his sovereign whatever the most romantic passion could inspire. He put out his eye to free it from a blemish which diminished his beauty. Banished by his rival, he ran to meet death in battle, and returned with glory. A successful lover, he quickly shook off the hypocritical farce, whose catastrophe he held out to him the prospect of an obscure disaster. He himself gave favourites to his mistress, and became her confidant, her friend, her general, and her minister.

Panin was president of council, and was a stickler for that of Prussia. Potemkin permitted that the friendship emperor would be of no use to her in realising her plan against the Turks. He connected Joseph II. and thereby himself with the meanest of the Krimæ, and try of the Nogay Tartars depended upon it. Re these regions their for ancient names, creating force at Kerfon and Sevastopol, Catharine to admire herself this new his glory. Nothing was rendering this journey the latest posterity. To conveyed, from all parts, money, provisions, The highways were in The Borysthenes was a magnificent galleys. 2 and fifty thousand soldiers newly equipped. The K brought together: the T disciplined. Defeat, we for the occasion; and praised in the trackless nakedness of the plain Krimæa was disgorged built on purple, and by fireworks. Chains of were illuminated. Fine opened by the army. wilderness were transformed English gardens. The Poland came to pay him who had crowned him, afterwards struck him throne. The emperor came himself to attend the progress of the empress and the result of this journey was another war, English and the Prussian

ligated the Turks to under- which was only a fresh t to the ambition of Poty affording him an occasioner Otschakof, which to Russia, and to obtain d ribbon of St. George, decoration that was want- vanity. But these latter were the term of his diet in Moldavia, almost ten stroke; and his death, by his nieces and a small of friends, concerned only who were eager to divide and was very soon follow- atal oblivion.

he rapid passage of those meteors which astonish us

lustre, but are empty as mkin began every thing,

d nothing; disordered the disorganized the army, de-

d his country, and en- with other deserts. The

the empress was increased- inquests. The admiration

ied was for her; and the ey raised, for her minister,

, more equitable, will per- de between them both the

the successes and the severe reproaches. It will not

on Potemkin the title of a an; but it will mention

an extraordinary person: draw his picture with ac-

ic might be represented as iblem, as the living image

ussian empire. n fact, he was colossal like

in his mind, as in that coun- e cultivated districts and

hains. It also partook of ic, of the European, of the

, and the Kozak; the of the eleventh century,

corruption of the eigh-

teenth; the surface of the arts, and the ignorance of the cloisters; an outside of civilization, and many traces of barbarism. In a word, if we might hazard so bold a metaphor, even his two eyes, the one open and the other closed, reminded us of the Euxine always open, and the northern ocean so long shut up with ice.

This portrait may appear gigantic; but those who knew Potemkin will bear witness to its truth. That man had great defects; but without them, perhaps, he would neither have got the mastery of his sovereign, nor that of his country. He was made by chance precisely such as he ought to be for preserving so long his power over so extraordinary a woman.

Singular Custom among the Inhabitants of New South Wales; from Collins's Account of the Colony in New South Wales,

THE shedding of blood is always followed by punishment; the party offending being compelled to expose his person to the spears of all who choose to throw at him; for, in these punishments, the ties of consanguinity or friendship are of no avail. On the death of a person, whether male or female, old or young, the friends of the deceased must be punished, as if the death were occasioned by their neglect. This is sometimes carried farther than there seems occasion for, or than can be reconcilable with humanity.

After the murder of Yel-lo-way by Wat-te-wal, his widow Noo-roo-ing being obliged, according to the custom of her country, to avenge

Sketch of the Manners, and domestic Customs, of the Portuguese; from Murphy's general View of Portugal.

AMONG the middling and subordinate ranks, the females especially, there is very little intercourse, except fortuitous meetings in the churches and streets. Every class of tradesmen has a distinct oratory, supported by the voluntary contributions of their society; here they assemble every evening, before supper, to chaunt vespers. They rarely visit each other's houses but on particular occasions, as weddings and christenings; and then they entertain very sumptuously, or rather satiate with profusion.

Jealousy, and an innate disposition to secrecy, are assigned as the chief causes of this separation. They hold it as a maxim, that he who talks least thinks best; and that the most perfect man is not he who has most good qualities, but fewest bad ones. Pride might also operate, as they wish not to shew their apartments, no more than their wives and daughters, unless they be arrayed in their best attire.

Yet, however we may regret the many innocent enjoyments of which the females are thus deprived, their seclusion is productive of much domestic felicity. Their bland and simple manners are not liable to be corrupted, nor their attachments dissipated by an extensive communication with the world. The fond husband thus solaced, is happy, supremely happy in the society of a virtuous partner, whose sole affection is concentrated within the narrow circle of her family.

As to their persons in general, men are rather below than

above the middle stature, but and beautiful. No female studious of enhancing their tions by artificial means, terefeing, by paltry arts, that nature has withheld. Their regular features, they add ly disposition and captive rage. The round faced form, are more of this country, than the low visage and thin delicate finations entertain some pe of beauty in the lineamen of the face; that of the will be best understood own description of a perf which is as follows:

The forehead should smooth, and white. The bright, and quick, but a time still and modest. As to the colour, there are nions; some prefer the the black, and others. A Portuguese, named wrote a treatise in praise The eyebrows should be black colour, and form a centric with that of the e be properly adjusted to the face, the nose should a direct line from the son form a regular pyramid.

The mouth, the portal man structure through messengers of the intellect stant egross, ought to be r than large. The lips than thin; rather reli sunk, and the edge of a nation. Teeth are accour ful when they are white, r of equal size, resembling pearls set in an arch of r

The cheeks must be somewhat relieved; the pure carmine colour, fa

l views than those of
nt of replenishing their
exhausted in rewards to
ver sovereigns, for their
ges; and, no sooner are
iled at Barataria, than
fitions, and rapacities, of
l, follow in their train,
resistance to lawful au-
ests with condign punish-
the history of each of
ect-valleys can tell, the
whole inhabitants have
twinkled beyond endu-
the extortion of their
errors.

ople of the valley revolted
ir sovereign of Uri, in
ring of this century, and
ertain privileges, which
audants, by another re-
y or forty years since,
idently forfeited. Strug-
edience, by some act of
tyranny, they took up
ist their sovereign, and
drew into a most open
insurrection. The can-
onwitz had, on a former
undertaken to reduce the
and had succeeded; but
rebellion bore symptoms
; that the whole of the
ned, to bring the valley
ice. Agreeably to the
most governments, that
ors are always in the
the governed in the

canton can interfere in
a between the sovereign
jects, unless to punish
pion of the latter.

into Lucerne's body felt
f the sovereign of Uri to
vn, and with force and
an alacrity worthy of
consisted together, to
ive stop to such heretical
la.

and dangerous pretensions. Had
the rebels only had to contend with
their masters of Uri, it is possible
they might have shaken their au-
thority; but, when the insurgents
beheld the cohorts of every regular
government in Switzerland pouring
down from the mountains in war-
like array; heard the loud blast of
their trumpets, repeated by a thou-
sand echoes amidst their cliffs and
rocks; saw terror in the van, and
annihilation in the rear; they very
prudently gave up a contest, which
must have ended in their utter de-
struction.

The grievances of the insurgents
were redressed in the mode that
might rationally be expected: their
form of government, and all their
laws, were abolished, and they were
deprived of every privilege; munici-
pal, civil, and judicial: the use
of arms, to which every Swiss is
accustomed, however low his rank
in the scale of society, was strictly
forbidden; and this sage precaution
has perpetuated their dominion, by
destroying not only the means, but
the knowledge of resistance, since
he who never handles arms must re-
main ignorant of the exercise.

*Political Character of Lord Poling-
broke: from C. B.'s Memoirs of
Sir Robert Walpole.*

FROM the versatility of Poling-
broke's political life, no funda-
mental principle of action could be
expected: for where is that princi-
ple which at some period he had not
violated? Where was the party to
which he had not rendered himself
obnoxious? Nothing then remained
for him, but to form a political creed
as versatile as his life; and which,
A a Proteus.

Proteus-like, adapted itself to all times, situations and circumstances.

His doctrines are principally reduced under three heads. A government by prerogative, rather than by influence; coalition of parties; the supposed perfection of the human species in particular instances.

The leading principle of his writings was, that a government by prerogative was better than a government by influence. In enforcing this topic, the author betrays his aversion to the revolution, while he affects to praise it, by an assertion no less remarkable for its audacity than its untruth; namely, that the rights of the subject were more endangered by the system of influence, which had taken place since, than by that of arbitrary power which was pursued before that era. That the crown had acquired more sources of power by the establishment of the funds, and accumulation of revenue officers, and enjoyed the means of invading liberty more effectually by the concentration of the revenue, than it ever had before by prerogative. He characterises prerogative as a mere chimera, and influence as a new and insupportable monster, far more dangerous to our liberties. He avers that national corruption, which he makes the necessary consequence of investing the crown with the nomination of the officers employed in managing the revenue, is become universal, and that the loss of liberty is the natural and necessary consequence

of national corruption. I promise he draws the obelusion, that it becomes necessary to save the constitution, by reducing of the king, by means of a dependent house of commons declares that the only effecting this, was to means of corruption, to frequent parliaments, and their rarity by introducing denying ordinances.

This tenet could on ported by the other two equally absurd and extravagant second of these doctrines force the coalition of which he understood it invidious distinctions of tory,* dissenter and which had so long troubled the kingdom, sunk into those of court and country; the first of which I as a faction and confederate the other; and the second characterises under the de of constitutionalists.

With a view to effect pose in a free country, party is an essential ingredient out a system of policy fully contrived, that any ever were his politics might, without appearing his own private notions ment, submit himself and none of any opposition, or vor of any question, how nant to his real fortune the notion of compelling out a corrupt minister, a

* The impossibility of reconciling the whigs and the tories, and the diffidence of these parties, are fully shown by his own confession, in a letter to sir William Pitt, July 25, 1799. Correspondence, Period VII.

ncc of laying aside all prejudice
l party attachment.

In attempting to explode all for-
r distinctions, to unite men of all
ominations, and to change the
row spirit of party into a diffusive
it of public benevolence, he well
w that he contradicted the his-
of past ages, and the experi-
e of his own; and he therefore
ched the third doctrine, the
posed perfection of the human
ies in particular instances. Con-
ed of the absurdity of advan-
, that an opposition composed
ie most heterogenous parts could
ine uniformly true to their
essed principles, and would not
lvided or desert each other at
nligations of ambition or self-
est, he turned his hopes of suc-
from the many to the few; to
few who engross the whole
n of the species, who are born
struct, to guide, and to pre-
y and who are destined to be
s and guardians of human kind.
etting his own complaint, that
an passions are so strong, and
an reason so weak, he described
as they ought to be, and not as
are, men whom he re, resented
is still stuck in good plenty up
down our hemisphere, making
e the foundation of their friend-
and merit the title to their
ur; delighting rather to be
ght good than great; just in
their dealings; moderate in
pleasures; not solicitous for a
because they want it, but be-
the place wants them.

It still conscious that he over-
the number of those chosen
he concentrated the virtues
 wisdom of the whole species
he man a patriot king, whom
considered as born to form the

happiness and glory of England,
under whose government the head,
and all the members, should be
united in one common cause, and
animated by one common spirit.

In drawing this chimerical cha-
racter, he laid down positions no
less chimerical. He supposed that
all distinctions of party, all cabals
for favour, and all jealousy in indi-
viduals possessing, or contending for
power, should be entirely suppressed
by the wisdom and virtue of one
man, whom he calls a sort of stand-
ing miracle; and that a whole na-
tion should be so perfect in judge-
ment, and just in practice, as to ac-
knowledge that they were made
happy by such exertions. In this
extraordinary attempt to reconcile
the ideas of a government by pre-
rogative with those of liberty and
happiness, he endeavours to bribe
the imagination instead of convin-
cing the judgement, by an artificial
and brilliant display of all those
scenes of splendour and domestic
felicity which are so lavishly and
expressly portrayed in the Cyro-
pædia of Xenophon, and Fenelon's
Telemachus; figures which adorn
the page of the speculative philo-
sopher, but must be considered as
mere puerilities from a practical
politician.

In giving these reveries to the
public, he made use of a specious
philosophical jargon, then novel,
and calculated to make an im-
pression on ignorant minds; since
became more common, and justly
exposed, as the cant of hypocris-
y or enthusiasm. Its pretences
were founded on candour, libe-
rality of sentiment, universal philan-
thropy, and a tender concern for
the happiness of posterity.

Sketch of the Manners, and domestic Customs, of the Portuguese of Brazil, by George Thomas Peck.

AMONG the middling and laborious ranks, the females especially, there is very little intercourse, except fortuitous meetings in the churches and fairs. Every club of tradesmen has a distinct oratory, supported by the voluntary contributions of their society: here they assemble every evening, before supper, to chant volumes. They rarely visit each other's houses but on particular occasions, as weddings and christenings; and then they entertain very sumptuously, or rather fastidiously with precision.

Jealousy, and an innate disposition to loavee, are assigned as the chief causes of this seclusion. They hold it as a maxim, that he who talks least tells best; and that the most perfect man is not he who has most good qualities, but he with but one. It is almost always stated, as their wish not to show their apartments, so none show their wives and daughters, unless they be married in their own attire.

Yet, however we may regret the many innocent enjoyments of which the females are thus deprived, their seclusion is productive of much domestic felicity. Their blind and simple manners are not liable to be corrupted, nor their attachments dissipated by an extensive communication with the world. The fond husband thus solaced, is happy, supremely happy in the society of a virtuous partner, whose sole affection is concentrated within the narrow circle of her family.

As to their persons in general, the women are rather below than

above the middle stature, and somewhat. No female indulges in enhancing her thinness by artificial means, or softening her features, that nature refuses to hold. Their regular features, they add by disposition and caprice. The round face and full form, are more of this country, than the less visage and thin delicate features, which entertain some people of beauty in the lineament of the face: that of the will be best understood in my own description of a part which is as follows:

The forehead should be smooth, and white. The bright, and quick, but time full and modest. As to the colour, there are none; some prefer the black, and others. A Portuguese, named wrote a treatise in praise. The eye brows should be black colour, and form a gentle with that of the eye be properly adjusted to the face, the nose should a direct line from the forehead form a regular pyramid.

The mouth, the porters men structure through malice of the intellect must be gross, ought to be than large. The lips than thin: rather red, full, and the edge of the nation. Teeth are accounted when they are white, of equal size, resembling pearls set in an arch of fire.

The cheeks must be somewhat relieved; the pure carmine colour, for

is a lily white; both colours
easily blended and propor-
tioned, that neither should predo-

respect to the neck, there
majesty in one which is
d smooth, rising from the
like an alabaster column.
Among all the female charms,
transcendent are the breasts;
they should resemble a le-
vel colour and smoothness, the
lossom.

Most beautiful hands are long
te; the fingers full and tan-

Feet are not accounted
they be not small.

e stature, the middle size is
aired. Without a graceful
is most perfect beauty ap-
ward; whereas a modest,
d serene, movement, en-
very other charm; and be-
he tranquillity of a mind
in the school of virtue and

is one class of people in
than whom, perhaps, few
can produce a more inoffen-
sive industrious, and, at the
one, a more degraded and
d; these are, the "peasant
state," the peasantry, who
in a state of vassalage by
of petty tyrants, assuming
of *Fidalgos*."

g those to whom this title
appertains, there are, un-
y, many who have a just
honour and respect; not
antiquated immunities of
mes, but from their personal

virtues. We intirely separate them
from the ignorant, intolerant wretch-
es, who grind the face of the poor,
and depopulate the land.

Indeed, I am informed, by a Por-
tuguese gentleman, of very high
rank, who sincerely deplores the
wretched state of the peasantry of
his country, that the chief part of
their miseries is owing not to go-
vernment but to these gentry. I
know not how to give the reader
a just idea of them; by privilege
they are gentlemen, in manners
clowns; beggars in fortune, mu-
narchs in pride. Too contempti-
ble for the notice of the sovereign;
to excite the jealousy of the nobles
they are too weak; but too strong
for the peasantry, from whom they
exact adoration. They are to be
seen in every town, in every village,
and hamlet, wrapt up to the eyes in
capots, brooding over their imagina-
ry importance. The industrious
husbandman must not address them
but on his knees. His fate, and
that of his family, are at their mer-
cy. On the most trivial pretence,
they cite him to the court of the
next *camarea*, or *saire*. The wretch-
ed farmer, in vain, attempts to
justify himself, and after exhausting
his resources to see lawyers, he is
sure to be cast at the end of a tedi-
ous and vexatious suit. His prop-
erty is then seized upon, even to
his very implements; and, if it be
not found sufficient to answer all
demands, he is doomed to perishi-
ng in a prison. Many industrious fa-
milies have been thus annihilated;

20. a gentleman, one nobly defended. From the Portuguese word *galea*, a son,
something; that is, the son of something, or a son to whom
something to leave; viz. an honour and estate; thence, for shortness, called
GALIA.

and others, apprehensive of fleeing the law's eye, have forsaken their homelands, and often the Kingdom, to seek protection in the colonies.

Beggars are a formidable class in this country. Several laws have been enacted, from time to time, to diminish the number and restrain the licentiousness of this vagrant tribe, but in vain. They ramble about, and infest every place, not in resting civility, but demanding it. At night they assemble in hordes at the best mansion they can find, and having taken up their abode in one of the out-offices, they call for whatever they stand in need of, like travellers at an inn; here they claim the privilege of tarrying three days, if agreeable to them.

When a gang of these sturdy fellows meet a decent person on the highways, he must offer them money; and it sometimes happens that the amount of the offering is not left to his own discretion. Saint Antony assails him on one side, Saint Francis on the other; having listened their clamour in behalf of the favourite saints, he is next attacked for the honour of the Virgin Mary; and thus they rob him for the love of God.

Character of Gainsborough, the Painter; from Jackson's Parables.

IN the early part of my life I became acquainted with Thomas Gainsborough, the painter; and as his character was, perhaps, better known to me than to any other person, I will endeavour to give myself of every partiality, and speak of him as he really was. I mention rather inclined to this, he being

accounts of him and his work by people who were unacquainted with either, and, consequently been mistaken in both.

Gainsborough's profession was painting, and music was his merit—yet, there were times music seemed to be his empire and painting his diversion. His skill in music has been celebrated, before I speak of his painting, mention what deserves merit he possessed as a musician.

When I first knew him I was at Bath, where Giardini he exhibited his then powers on the violin. His performance made me so much enamoured of that instrument; and conceiving, I thought, I should be a servant-maid in the Spectator, the music lay in the fiddle, frantic until he possessed the instrument which had given me much pleasure—but seemed surprised that the music should be behind with Giardini!

He had scarcely recovered from the shock (for it was a great one) when he heard Abel on the guitar. The violin was the widow—Abel's guitar was purchased, and the husband was founded with melodious tunes from "morn to dew." Many an adagio and many were begun, but none completed; this was wonderful, as it was his own instrument, and, I thought, ought to have produced a miracle!

For a while, my friend had a new and fresh observation—on I do not that he deprived. Fisher's friend; and, though he a hand lay, I never heard the least attempt on it.

too delicate to bear the
eounds which necessa-
the first beginnings on a
ument. He seemed to
self with what he heard
and getting Fischer to
a in private—not on the
out the violin—but this
found secret, for Fischer

his reputation was in
he pretended to excel on
ents.*

at time I saw Gainflos-
s in the character of king
e had heard a harper at
performer was soon left
nd now Fischer, Abel,
ni were all forgotten—
nothing like chords and

He really stuck to the
enough to play several
iations, and, in a little
d nearly have exhausted
es usually performed on
nt incapable of modula-
was not a pedal-harp),
ther visit from Abel
m back to the viol-di-

saw the imperfection of
inds that instantly die
ou wanted a *staccato*, it
ad by a proper manage-
ie bow, and you might
notes as long as you
The viol-di-gamba is the
iment, and Abel the
sicians!

nd occasionally a little
ith the fiddle, continued
s; when, as ill luck
: it, he heard Crofdill—
e irregularity of conduct,
I cannot account, he

neither took up, nor bought the
violoncello. All his passion for the
bals was vented in descriptions of
Crofdill's tone and bowing, which
was rapturous and enthusiastic to
the last degree.

More years now passed away,
when, upon seeing a theorbo in a
picture of Vandyke's, he concluded
(perhaps, because it was finely
painted), that the theorbo must be
a fine instrument. He recollected
to have heard of a German professor,
who, though no more, I shall for-
bear to name—ascended *per vires*
gradus to his garret, where he found
him at dinner upon a roasted apple,
and smoking a pipe—*** says he,
I am come to buy your lute—

' *To pay my lute!*

" Yes—come, name your price,
and here is your money."

' *I cannot sell my lute!*

" No, not for a guinea or two,
but, by G—, you must sell it."

' *May lute ish wert much monney!*
it ish wert ten guinea!

" That it is—see, here is the
money."

' *Well—if I must—but you will
not take it away yourself?*

" Yes, yes—good bye ***."

(After he had gone down he
came up again.)

" *** I have done but half my
errand—What is your lute worth, if
I have not your book?"

' *W'had poeg, mayster Gainf-
porough?*

" Why, the book of airs you
have composed for the lute."

' *Ah, py Cot, I can never part
wit my poeg!*

at this time that I heard Fischer play a solo on the violin, and accompany
e same instrument—the air of the solo was executed with the bow, and the
nt *fingering* with the unemployed fingers of his left hand.

A u 4

" Poh!

"Poh! you can make another at any time—this is the book I mean (putting it in his pocket)."

"Ah, my God, I cannot—"
 "Come, come, here's another guinea for your book—no, no, more, good day! ye—(descends again, and again comes up) but what use is your book to me, if I don't understand it?—and your late—ye may take it again, if you won't teach me to play on it. Come hither with me, and give me my first lesson."

"I will come to-morrow."
 "You must come now."

"I might trespass myself."

"For what?—You are the best figure I have seen to-day—"

"I might be shav'd—"

"I honour your beard!"

"I might pick on my neck—"

"D—n your wig! your cap and beard become you! do you think, if Vandyke was to paint you he'd let you be shaved?"

In this manner he frittered away his musical talents; and though possessed of ear, taste, and genius, he never had application enough to learn his notes. He scorned to take the first step, the second was of course out of his reach; and the summit became unattainable.

As a painter, his abilities may be considered in three different departments.

Portrait,
 Landscape, and
 Groups of figures—to which must be added his drawings.

To take these in the above-mentioned order.

The first consideration in a portrait, especially to the purchaser, is, that it be a perfect likeness of the sitter—in this respect, his skill was unrivalled—the next point is,

that it is a good picture—but as often failed as far. He failed by affecting a th colouring, and a hatching pencilling; but when, from on choice, he painted in a substantial style of Vandyke very little, if at all, his inf shews a great defect in jai to be from choice, wrong, know what is right. Per best portrait is that know the painters by the name Blue-boy—it was in the of Mr. Butall, near 3 market.

There are three differ his landscapes—his first an imitation of Ruysdael; various colouring—the second an extravagant looseness of ling; which, though repre none but a great master ca—his third manner, was firm style of touch.

At this last period, he his greatest powers, and w every painter is at some other) fond of varnish. I duced the usual effect—the picture for two or three then ruined it for ever! His excellence in this bran art, he was a great manne the worst of his pictures value, from the facility cution—which excellence again mention.

His groups of figures are most part, very pleasing, unnatural—for a town- girl her clothes in rags, is not a country-girl. Notwithstan remark, there are numbe stances of his groups at the a cottage, or by a fire in: &c. that are so pleasing a at in criticism. He toment

ve interest to a single Shepherd's boy, Wood- and Pigs, are equal to ures on such subjects— r Dogs; Girl warning some others, threw his s in this style of paint- very distinguished rank d Pigs held at M. Ca- in company with some pictures of the best ill fully justify a com- which might else seem

to rest his reputation int, it should be on his No man ever possessed various in producing ll excellent—his wathy, he, was here in its pro- The subject which is gh for a picture, is full- drawing, and the hasty ing, which in painting ch in a transparent wash d Indian ink. Perhaps s effects ever produced, ne of his drawings; and ne to take up again his execution.

His pictures have ro : than this facility; and g it, are undoubtedly His drawings almost rest ity alone for their value; g it in an eminent de- is no drawings can have here it is wanting) his refore, in this branch of proach nearer to perfec- is paintings.

rm *facility* explain not ad of a definition, I will

Should a performer of middling execution on the violin contrive to get through his piece, the most that can be said, is, that he has not failed in his attempt. Should Cramer perform the same music, it would be so much within his powers, that it would be executed with ease. Now, the superiority of pleasure, which arises from the execution of a Cramer, is enjoyed from the facility of a Gainborough. A poor piece performed by one, or a poor subject taken by the other, give more pleasure by the *manner* in which they are treated, than a good piece of music, and a sublime subject in the hands of artists that have not the means by which effects are produced, *in subjection to them*. To a good painter or musician this illustration was needless; and yet, by them *only*, perhaps, it will be felt and understood.

By way of addition to this sketch of Gainborough, let me mention a few miscellaneous particulars.

He had no taste for historical painting—he never sold, but always gave away his drawings; commonly to persons who were perfectly ignorant of their value." He hated the harpsichord and the piano-forte. He disliked singing, particularly in parts. He detested reading; but was so like Sterne in his letters, that, if it were not for an originality that could be copied from no one, it might be supposed that he had formed his style upon a close imitation of that author. He had as much pleasure in looking at a violin as in hearing it—I have seen him for many minutes surveying, in si-

nted twenty drawings to a lady, who passed them to the waitess of her u. Some time after she left the house: the drawings, of course, became property of every servant.

hence,

lence, the perfection of an instrument, from the just proportion of the model, and beauty of the workmanship.

His conversation was sprightly, but eccentric—his favourite subjects were music and painting, which he treated in a manner peculiarly his own. The common topics, or any of a superior cast, he thoroughly tried, and always interrupted by some stroke of wit or humour.

The indiscriminate admirers of my late friend will consider this sketch of his character as far beneath his merit; but it must be remembered, that my wish was not to make it perfect, but just. The same principle obliges me to add—that as to his common acquaintance he was sprightly and agreeable, so to his intimate friends he was sincere and honest, and that his heart was always alive to every feeling of honour and generosity.

He died with this expression—*“We are all going to heaven, and Vandyke is of the party.”*—Strongly expressive of a good heart, a quiet confidence, and a love for his profession, which only left him with his life.

Character of Mr. John Smee.

To the Account of this eminent and ingenious Person, inserted in our Register for 1794, we have added the following Particulars, in a Letter from his Daughter, lately published in a very important Work, entitled “Reports of the late Mr. John Smee, F. R. S., made on his last Journey to the Continent, his Employment as a Foreigner,” &c. &c.

The Committee of civil Eng

*Fellset, near
30th Oct. 1*

Gentlemen,
THE advertisement relative to the publication of Mr. Smee's works recalls to my mind a note made from you, through Mr. T. that his daughters would furnish any anecdotes illustrative of his life and character. This recollection calls upon me to apologize for the apparent want as well as to account why as to pleasant could be delayed moment. The fact is, gent that, however immediate the public was to set about it, found, in so doing, the task so difficult and delicate.

The public ear, I am afflicted and fastidious; as plain anecdotes of a plain like him, though interesting individuals, could awaken little curiosity, or perhaps, give less satisfaction when away. And, extraordinary as it may be to his family, probably less than are in possession of anecdotes concerning him; for, though communicative on all subjects, and with ample and liberal observation on others, of himself he spoke. In nothing does he seem to have stood more single than being devoid of that egotism, more or less, affects the work required some address, even finally, to draw him into conversation directly relative to himself, pursuits, or his interests. Sensation, self-interest, and self-gence, seemed alike tempered in him by a modesty inseparable merit; a moderation in perambulation; a habit of inter-
ph

and a temperance strict common standard. And ; perhaps, to this regu-
t, through a course of
tigue and incredible ex-
n six years old to sixty,
licity of business, and
cares, never had power
his affections, or injure

: years old to sixty, be-
le in petticoats, he was
dividing circles and
all his playthings were
machines which destroyed
the ponds, by raising
of one into another. At
exercises, in the law,
an agreeable destination;
ough useful attainments,
im through the day; but
and his favourite studies,
he chief of every night.
mind appears to have
an incessant exertion
it period.

is maxim, "that the abi-
individual were a debt
common stock of public
or accommodation!" This
have governed his actions
e; for the claim of so-
become sacred) his time
ed to the cultivation of
which he might benefit
and thenceafter, to the
application of them.

able in the pursuits they
public are in possession
ich nature intrusted to
e measure of life allowed.
nds know well how to
the honest man, who
m! And what he was
ily, every member of it
k, if called upon, with
itude, pride, and plea-

The arrangement of his time was governed by a method as invariable as inviolable: for professional studies were never broken in upon by any one; and these (with the exception of stated astronomical observations) wholly ingrossed the forenoon. His meals were temperate, and for many years restricted, on account of health, to rigid abstinence, from which he derived great benefit.

His afternoons were regularly occupied by practical experiments, or some other branch of mechanics. And not more entirely was his mind devoted to his profession in one division of his time, than abstracted from it in another. Himself devoted to his family with an affection so lively, a manner at once so cheerful and serene, that it is impossible to say, whether the charm of conversation, the simplicity of instructions, or the gentleness with which they were conveyed, most endeared his home. A home, in which, from i-fancy, we cannot recollect to have seen a trace of dissatisfaction, or a word of asperity to any one. Yet with all this he was absolute! And it is for casuistry in education, or rule, to explain his authority; it was an authority as impossible to dispute as to define.

The command of his feelings, and submission of a temper, naturally warm, to reason and benevolence were strongly illustrated by a circumstance (in my recollection) peculiarly trying to him. It arose from the conduct of a man formerly employed as a clerk, in whom having the highest confidence and esteem, he procured him a similar, though more lucrative, situation in a public office; where he served with a fidelity which in time promoted

moted him to a station of high trust and responsibility (my father being bound, jointly with another gentleman, for his conduct, in a considerable sum). It were needless to say by what degrees in error this man fell; it suffices, that at last he forged a false statement, to meet the deficiency; that he was detected, and given up to justice. The same post brought news of the melancholy transaction; of the man's compunctions and danger; of the claim of the bond forfeited; and of the refusal of the other person to pay the moiety!—Being present when he read his letters, which arrived at a period of Mrs. Smeaton's declining health, so entirely did the command of himself second his anxious attention to her, that no emotion was visible on their perusal; nor, till all was put into the best train possible, did a word or look betray the exquisite distress it occasioned him. In the interim, all which could soothe the remorse of a prisoner, every means which could save (which did at least from public execution), were exerted for him, with a characteristic benevolence, "active and unobtrusive."

The uninterested moderation of his pecuniary ambition, every transaction in private life evinced; his public ones bore the same stamp: and after his health had withdrawn him from the labours of his profession, many instances may be instanced by those whose concerns induced them to presiding fortunately for a redemption of it: and when some of them seemed disposed to enforce their entreaties by farther proffers of lucrative recompense, his reply was strongly characteristic of his simple manners and moderation. He introduced the old woman who

took care of his chambers in inn, and shewing her, "that her attendance sufficed all his wants." The inference indisputable, "for money cannot tempt that man to forego leisure, or independence, requires of accommodation compressed within such limits."

Before this, the prince had made an apt comment upon the trait of his character; when vainly using every persuasion to induce him to accept a *carte blanche* from the empress of Russia in recompense for directing projects in that kingdom) served, "Sir, you are a great man and I honour you! You are an equal in abilities, perhaps in character you stand single in English ministry, sir Robert Polk, was mistaken, and your reign has the misfortune to be that of a man who has not his price!"

Early in life he attracted notice of the late duke and of Queen Mary, from a striking resemblance to their favourite poet. The commencement of this acquaintance was singular: the continuance of their intimacy lasted through life. Their first meeting was at Rome, where, walking with Mrs. Norton, he observed an elderly and gentleman fix an eye-drawn attention on him. Some turns, they at last met him; and the duchess (of memory) said, "Sir, I don't know who you are, or what you do; but so strongly do you resemble dear Gay, we must be acquainted. You shall go home and sup with us, and if the minds of the two are in accord, as do the countenances, will find two cheerful ok

can love you well; and I think you are a hypocrite) you can as deserve it." The invitation accepted, and, as long as the duchess lived, the friendship was as cordial as uninterrupted; indeed, their society had for one of the play which genuine and goodness know how to prize, it proved to be among most agreeable relaxations of life. A sort of amicable and constant hostility was renewed, never they met, of talent and humour: in the course of which, he affected the abolition of inconsiderate, indiscriminate, amongst people of superior or fortune, which compels one to join, and at their stake too. My father detested this, and, his attention never following the game, played like a

The game was Pope Joan; general run of it was high, and stake in "Pope" had accidentally accumulated to a sum more serious. It was my father's, by the deal, to double it, and, regardless of his cards, he made minutes on a scrap of paper, and put it on the board. The duchess eagerly asked him what it was, and he as coolly replied, "Your grace will recollect the field in which my house stands be about five acres, three furlongs, and seven perches, which, thirty years purchase, will be my stake; and if your grace make a duke of me, I presume the winner will not dislike my legacy." The joke and the lesson had alike their weight; they were after played but for the least trifle.

His manly simplicity of deportment to his superiors, however,

was alike free from pretension and servility; and an invariable consideration and kindness to his inferiors, produced a singular sentiment of veneration in those who served him.

He always apprehended the stroke which terminated his life, as it was hereditary in his family; he dreaded it only as it gave the melancholy possibility of out-living his faculties, or the power of doing good: to use his own words, "lingering over the dregs, after the spirit had evaporated!"

When this really did happen, the composure with which he met it, his anxious endeavour to lessen any alarm to his family, his resignation to the event, and his dignified thankfulness on finding at last his intellect was spared, were every way worthy of himself. Still his invariable wish was "to be released!"

In the interim (six weeks) all faculties, and every affection, were as clear and animated as at any period of his life. His memory was tenacious, and his ingenuity as active, to relieve the inconveniences of his then situation, as such situation gave what he termed, trouble to those about him.

He expressed a particular desire and pleasure in seeing the usual occupations resumed; and reading, drawing, music, and conversation, excited the same interest, the same cheerful and judicious observations, as ever.

He would sometimes complain of his own slowness (as he called it) of apprehension, and then would excuse it with a smile, saying, "It could not be otherwise, the shadow must lengthen as the sun went down!" There was no dissimulation.

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in fact, to lament; for he was as ready at calculations, and as perspicuous in explanation, as at any former period. Some phenomena respecting the moon were asked him one evening, when it accidentally shone bright, full into his room: when he had spoke fully on them, his eyes remained fixed upon it with a most animated attention, to us impressive; then turning them on us with benignity, observed, "How often have I looked up to

it with inquiry and wonder! period, when I shall have the and privileged views of a after, and all will be comprehension and pleasure!"

Shortly after, the end of through life desired, was granted: the body gradually sunk, his mind shone to the last: and way good men aspire to that he closed a life—active as amiable as revered!

Mary Di

ATURAL HISTORY.

*treatations on the Foramina The-
essii of the Heart; by Mr. John
Bernethy, F.R.S. From the Phi-
sophical Transactions, Part I. for
1798.*

S the investigation of the re-
sources of nature in the ani-
economy, for the maintenance
ealth, and the prevention of dis-
cannot but be interesting to
philosopher as well as to the phy-
n, I therefore am induced to
ait to the society the following
rvations.

here is a remarkable contri-
ze, in the blood-vessels which
ly the heart, not to be met with
ny other part of the body, and
ch is of great use in the healthy
tions of that organ, but which
particularly serviceable in pre-
ding disease of a part to essential
fe.

distended state of the blood-
els must always impede their
tions, and consequently be very
imental to the health of the part
ch they supply: but, as the cas-
s of the heart are naturally re-
acles of blood, a singular oppor-
ty is afforded to its nutrient
els, to relieve themselves when
harged, by pouring a part of
r contents into those cavities.
r appears to be the use of
foramina, by which injections,

thrown into the blood-vessels of the
heart, escape into the cavities of
that organ; and which were first
noticed by Vieussens, but, being
more expressly described by The-
besius, generally bear the name of
the latter author.

Anatomists appear to have been
much perplexed, concerning these
foramina Thebesii; even Haller, Se-
nac, and Zinn, were sometimes
unable to discover them; which sug-
gested an idea, that when an injec-
tion was effused into the cavities
of the heart, the vessels were torn,
and that it did not escape through
natural openings. When these *fora-
mina* were injected, they were
found under various circumstances,
as to their size and situation; and
Haller observed, that the injection,
for the most part, escaped into the
right cavities of the heart. It
also remains undetermined, whether
these *foramina* belong both to the
arteries and veins, or respectively
to each set of vessels.

It is from an examination of these
openings in diseased subjects, that a
solution of such difficulties may pro-
bably be obtained. Whoever re-
flects on the circumstances under
which the principal coronary vein
terminates in the right auricle of
the heart, will perceive that an
impediment to the flow of blood,
through that vessel, must occasion-

ally take place; but the difficulty will be much increased, when the right side of the heart is more than ordinarily distended, in consequence of obstruction to the pulmonary circulation. Indeed it seems probable that such an obstruction, by occasioning a distended state of the right side of the heart, and thus impeding the circulation in the nutrient vessels of that organ, would as necessarily occasion corresponding disease in it, as an obstruction to the circulation in the liver occasions disease in the other abdominal viscera, were it not for some preventing circumstances, which I now proceed to explain.

Having been attentive to some very bad cases of pulmonary consumption, from a desire to witness the effects of breathing medicated air in that complaint, I was led to a more particular examination of the heart of those patients who died. In these cases, I found, that by throwing a common coarse waxen injection into the arteries and veins of the heart, it readily flowed into the cavities of that organ; and that the left ventricle was injected in the first place, and most completely. When the ventricle was opened, and the effused injection removed, the *foramina* *transversalia* appeared both numerous and large, and distended with the different coloured wax which had been impelled into the coronary arteries and veins. Upon eight comparative trials, made by injecting the vessels of hearts taken from subjects whose lungs were either much distended, or in a perfectly sound state, I found that, in the former, even on injection readily flowed, in the manner which I have described, into all the cavities of the heart, but principally

into the left ventricle; while in many of the latter, I could not pel the least quantity of such injection into that cavity.

This difference in the facility with which the cavities of the heart can be injected from its vessels, was observed by many anatomists, though they did not ascribe to the circumstances on which it depended. Haller's recital of his own observations, and of those of others, on this subject, so well explain the facts which I have just stated, that I shall take the liberty of quoting the passage, in order to illustrate and authenticate them. He says, "*Si per arterias in injectis, perfunde in dextra cavitate et ventriculo dextro; et aliqua talia, uno sinistram guttula sunt; sæpe quidem absque modo difficilius, et nunquam nisi continuo diutius, et minime, et clarissimo Zinnio, videtur.*" *Elem. Physiol.* tom. i. As it seems right that the blood which had been distributed to the coronary arteries, and which have lost, in a greater or less degree, the properties of blood, should not be mixed with the arterial blood which is distributed to every part of the body, but ought rather to return again to the lungs, in order to re-acquire those properties, we therefore perceive what is the natural state of the heart, the *principal foremina* *transversalia* are found in the right cavities of the organ. However, as, even in a state of health, those cavities are liable to be uncommonly distended in consequence of pulmonary disease, sometimes forcing the venous blood into the heart faster than it is transmitted through the lung

rise a necessity for similar on the left side; but these, in a natural state, though admitting blood, and of relieving plethora of the coronary & not of sufficient size to go to common waxen in-

Yet, when there is a distate of the right cavities of the heart, which is almost occasioned by a diseased state of the lungs, these *foramina*, leading to the left cavities, then being urged, in the manner that is already described; and the sthenic state of the nutrition of the heart, and the consolidation of that important part prevented.

According to the preceding remarks will, I sufficiently explain the cause of the defect, in the size and situation of these *foramina*, which also belong both to the arteries; because, the injection was employed was too rapid from one set of vessels to the other, and yet the different injections passed into the left of the heart unmixed.

It is yet another mode by which the vessels of the heart, that otherwise so inevitably succumb to obstruction in the pulmonary, are avoided; and which I leave to explain.

It has formerly been much surmised that the heart so little affords when the lungs were greatly diseased, and observing, in one or two cases, that the *foramen ovale* was closed, I was led to pay more attention to the state of the heart, and I have found this to be a constant occurrence in subjects where pulmonary disease had for some time existed, and was dangerous to the person's health.

I took notice of this circumstance thirteen times in the course of one year; and, in several instances, the aperture was sufficiently large to admit of a finger being passed through it. Now, as the *septum auricularum* is almost constantly perfect in subjects whose lungs are healthy, I cannot but conclude, that the renewal of the *foramen ovale* is the effect of disease; nor will the opinion appear, on reflection, improbable; for, the opening becomes closed, by the membranous fold growing from one edge of it till it overlaps the other, and their smooth surfaces being kept in close contact, by the pressure of the blood in the left auricle, they gradually grow together. But, should there be a deficiency of blood in the left auricle, and a redundancy in the right, the pressure of the latter, on this membranous partition, will so stretch and irritate the uniting medium, as to occasion its removal; and thus, a renewal of the communication between the auricles will again take place.

From these observations it is natural to suppose, that in those men, or animals, who are accustomed to remain long under water, this opening will either be maintained or renewed: yet on this circumstance alone the continuance of their life does not depend, for we have now sufficient proof, that if the blood is not oxygenated in the lungs, it is unfit to support the animal powers. There is an experiment related by Buffon, the truth of which, I believe, has not been publicly controverted, and which tends greatly to misrepresent this subject. He says, that he caused a bitch to bring forth her puppies under warm water; that he suddenly removed them into

a pail of warm milk; that he kept them immerſed in the milk for more than half an hour; and that when they were taken out of it, all the three were alive. He then allowed them to reſpire about half an hour, and again immerſed them in the warm milk, where they remained another half hour; and, when taken out, two were vigorous, but the third ſeemed to languish: this ſubmerſion was again repeated, without apparent injury to the animals.

This experiment is ſo directly contrary to what we are led to believe from all others, and alſo to the information derived from caſes which frequently occur in the practice of midwifery, (in which, an interruption to the circulation through the umbilical chord occaſions the death of the fetus), as to make me ſuſpect its truth: I was therefore induced to examine what would happen in a ſimilar experiment. I did not indeed cauſe the bitch to bring forth her puppies in water; but immerſed a puppy, ſhortly after its birth, under water which was of the annual temperature. It loſt all power of ſupporting itſelf in about 60 ſeconds, and would ſhortly have periſhed, had I not removed it into the air. Neither could I, by repeating this experiment, ſo accuſtom the animal to the circulation of unoxygenated blood, as to lengthen the term of its exiſtence in ſuch an unnatural ſituation. I thought that a dog might have been made a good diver in this way; but, having ſatiſfied myſelf that this could not be done, without greatly torturing the animal, I did not chooſe to proſecute ſo cruel an experiment.

Young animals, indeed, retain their irritability for a conſiderable

time, ſo that they move they have been plunged in water; and may even, count, recover after they are out. But the manner Buffon has related his experiment ſeems to imply, that the ſerious diſorders of the blood, and other ſerious diſorders of life, were continued after the animals had been excluded from air. I am convinced that a dog, who was the ſubject of the experiment, would have been recovered in a few minutes.

Thoſe animals who are ſaid to remain long under water, probably firſt fill their lungs with air, which may, in a proper manner, oxygenate their blood after their ſubmerſion. The experiment of this ſubject may be, that the circulation of blood will deſtroy moſt a very ſhort ſpace of time, and a ſmall cuſtom may enable other animals to ſurvive it, with very little change in the longer period.

On the Action of Metallic Earths upon Oils, in Relation to Heat; by Mr. Berthollet, from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences and Philoſophical Society of Paris.

THE high degree of calidity of ſulphur, ſaturated by many of the fixed and fatty oils rendering them uſeful for ſeveral uſes in the arts, has led to the idea of being able to be a deſirable object to deprive them of their colouring particles.

For this purpoſe, the experiments were inſtituted as follows:
1. Two ounces of ſulphur were digeſted with one ounce of white aſenic, in a heat of

it, during six hours; and
nd till morning. The oil
perfectly clear and colour-
much heavier than it was
to the experiment; a great
he arsenic, however, re-
ndissolved at the bottom of
ing vessel.

four ounces of linseed-oil were
with one drachm of white
under the same circum-
with the former. In the
very little alteration being
l in the mixture, it was
o a somewhat greater heat.
hours, the oil appeared
and clearer, much of the
eing dissolved; but it yet
a great part of its original
There was a considerable
n of mucilage; the arse-
h remained undissolved
ged of a light yellow co-

een olive-oil was treated in
manner with the sperma-
nd attended with the same

ick train-oil was digested
achm and a half of white

No great alteration was
in the colour of the oil,
it was evidently rendered
and more limpid.

the oils were at the great-
a brisk effervescence took
all of them, upon shaking
les, but immediately dis-
d; on the arsenic being
o subside. When poured
ands, they instantly shre-
skin, and were either ab-
or soon dried up. Two
No. 1 and 2, being left
o the action of air and light,
months, were not in the
aged.

was evident, that a confi-

derable portion of arsenic was
dissolved in all the foregoing expe-
riments, I wished to see if it could
be precipitated, and at the same
time the oils be left pure, and de-
prived of colour; though with no
great hopes of success, from the
known property of the mineral acids
to render the oils thick and dis-
coloured.

5. Part of No. 1, being poured
into a phial, three or four drops of
strong vitriolic acid were added.
The arsenic immediately precipi-
tated, leaving the oil as pure and
colourless as before,

6. The same quantity of vitriolic
acid being added to No. 2, 3, and
4, the arsenic was in like manner
precipitated. No. 2 seemed even
clearer than before the addition of
acid.

7. Nitrous acid being added, in
the same proportion with the vitri-
olic, the colour of all the oils was
instantly changed to a dark-brown,
except the spermaceti-oil, which
was not much affected; the train
and linseed-oils suffering the greatest
change. In all of them a slight
effervescence took place.

8. Marine acid occasioned a pre-
cipitation, which soon re-dissolved,
in all of them.

9. Both the fixed alkalis imme-
diately coagulated the oils; the wa-
ter, in which the solution of alkali
was made, subsiding to the bottom
of the vessel, along with the arse-
nic.

10. Three ounces of spermaceti-
oil were digested with one drachm
of litharge, during six hours, in
about 200° of Fahrenheit. The oil
became much clearer than before
the experiment, but not near so co-
lourless as when treated with arse-
nic: the litharge was changed to

a white colour. Part of the oil being poured off, and the heat afterwards increased, it soon became thick and high coloured.

11. Linseed-oil, exposed to the same degrees of heat, under similar circumstances, underwent the same changes.

12. Train-oil was little affected in low degrees of heat, but, in higher degrees, became discoloured.

13. A few drops of vitriolic acid being added to a portion of No. 10, before the heat had been increased, the litharge was precipitated, and the oil left pure and clear, though not quite colourless.

14. Vitriolic acid being added to the linseed and train oils, No. 11 and 12, a very small precipitation of the litharge took place; probably owing to the heat not having been sufficiently great to dissolve it in large quantities, which had been found to be the case with the same oils, when digested with arsenic.

15. Nitrous acid, when added, instantly changed the colour of all three (No. 10, 11, and 12), to a dark-brown; No. 11 and 12 became thick and glutinous.

16. Marine acid precipitated the litharge. Upon being left to stand, the linseed and train oils assumed a much darker hue than they had previous to the addition of the acid.

17. Alkalies coagulated the oils, as in the former experiments with them.

18. Two ounces of spermaceti-oil and half a drachm of red-lead, were digested during eight hours. The oil seemed not in the least changed; but a small quantity of the lead remained suspended, and gave it a slight pink cast. The heat,

the next day, was gradually increased, with as little fuel as the oil was brought to near the boiling heat; it then became discoloured.

19. Linseed-oil was treated in the same proportion, with the same result.

20. Train-oil was treated in the same mode as the others, with a drachm of red-lead. On the heat, it formed a very thick, coloured mass.

21. White-lead, and a small quantity of copper which is formed in the distillation of acetated copper, had the same effect with the others. But less of the oxide of copper appeared to be dissolved than in the oxides of lead.

Not meeting with the success which was at first led to expect, in the digestion of the oils with the different metallic oxides, I submitted them to the action of different pure earths, under the same degree of heat.

22. Two ounces of sperm-oil and one drachm of the litharge of allum, precipitated from a solution of allum by the vegetable alkali, were placed in a retort, and of from 180° to 190° of Fahrenheit, and suffered to remain there for three hours. The oil became clear and colourless, the litharge precipitated with the earth to the bottom of the vessel.

23. Two ounces of sperm-oil and one drachm of a half of red-lead and a half of clay, were subjected to the same degree of heat as the sperm-oil. This oil likewise became clear, and much less colourable. A considerable deposition of lead was observed upon the surface of the clay. The combination of the oil with the finer particles of the clay, and the

be much stronger than that of spermaceti-oil with its gluten. Train-oil was likewise rendered purer by digestion with earth; but was in no degree either to the spermaceti-oils.

When aerated and pure magnesia precipitated the mucilage of the oils continued warm; when cooled, the mucilage resumed its role, and mixed again with the oils.

When grains of pure calcareous earth being added to one ounce of the oils, in the cold, became thick, and dark co-

coloured calcareous earth had been added upon the oils, either in the cold.

In these experiments with the earth, not the smallest particle dissolved, as, on the addition of the acids, they immediately changed to a very dark colour, the oils to which the nitric acid was added, became much darker than those in which the metals had been digested, and on the same addition had the same effect.

It is well known, that oils obtain their property of drying more quickly, when boiled, either alone, or in the presence of metallic oxides, or laccous earths. Oil, according to M. Lavoisier, consists of carbon or the basis of inflammable carburetted gas, the basis of carbonic acid or fixed air. The metals consist of the metal oxygen or the basis of pure oxygen according to this system of Lavoisier, the metal, when boiled, takes up oxygen to it, while

the mucilage of the oil unites to the metal. It seems therefore probable, that in high coloured oils the carburetted gas is superabundant; and that, by digesting the calces of metals in a lower degree of heat, a part of the oxygen of the calx may combine with the superfluous carburetted gas, forming carbonic acid, tend to divest the oil of its colour; while the oxide, attracting the mucilage, may contribute to the same end.

How far this theory may apply to the explanation of the foregoing experiments, I do not pretend to determine. It is remarkable, however, that one of the earthy substances, viz. the alumine, which is not known to contain either oxygenous or carbonic gas, decoloured the oils more powerfully than most of the metallic oxides, and equally with any of them. This earth has a strong attraction for colouring matter, and on this property depends its use in dyeing.

But, on the supposition that the above theory is just, it may be expected, not only that oils may be deprived of colour, but that rancid oils may be restored to sweetness, by the metallic oxides. My father formerly found * that rancid oil, exposed to streams of carbonic gas, was sweetened. The same effect may be produced by the same gas, formed in the process; and indeed, though I was not particularly attentive to this circumstance, I thought the train-oil was diminished in rancidity; and the spermaceti-oil which was kept for several months after exposure to heat, continued sweet.

Another circumstance, worthy of remark, is, that though concentrated vitriolic acid, on addition to oils,

* Henry's Experiments and Observations, page 129.

blacken them, and gives out a sulphureous smell; yet, when dropped into oils in which the metallic calces have been digested, it combines with the calces, and precipitates them, without either discolouring the oils, or changing their odour.

Account of the Griffard, or African Eagle; from Vaillant's Natural History of the Birds of Africa.

IT is from the relative proportion of the parts of the body that naturalists may obtain the best specific characters of animals. The form of the body generally determines the habits and manners; while the variety of colour, especially among the different genera of birds of prey, whose plumage varies so considerably at different periods of their life, furnishes but very ambiguous distinctions.

The African eagle here described occupies a distinguished rank among those birds of rapine which are eminently endowed with courage, strength, and offensive arms: its size is nearly equal to the great or royal eagle, from which it differs in the superior rufescence of its thighs, in the strength of its talons, and in the length of its legs; so that it may readily be pointed out, not only in a cabinet among other kindred species, but even when on wing, by its pendent legs.

Hares, and the smaller kinds of antelopes, are its ordinary prey, which it readily kills in a manner highly characteristic of its strength. Its courage is, however, more eminently displayed in its combats with other birds of prey: as soon as one of them is found intruding on the wide domain which this winged

monarch has chosen for his is immediately attacked and flight. It sometimes happens that whole troops of vultures unite together to rob the of his prey: but the strident attitude of this bird the animal which he has sufficient to keep at a distance the whole legion of plunderers.

This eagle lives during the year with its female: they fly in company, and never beyond their own territory establish their aery on the a very lofty tree, or on the crevice of a rock. It is a platform, four or five feet and about two inches in diameter strong enough to support the weight of a man; if undisturbed for a long series of years during the whole life of it is composed of a mass of strong perches, of different heights resting on the forks of the trees and connected together by a layer of brushwood; above this layer of dry sticks, moss, heath, &c. on which rests the stratum, composed of small pieces of dried wood; and on this any mixture of down or the female lays her eggs.

The griffard builds his choice on a high solitary whence he may survey at any approaching danger rocks, his habitation is not to the invasion of the voracious quadrupeds, who are more formidable by their smallness.

The female lays two or three almost round, and about an inch in diameter. When laid and till the young are ready to be left alone on the

providing food devolves on : but the voracity of the : as they increase in size, so pressing, that both the : can with difficulty appease : antly craving appetites of : pring. The supply of pro- : so copious, that a family : entots assured me of their : bisted for two months by : obing a nest of this bird, : as in their neighbourhood. : lined to think this account : ans improbable, after ha- : en myself witness of the : fness of a griffard which I : re for some time. His : ng broken, and he being : captivity, he refused for : ys every think that was : but, as soon as he began : ood, he became absolutely : , and the sight of a piece : rendered him quite wild : owed intire masses of a : veight, and never refused : ng. devouring even that : which he had just before : igned to disgorge;—no fort : was rejected by him; the : of other birds of prey, and : another griffard, which I : dissecting, were indiscrimi- : voured.

: these birds are perched, : r from time to time a shrill : cry, mixed with a hoarse : ly note, which is heard : st distance; and so lofty : flight, that they often dis- : from view, while their cry : ficiently audible.

met with this bird in the : of the Great Namaquois, : e 29th degree of south lan- : the banks of the Great : They became more frequent : vanced towards the tropic,

but are not to be found in Castraria. They were probably at one time to be seen as far south as the Cape: but, as the colony has increased, all the larger birds and quadrupeds, those especially which require a considerable tract of country for their subsistence, have been forced into the desert by civilized man—a more potent destroyer than themselves.

*Account of the great River Crisna;
from Pennant's View of Hindustan.*

FROM Gangapatam, on the northern mouth of the Pennar, the land runs due north as far as Motapilli, when it forms a strong curve towards the east; the point of which is one side of the great river Crisna, in about latitude 15° 43'. Its Delta, which winds round as far as Masulipatam, is not considerable. This river annually overflows a vast tract of country, like the Indus on the western side of this empire, and like all the other great rivers on this extensive coast. The Crisna rises from the foot of the western Ghauts, and not more than forty-five miles from Severndrug, on the western coast. There is another branch to the east, that rises still more northerly. On the side is Sattara, a strong fortress, the capital of the Mahratta state, in the time of the Rajah of Sivaji's race: it was taken by him 1673, and found to be the depository of immense treasure; at that time it belonged to the king of Vijapur: it was afterwards used by the Mahrattas, as the lodgement of their riches, and also as a retreat for the more defenceless inhabitants

of Puna, and other open towns, in time of potent invasions.

The river continues descending to the east. In latitude 17° is Meritch, a strong fortress, with a Jaghirdar territory conquered from its owner, by Hydar. In latitude $16^{\circ} 45'$, a small river discharges itself into the Crisna from the north. It would not be worth mentioning, but that Pannela, a fortress of vast strength, was made by Sumbuji, the prodigate son of Sivaji, his residence just before his surprisal, in 1689, betrayed by Cablis Khan, the vile instrument of his pleasures, corrupted by Aurengzebe. His extravagant love of women brought on him ruin. Informed, by Cablis, that a Hindu of rank and great beauty was on her road, to be delivered by the parents to her husband, according to the custom of the Hindus, he instantly put himself at the head of a small body of horse to carry off the prize, and ordered Cablis to follow at a distance for his protection, in case of accidents in that hostile time. The traitor had given notice to Aurengzebe of this expedition, who, sending a body of cavalry, surprised Sumbuji just as he had dispersed the nuptial procession.

Into the north side of the Crisna, in latitude $16^{\circ} 20'$ falls the great river Bima, after a course of three hundred and fifty miles. It rises at the head of the western Ghauts, parallel to Chaul in the Concan, and not above fifty miles from the sea. It descends rapidly towards the south-east. In latitude $17^{\circ} 40'$ it receives a small river from the west, on the southern banks of which stands Vijapur, the capital of the famous kingdom of the same name, now possessed by the Mahrattas, but

once governed by its own monarch till conquered by Aurengzebe 1686. It was of great extent, reached to the western sea, where possessed the ports of Dabal, Gorla, and Carapatan.

The capital, Vijapur, is 6 leagues in circuit, seated in a but naked country, well watered. It makes a singular appearance, an adjacent eminence, filled with numbers of small domes, and of a majestic size. It was once a city of great splendor, and filled with palaces, mosques, markets, and public and private buildings of great magnificence; many of these are fallen to ruin, and give melancholy proofs of its former splendor. I shall not attempt to detail the palaces of the kings, and accommodations for their attendants, within a vast fort, surrounded by a ditch a hundred yards wide, the depth appeared to be great, and now filled with rubbish: within the fort is the citadel. Tavernier says that the great ditch was filled with crocodiles, by way of guard to prevent all access by water. A tenant Moor has his doubts of this, imagining that there never was any water in this foss. The garrisons have existed I doubt not. I have read in Purchas, of Pegu, the fosses of fortified cities were stocked with these tremendous animals, not only to keep out the enemies, but to prevent desertion. This practice has certainly been of great antiquity in some parts of India: Pliny mentions it as used by a fair city of the Horacæ, at which I cannot trace.

The Crisna, above and below its conflux with the Bima, is for some miles, and a few miles below its conflux is six hundred yards wide,

h the number and rude-
: variously formed rocks,
never covered but in the
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ingbuddra is another vast
the Crisna. It falls into
de 16° 2', and originates
south, from a doubtful

Towards its lower part,
into three or four small
which rise remote from
r; the most southern is
Nair's country; the most
from the head of the
opposite to Onor, and
venty miles from the sea.

ist give this river great
is its having had on its
latitude 15° 22', the splen-
of Vijanagar. Ferishta
it was founded, in 1344,
eo, king of the Carnatic,
those days, included the
insula. It was visited by
slerick, a Venetian travel-
365, and found deserted
us, having been sacked
federated Mahommedan
vo years before, on which
ch had retired to Penu-
Frederick says, that its cir-
ce was twenty-four miles.
el has given us a view
sent state from lieutenant
o visited it in 1792.

ins of Vijanagar are in
Sircar of Anagundi, which
extend above twenty miles
is vast city. It is very
that that little Sircar is
fled by a lineal descendant
Rajah, the last great mo-
Vijanagar, and its atten-
ons, Canarine and Mala-
d seven hundred years be-
r the rule of Crisna Deva.
ished to reserve this little
n itself, for the satisfaction

of generously restoring to the de-
scendant the small relique of the
great empire of his ancestors. He
is denied the title of Rajah, instead
of which he has the diminutive Rail
bestowed on him; this is suitable
to his revenues, which do not ex-
ceed two lacs of rupees, or 25,000*l.*
per annum, with the empty regality
of a mint at Anagundi.

*Comparison between Mount Vesuvius
and Etna; from Spallanzani's
Travels in the two Sicilies.*

THOUGH Vesuvius, considered
in itself, may be justly called
a grand volcano, and though, from
the destruction and calamities it has
at various times occasioned, it has
continually been an object of con-
sternation and terror to the inhabi-
tants of the neighbouring country;
yet, when it is compared with Etna,
it must lose much of its celebrity,
and appear so diminished, that, if the
expression may be allowed, it may
be called a volcano for a cabinet.
Vesuvius does not, perhaps, rise
higher than a mile above the level
of the sea; and the whole circuit
of its base, including Ottajano and
Somma, is not more than thirty miles:
while Mount Etna covers a space of
one hundred and eighty, and in its
height above the sea considerably
exceeds two miles. From the sides
of Etna other lesser mountains rise,
which are, as it were, its offspring,
and more than one of which equals
Vesuvius in size. The most ex-
tensive lavas of the latter mountain
do not exceed seven miles in length;
while those of Etna are fifteen or
twenty, and some even thirty miles
in extent. The borders of the
crater of Mount Etna are never

less than a mile in circuit, and, according to the changes to which they are subject, sometimes two or three miles; it is even reported, that, in the dreadful eruption of 1669, they were enlarged to six. But the circumference of the Vesuvian crater, is never more than half a mile, even when widest distended, in its most destructive conflagrations.* Lastly, the earthquakes occasioned by the two volcanos, their eruptions, showers of ignited stones, and the destruction and desolation they occasion, are all likewise proportionate to their respective dimensions. We cannot therefore wonder that visits to Vesuvius should be considered as undertakings of little consequence, and never be made public, except lavas should have been flowing at the time; while a journey to Etna is considered as no trivial enterprize, both from the difficulty of the way, and the distance; as from Catania, whence it is usual to set out, it is thirty miles to the summit of Etna. On such a journey, likewise, we have to pass through three different climates; whereas, to go from Naples to Vesuvius should be rather called an excursion than a journey. We find also little difference between the temperature of the air at the bottom of this latter mountain, and that of its summit. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, the gigantic majesty of the Sicilian volcano, its sublime elevation, and the extensive, varied, and grand, prospects its summit presents, have induced the curious, in every

age, to ascend, and even and not a few have transmitted posterity the observations made during their arduous

An Account of Cader Idris, Mountain in Wales: by Arthur Aikin's Tour North Wales.

THE day being promised off, after breakfasting at Cader Idris. A fi called Llyn-y-gader, lies mile and a half on the to Towyn, which having we quitted the road, and ascended up the first steps of mountain. When we mounted the exterior ridge descended a little to a lake, which is kept conf by the numerous tributary that fall down the face of the rocks. Hence we climbed and still higher chain, up but not difficult track, over fragments of rock detached from the higher parts: we now a second and more elevated plain as glass, and over steep cliffs, in such a manner resemble the crater of Vesuvius, of which a most accurate representation is to be seen in the excellent view of Cader Idris. Some travellers have seen the finding lava, and other productions here; upon examination, however, we were able to discover any thing of the kind, nor did the water c

* I know not how M. Sage was led into so strange an error as to assert that the circumference of the Vesuvian crater is more than three miles in diameter. (Elem. de M. de N. Were this true, the circumference of the Vesuvian crater must be nearly to the extent which perhaps the crater of no volcano in the world ever had.

ar to differ, in any respect, the purest rock-water, though as tried repeatedly with the delicate chymical tests. A loud, and distinct echo re- every shout that is made near lake. We now began our last most difficult ascent up the ait of Cader Idris itself, which as we had surmounted, we came small plain with two rocky ls of nearly equal height, one ing to the north, the other to south. We made choice of which appeared to us the most sted, and seated ourselves on highest pinnacle, to rest after a rious ascent of three hours. We : now high above all the emies within this vast expanse ; as the clouds gradually cleared y, caught some grand views he surrounding country. The : rocks, which we before look- p to with astonishment, were : far below at our feet, and y a small lake appeared in the ys between them. To the b, Snowden with its dependen- shut up the scene ; on the west : saw the whole curve of the bay :ardigan, bounded, at a vast :nce, by the Caernarvon moun- :s, and, nearer, dashing its white :kers against the rocky coast of :ioneth. The southern horizon :ounded by Plinlimmon ; and, :he east, the eyes glanced over :lake of Bala, the two Arennig :untains, the two Arrans, the : chain of the Ferwyn moun- :s, to the Breddin-hills on the :ines of Shropshire ; and dimly, :he distant horizon, was beheld : Wrekin rising alone from the :n of Salop. Having, at last, :fied our curiosity, and being :roughly chilled by the keen air

of these elevated regions, we began to descend down the side opposite to that which we had come up. The first stage led us to another beautiful mountain-lake, whose cold clear waters discharge their superabundance in a full stream down the side of the mountain ; all these waters abound with trout, and in some is found the gwyniad, a fish peculiar to rocky alpine lakes. Following the course of the stream, we came on the edge of the craggy cliffs that overlook Tallyllyn lake ; a long and difficult descent conducted us, at last, on the borders of Tallyllyn, where we entered the Dolgelle road.

The mountain of Cader Idris, in height the second in all Wales, rises on the sea-shore, close upon the northern side of the estuary of the small river Difynwy, about a mile above Towyn. It proceeds with almost a constant ascent, first northwards for about three miles, then, for ten miles farther, runs E. N. E. giving out for its summit a branch nearly three miles long, in a south-westerly direction, parallel to the main ridge. It is very steep and craggy on every side ; but the southern descent, especially to the border of Tallyllyn lake, is the most precipitous, being nearly perpendicular. Its breadth bears but a small proportion to its length ; a line passing along its base, and intersecting the summit, would scarcely equal four miles and a half ; and in the other parts it is a mere ridge, whose base hardly ever exceeds one mile in breadth. The peak is said to be 2850 feet above Dolgelle. Cader Idris is the beginning of a chain of primitive mountains, extending in a N. N. easterly direction, and including the Arrans and the

the Arennigs. It is much loftier and more craggy than the flats and secondary mountains which surround it.

Observations and Experiments on the Nature and Formation of Vegetable Earth, or Soil, by Mr. Smith; from the European Magazine.

By vegetable soil we mean that which forms a covering to most parts of the globe, and in which all vegetables grow, multiply, and are nourished: it is itself totally formed of decayed animal and vegetable substances; it is of different colours in different places, according to the different substances which have grown and decayed upon it. When it is pure it is capable of being burnt, and in Scotland it is the fuel most generally used, and goes under the name of peat. It is of different depths in different places, from one inch to between twenty and thirty feet. When examined minutely, we find it composed of small pieces of decayed vegetables; and even peat itself appears to be formed by vegetable matter, decomposed under particular circumstances. On examining some pieces of coal, we often perceive the appearance of ligneous particles; but the true process through which the wood must have gone before it assumed this fossil shape, we cannot determine. We find oak, which has long been buried under ground, assume the hardness of coal; this is often dug out of the moors in Scotland, where it goes by the name of black oak. I have seen some of those oak-slakes which were found in laying the foundation of a bridge over the Thames, and

which are said to have been in there by Julius Cæsar, I assumed the brittleness and blackness of coal. The quickness of vegetable earth is surprising in places; particularly near D where there is a place called Loch which evidently appears to be an arm of the sea, from boats and anchors having been drawn there by the common people. I have likewise been found twenty or thirty feet below the surface of the vegetable soil; the layers which denote the days of Ages. The bottom of the moor is composed of sea-sand: I have seen large oak and pine trees dug out of it in a high state of preservation, and had the appearance of newly cut; but the pine seems to contain more resin than the oak, which grows in our climate. Splinters of it are used by the poor people as torches: I have likewise found in these moors a high state of preservation. A curious fact that in whatever of these moorish grounds, peat that the surface be dry, we find limestone or other calcareous matter: the common production, vegetable, will be destroyed, and clover spring up in its place, though there was not a single plant of clover within many miles of the spot. The knowledge of this fact might be a valuable acquisition to philosophers, who maintain the theory of the spontaneous generation of vegetables and animals. The fact is so well known in the country, that the farmer has to lime his land, and it is so abundant of this plant, that it is an excellent pasture for his cattle. I will now attempt to prove by experiment, that both veg-

animals add to the soil, instead of diminishing it: or that the vegetable mould affords little more than a vehicle to the pabulum or seed plants; as I shall endeavour to prove that nature, by a certain slow process, is capable of turning both air and water into earth, thereby must increase the magnitude of our globe.

Experiment the First.

I exposed a quantity of earth or in a furnace, where I kept it red heat for nearly twelve hours. I took it out and weighed it, and found it to be fourteen pounds and a half. I put it into a large earthen-pot, and having sufficiently dried it for vegetation, I planted in it three tree mallows: the mallows in all, when planted, weighed only two grains. I kept them in the pot for four months, in the summer season, during which time they grew and flourished; at the end of this period I took them up and dried them carefully. On weighing them I found them to be above one pound and a half. I took the earth which was in the pot, and kept it five hours in a furnace as before, and on weighing it, I found it had lost one quarter of an ounce, which might be lost in making the experiment. By this we see that the earth must have gained considerably in its weight during this period. From this we see that plants are able to convert water into vegetable earth. Since I made this experiment I find that as made by Hales on a willow, which increased, in five years, so much as to weigh fifty pounds, without the diminution of the earth which it grew. We are led to conclude, from this experiment,

that most of the vegetable earth of this globe is, by the powers of vegetation, formed from air, water, and light, and we find the increase to be very great. The next question that occurred to me was, Whether vegetables had the power of converting water into earth, or whether or not the water only acted as a stimulus to the plants, so as to cause an increase of their parts, without being, of itself, much diminished in proportion to the increase of the plant, in the same manner as an acid stimulates the mouth to secrete saliva, without any part of the acid entering into the composition of the saliva: but that water is diminished by the growth of plants, appears probable; for when a plant has absorbed water, it attracts the hydrogen from it, which forms their inflammable principle, and throws off the oxygen, and in this mode they purify the air. As the animal and what is called the vegetable life are the same in their manner of increase and growth, I was led to make the following experiment to investigate the subject.

Experiment the Second.

I took two pieces of muscular flesh, of equal weight, and nearly of the same shape, that when evaporation took place they might have equal surfaces exposed to the air. I then fixed them to a piece of wood, which I took care to balance justly. On one piece of the muscular flesh I put a number of the eggs of the common flesh-fly. During the space of three days the meat kept an equilibrium; but on the fourth, the one on which I put the eggs preponderated very considerably; on the fifth more, and more, during the increase of the maggots, and till

all the flesh was destroyed, which was in about eight or nine days. This shews that animals possess a power of attracting something from the air, and that they increase, or give more to the earth, than they take away from it; that is, they convert some species of air, perhaps azotic, into a solid earthy substance. On collecting and weighing the maggots, their weight amounted to as much as the flesh meat on which they lived, while on the other hand, the piece of meat on which no eggs were placed had lost one quarter of its weight by evaporation, or decomposition by incipient putrefaction taking place. By these experiments it evidently appears, that animals, as well as plants, draw something from the air, which, by some unknown power, they convert into a solid mass; and that not above one half of the water which they absorb is converted into a vegetable or animal substance; but that the water operates as a stimulus, exciting their organized particles into action. This was evidently the case in the last experiment, for the maggots were three days in hatching, during which time a considerable evaporation took place from the surface of the meat; yet, notwithstanding this, they were found equal in weight to the original substance on which they had been fed. It therefore appears, that water and heat are the principal agents in nature in growth, generation, and multiplication, both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. A curious instance of this occurs in a boy who was sweated down for a horrid race: the night before the race he was weighed, after which they gave him a biscuit and a small glass of

wine; but, to their great amusement, when he was weighed morning, they found he had half a stone in weight: Did wine and biscuit act as a stimulus in exciting that particular action which was the cause of the action of something from the air? People are known to grow fat on nothing but strong beer: the example of this; they are robust, and few of them are eaters, generally living upon it. Is not this to be assigned to the effect of its stimulating quality in the former case? From this it appears that animals and vegetables have a power of taking and increasing earth; and that, in add, every year, a stratum is added to our globe, both calcareous, siliceous, and vegetable. As a probable conjecture, that the power which at present increases the earth is the power by which it is formed, that is, the principle

E.

Observations on the Formation of Sulphur and its Acid; by Mr. J. J. Berzelius.

SULPHUR is well known to every body, and is found in most parts of the globe. It combines with lime with an exceeding degree of heat, is very inflammable, burning with a blue flame, and charging, at the same time, the air with suffocating vapour, which is by the name of volatile sulphuric acid. It mineralizes with metals, forming what is called callosities: for example, with iron it forms vermillion. The formation of sulphur has long

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Chaptal thinks it is formed by the decomposition of animal substances; M. De Lavoisier tried to prove that it exists in many plants; but he failed, whether it is formed in plants or animals before putrefaction takes place, or after it is taken place, formed by the decomposition? or are they that plants and animals have the power of producing in the same manner that the decomposition of producing calcareous earths? Some are of opinion that it is formed by the decomposition of animal substances; and even that it putrefies; or rather that it is the water which are in the waste food, when taken into the stomach, and after it has descended to the rectum, when any food is taken, it often has a sulphureous smell: the same smell is perceived in a putrefied or rotten egg, if a clean silver spoon be put into it, it will be found, after two, to grow black, which is a proof of the existence of sulphur in it. Bilge water, which is found under a certain state of fermentation, have the same smell. In which I would acknowledge the formation of the hepatic gas, that the volatile alkali, contained in these plants, and the sulphur, forms a gas, which afterwards, in the state of putrefaction, becomes, by means, decomposed, by the action of air or an acid, the hepatic gas evolved. Hepatic gas is composed of a certain quantity of sulphur, held in solution by the hydrogen: so we need not be surprised, for the formation of hepatic gas, to the uniting sul-

phur with an alkali; but to the hydrogen which is formed during the putrefaction, taking up a certain portion of the sulphur, and holding it in solution. The same thing may be said of the phosphoric gas. There is in the parish of Kirkpatrick Fleming, in the county of Dumfriesshire, a large plain composed of black vegetable soil; which, according to the common report of the country people, was originally a deep lough, or sheet of water, but which has been since filled up through time and the common process of nature. In the centre of this plain, which is two miles over, there is a spring of strong sulphureous water, full as strong as that of Moffat, in Scotland, or Harrogate, in England. As this well is in the centre of a large plain containing decayed vegetables, and as it is the only spring in the place, it would appear that the water, impregnated with the hepatic gas from the decaying vegetables, is carried to it by filtration, and there forms a stream of hepatic water. The well at Moffat, which yields hepatic water, is situated at the bottom of a mountain which is covered with decayed vegetables, or is rather a moss or moor. And, I believe, if other wells, which produce this water, were carefully examined, they would be found to take their origin from some bed of decayed vegetables, or putrid water. Peat, which is a dried vegetable earth, when burnt, if the ashes be stirred while hot, in a dark room, we may perceive a sulphureous flame among them. Did the fire, while burning, cause a necessary decomposition of the peat; or did the sulphur exist in the peat ready formed?

These

These observations tend to prove that sulphur is made visible by the decomposition of the animal or vegetable substance; but not to shew the manner in which the sulphur is formed. I am led to conceive, that, during vegetation, there is a certain process in the plant, by which it is enabled to create sulphuric acid, which immediately joins itself to part of the plant, or to the vegetable fixed alkali forming vitriolic tartar, in the same manner as we see a certain process going on in animal life, forming different acids, as tartareous, saccharine, phosphoric, &c. But during combustion, the oxygen of the acid uniting itself with the carbon, or inflammable gas, forms carbonic acid, or water, leaving the

sulphur, which, being exposed to the air and heat, takes fire and burns. The same thing will take place during decomposition in the case of putrefaction; but if sulphur will unite itself with volatile alkali; and, being exposed, will form sulphur uniting with the superabundant hydrogen. As there is a great composition going forward in warm climates than in cold ones, frequently there will be more found in the former than the volcanos must, therefore, for sulphur by a quick decomposition of vegetables, &c. for which they are, prodigious quantities of sulphur are to be found.

E.

EFUL PROJECTS.

*tents for new Inventions,
in the Course of the Year*

JOHN George Eckhardt, Hans-Place, Chelsea, esq. for a method of making oils, benches, &c. adapted for carriages, with backs and cushions, fixed in such a manner as instantly to change, from two different surfaces in one cushion. Dated January 1.

ROBERT Roberts, of Park-Grange, near York, silversmith; for working, adjusting, and fixing, slide-tubes, of silver, silver-plated, or iron. Dated January 23.

TENNANT, of Darnley, Glasgow, brewer; for a method of making calcareous earth, and of separating *silicates* and *barytes*, from alkaline substances, for neutralizing muriatic acid gas used in bleaching; and for employing the same in the other parts of the process of bleaching, instead of alkalis. Dated January 25.

JOHN D. Earl of Dundonald; for a method of manufacturing and separating certain neutral salts, subliming things, and of applying other neutral salts to various purposes. Dated January 25.

L.

RICHARD Shannon, of the parish of St. Pancras, M. D.; for a method of improving the processes of brewing, distilling, boiling, evaporating, and of raising and condensing steam or vapour, from aqueous, spirituous, saccharine, and saline fluids. Dated February 1.

HENRY Clay, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick; esq.; for a method of saving part of the water now lost, in passing boats and barges through locks on navigable canals. Dated February 1.

ROBERT Howden, of Hoxton, in the county of Middlesex; for a portable and moving furnace, for the purpose of heating ovens of every description. Dated February 10.

FRANCIS Farquharson, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick; for machinery for making bricks and tiles. Dated February 20.

JAMES Douglas, of the parish of Christ-Church, in the county of Surrey; for a machine for making bricks. Dated February 20.

WALTER Taylor, of Portwood-green, in the county of Southampton, esq.; for an improvement in the construction of machines for raising water, and clearing ships of the same; also to take off the pressure of the atmosphere, or eddy-winds, from the tops of chimnies, to prevent what are commonly called smoaky chimnies. Dated Feb. 21.

C. C.

Andrew

Andrew Cederborg, of St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, engine and mathematical-instrument-maker; for a machine or instrument for the purpose of glazing, polishing, and graining, divers sorts of leather, &c. Dated February 28.

William Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent.; for a method of laying, twisting, or making ropes or cordage, of any number of yarns or strands, or any number of threads, tarred or untarred. Dated March 6.

Henry Gooding, of Willeiden, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman; for a machine or engine for raising, removing, and carrying off earth, stones, or rubbish, so as greatly to facilitate, and render less laborious and expensive, the carrying on and executing the works of canals, &c. Dated March 10.

Benjamin Douglas Perkins, of King-street, Covent-garden, in the county of Middlesex, M. A.; for a certain discovery made by his father, Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield, in Connecticut, in North America, doctor of physic; for a certain art of relieving and curing a variety of aches, pains, and diseases, in the human body, by drawing over the parts affected, or those contiguous thereto, in certain directions, various pointed metals, and compounds of metals. Dated March 10.

William Bolton, esq. captain in the navy; for an improved capstan, to be used on board ships, in capstan-houses, wharfs, &c. or wherever any great weight is to be raised, or resistance overcome. Dated March 10.

William Lester, of Yardley-Hastings, in the county of Nottingham, farmer; for a harrow, upon a new construction. Dated March 10.

Joseph Havercraft, of Greedock, Rothamithe, black, 1 and gun-carriage maker; for a carriage, upon a new contrivance. Dated March 22.

James Douglas, of the parish of Christ Church, in the county of Wex, machinist; for machines shearing and cropping woollen with shears, knives, or cutter in operation by various powers. Dated March 30.

Robert Johnson, of Greek-Soho, in the county of Middlesex, chymist and apothecary; for a cure (known by the name of V) head's essence of mustard for cure of rheumatisms, and other complaints. Dated March 30.

William Deverell, of Wiltshire, in the county of Somerset, wright; for a new invented 1 or pump-work. Dated April 1.

William Sellers, of the city of Bristol, manufacturer of spinning machines; for a new invention making and working machin preparing and spinning wool ton, flax, hemp, and various materials. Dated April 12.

Francis Hollick, of Birmin in the county of Warwick, comb maker; for a newly in art of affixing, in several wa iron or other comb to the ed on the outside, of a curry. Dated April 18.

John Edwards, of Bristol, 1 mathematical-instrument maker; 1 apparatus of mathematical 1 ments, for the better ascert the geographical position of 1 at sea. Dated April 18.

Thomas Rowntree, of 1 Surrey-street, Blackfriars-b engine-maker; for a meth applying fire, for the purp heating boilers and other 1

is required. Dated
Bramah, of Piccadilly,
for an improvement in
doors, cabinets, &c. and
keys by which they
and unlocked. Dated

iel Belfour, of Elfineur,
lom of Denmark, mer-
improvements in the
working-part of a ma-
erly invented by him,
and manufacturing ropes
2. Dated May 3.

ileau, of Bruton-street,
h of St. George, Hano-
for manufacturing straw
bonnets, and other arti-
nanner, and to produce
never before attempted.
3.

Blundell, of the parish of
w, Bethnal-green, in the
Middlesex, manufacturer;
ine for the purpose of
and preventing dirt or
fires, which he calls the
receiver. Dated May 3.

Jones, of the city of
l-wright; for a machine
urpose of more readily
it, or other substances,
; whereby the essence
the malt, or other sub-
ended to be acted on by
ther fluids, will be more
nd expeditiously extract-
any other method hither-
1. Dated May 8.

Frith, of Salford, in the
Lancaster, dyer; for a
method of dying different
colours upon cotton,
ollen, and silk. Dated

Sanxter, of Horseheath,
nty of Cambridge, far-

mer; for a plough for the paring
of land, which he conceives will
be of great public utility, and pe-
culiarly calculated for the saving
of manual labour. Dated May 25.

John Champion, of the city of
Bristol, manufacturer of brass, cop-
per, and iron ware; for a method
of making wire from rolled and slit
iron, either foreign or English, put
in operation by various powers.
Dated June 2.

George Pomeroy, late of Boston,
in North America, but now of Lon-
don, merchant; for an apparatus and
machinery for the manufacturing of
tobacco and snuff, and for other
purposes. Dated June 5.

John Palmer, of Maxtock, in the
county of Warwick, yeoman; for
a new invention in the construction
of apparatuses used for clearing
grain from the straw, and for pul-
verizing the same. Dated June 5.

Jonathan Hornblower, of the bo-
rough of Penryn, in the county
of Cornwall, engineer; for a ma-
chine or engine for raising water,
and for various other useful pur-
poses in arts and manufactures, by
means of steam, and otherwise.
Dated June 8.

Abraham Bosquet, of Stangate,
in the parish of Lambeth, in the
county of Surrey, esq. formerly of
Sandymount, in the county of Dub-
lin, and late one of his majesty's
commisaries of the musters; for a
method, by the application of which
his majesty's navy, and all trading
vessels, may derive durability, found-
ness, staunchness, and many other
advantages. Dated June 8.

John Hazledine, of Bridgenorth,
in the county of Salop, iron-
founder; for a method of reducing
and forming large pigs and pieces
of iron, copper, brass, and other

more elevated situation, of Paisley, in merchant; for a spinning flax, hemp, and of machinery wrought and which may be steam-engines, horses, power. Dated August 7.

John Birch, of Charlotte-parish of St. George, in the county of Middlesex, on behalf of himself and Richard Comyns Cutt, in the East India method of purifying and preparing indigo, and dyers. Dated August 7.

John Edgson, of the parish of Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, cabinet-maker; of making and composing engines for vacuuming water, and for producing, is peculiarly adapted of ships and vessels. Dated August 23.

Francisco de Lisboa, of Lisbon, in the service of her Majesty; for improvement of construction of beam-ends. Dated August 29.

John Hall, of Dulwich, in the county of Surrey, merchant; for a method of applying machinery, using copper and tin of every description. Dated November 10.

John Jones, of Park-Grange, in the county of Sheffield, in the county of York, silversmith and method of making the ends of silver, or other metal, in such that the candle may be

raised or depressed to any height within the socket, and capable of being easily adjusted, so as to receive, and hold firm, candles of different sizes. Dated October 30.

William Southwell, of Broadcourt, in the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, musical instrument-maker; for new improvements on the action and construction of piano-fortes, and other musical instruments. Dated November 8.

William Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent.; for a new method of laying, twisting, or making ropes or cordage, of any number of yarns or strands, or any number of threads, tarred or untarred, &c. and for which he obtained former letters patent, dated on or about the 13th of September, 1797, and the 6th of March, 1798. Dated November 8.

Edward Shorter, of Giltspur-street, in the city of London, clock-maker, and William Anthony, of the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, watch-maker; for a method of easing, equalizing, and facilitating the draught of carriages of every description, and for easing the body of carriages of every description, in hanging the same; also for the more securely fixing tents and marquees, and preventing the inconvenience attending the present mode of fixing the same, and which invention is likewise applicable to other useful purposes. Dated November 10.

Jethro Hornblower, of Whitehall, in the parish of Kenwyne, in the county of Cornwall, engineer; for a method of making pattens, (to be worn by women), by altering the composition and cleanliness of their make and preventing their frequent breaking, and unclean-

ness to the feet. Dated November 15.

William Pontifex, of Shoe-lane, in the city of London, copper-smith, (with the assistance of his brother); for an improved still-head, for distilling all sorts of liquors. Dated November 17.

John Curr, of Sheffield-Park, in the parish of Sheffield, in the county of York, gent.; for a method of forming and making a flat rope, intended to be used in drawing coals, and other minerals, and water, out of pits or mines of any kind. Dated November 17.

Nathan Smith, of Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex, gent.; for a method of constructing or making a vapour-bath or vessel, of different sizes and shapes, by uniting thereto, and using therewith, a machine called an air-pump or exhauster, for curing, healing, and relieving, persons afflicted with the gout, &c. Dated November 20.

George Dunnage, of the Strand, in the liberty of Westminster, hat-maker; for a manner of ventilating the crowns of hats, which is much superior to any now used for that purpose. Dated November 27.

Robert Hindmarsh, of Walworth, in the county of Surrey, printer; for a method of applying an elementary or physical power to blast furnaces, and for all other works where power is required. Dated November 27.

Mark Noble, of Royal-row, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, engine-maker; for an apparatus to be applied to the working of pumps, engines, or machines in general, whether for sea or land service. Dated November 27.

Nathaniel Godbold, of bury-square, esq.; for a which is of wonderful bene cure of consumption, scrophi gout. Dated November 2

Thomas Turner, of (street, in the parish of St. Holborn, in the county of sex, ironmonger; for impro in the construction or m locks. Dated December 5

John Marks, of Taberna Finsbury-square, in the Middlesex, tailor; for a making gentlemen's breech entirely to do away all the nencies hitherto compa Dated December 8.

William Raley, of New the East-Riding of York mini; for a philosophica and boiler, with an adjunct being an appendage to the losophical furnace and be Dated December 8.

Joshua Collier, of We in the parish of St. Georg county of Surrey; for a process for freeing til their impurities, in point taste, and colour; and for firancers for oils, and othe with other instruments, for ing their qualities, and all buching. Dated Decemb

William Hart, of the St. James, Westminster, in ty of Middlesex, brazier proved methods of raising spirituous liquors, &c.

cellar to the bar, or any of the house, for the use cans, brewers, distillers, a Dated December 17.

John Randall Peckhar parish of St. Mary Magd mondley, in the county watch-maker; for a meth

a watch, so as to unite it ariner's compass, in such as to answer every purpose of equal accuracy and precision which either of them separately used; which he solar watch. Dated Decem-
 and Thomason, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, for improvements in steps for coaches, &c. and of carriages to which used. Dated Decem-

is Ovey, of Fleet-street, matter, and John Jepson, street, Southwark, hat-maker; for a method of making hats. Dated Decem-

Fussell, of Wells, in the Somerset, iron-manufacture a balance-engine, or apparatus for raising and lowering bridges, or troughs, at the mills on inland canals. Dated 24.

of a Method of increasing the use of Gunpowder. By Don-Fandelli, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry, in the University of Coimbra; from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences in Lisbon.

R Having purified nitre, according to the method lately published, so as to render it intirely free from sea-salt, I dissolved it in water, and precipitated it with inflammable gas I had obtained from the decomposition of water, and distilled water in quantity than is necessary for the decomposition. With

this solution of nitre, I moistened the mixture of sulphur and charcoal; and continued the process of making gunpowder in the usual manner.

By the above means, I obtained a species of gunpowder, which very much surpassed, in force, all kinds of gunpowder hitherto known.

Management of Hogs, by Henry Vassall, Esq. from the Annals of Agriculture.

Winterbourn-court, near Bristol, Jan. 27, 1798.

Sir,

IN answer to your favour of the 23d instant, I beg leave to send you the following account of the management of my hogs, which I hope will be satisfactory.

My plan is to have all my sows farrow in the months of January, February, and March: the sows and pigs are turned out to clover as soon as it is fit to take them; till which time, they are fed on steamed potatoes, with a small quantity of meal. They are kept on the clover till my potatoes are ploughed out, when they glean the fields of all that is left in them. The pigs are then put up to fat on steamed potatoes and meal. The second litters, which are farrowed by the month of August, I raise for stores; but those which by chance come in later I kill off as roasters; for I find there are few winters in which very young pigs will pay for raising, as they are too tender to bear much cold. By keeping the sows with their pigs as long as they have milk, they are able to do without any assistance from the dairy; for, as I never keep more than six cows, the wash

wash is nothing to the great number of pigs.

I think it proper to observe, that, as far as I am a judge, there are very few kinds of pigs which will pay for rearing.—After much trouble and expence, I have at last got into a breed which answers: they will weigh from ten to twelve score at twelve and thirteen months old; are light in the bone and ribs; and are ready sale at the best price.

I make a point of having my styes and yards well littered; by which means I raise a great quantity of dung for my potatoe-land, on which I put from forty to fifty cart-loads (forty bushels each) per acre. I raise about a sack of 240lb. weight per lug, or a hundred and sixty sacks per acre. Barley follows, of which I get about fifty bushels an acre; then clover, most of which I feed off with pigs; after that wheat, of which I reckon five quarters a good crop. The year before I came to the farm, the crops were valued for the creditors of the tenant; the wheat was estimated at fourteen bushels an acre, the barley and oats at twenty.

I hear there have been some beans imported from Holland within these few years, which are famous for being very prolific. Could you let me know where I could procure any of the seed?

I am, sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

Henry Vassall.

*Wint chown-court,
Feb. 22, 1798.*

Sir,

I should have answered your favour of the 5th instant sooner, but I was from home when it reached

Winterbourn. With respect to queries it contains, I shall refer them to the best of my knowledge and with it was in my power to fit in a more satisfactory manner but as mine has been practical, experimental husbandry, I have been very particular in making notes of it.

My farm was never wholly ploughed for hogs, as I have always fold my head wheat. The greatest number of sows I have had one hundred and seventeen; with their two litters, amount about fifteen hundred;—the last annual sale was the above number. The breed of which I most approve (for I have several), is a cross between a large Chinese, and a small I met with by chance: a short well-made pig, which fatly and soon, from ten to twelve

My potatoes average me one hundred and thirty bushels an acre. I have never tried them on any stock but hogs, except them to my horses, which do extremely well upon them.

It is scarcely possible for me to estimate the value of the improvement made on my land by me. I have, besides the manure, secured a good deal from pot digging up mould from the ponds, and mixing it with lime, sea-shells, &c. though I need not say the chief benefit has been from it.

The average of pigs I now reckon to be ten to each my best sort.

My general course of culture is potatoes, barley, clover, &c. But as my land is much given to weeds, which are increased by the great quantity of manure I put, I frequently take two fallow runings; then barley, clover,

live in summer intirely
r. I do not approve
for them: I have some
d at six inches in the
h are three feet asunder,
se for horses to very
stage. Chicory I have

I wheat I always sell;
ing wheat, and the great-
my barley, is consumed
I fatten on steamed po-
a proportion of barley,
le, or other meal; which
I according to the time
re up. I fatten them
to twelve months old.

I sold at 8s. 6d. per

of my farm is chiefly a
lome; very deep, and
ones; consistig of near
red acres of arable, and
d and fifty acres of mea-

reely, in the limits of a
you a fuller account of
them than my last con-
which I must beg leave
m. Where I failed at
rom not being particular
d, but in buying sows in-
ely.

emper which I mentioned
arly resembles the con-
n the human species. It
h a cough; then comes
nt shortness and panting
: the pig falls away as
gains strength, but does
s appetite; and in time
s gradually weaker, and
dies; when the lungs or
ound, on opening, to be
yed, and the heart slight-

e of cultivating potatoes
ough. I open a furrow

six inches deep, and two feet and
a half asunder, with the land plough-
ed flat. The sets are dropped in
the furrow by women, and covered
with dung. I then have the earth
drawn over the sets and dung with
harrows well bushed; which brings
the field to an even surface, and
does not displace the sets. Before
the potatoes are up, I horse-hoe the
field all over upon the first appear-
ance of weeds; as I know where
the rows are, and am careful not to
hurt any that have sprouted. The
horse-hoeing is repeated four or five
times: at last the top of the ridge
is hand-hoed and weeded. I take
them up also with a plough, at
about a guinea per acre. I reckon
the value of potatoes for hogs to
be from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d. per sack,
of two hundred and forty pounds
weight.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Henry Vassal.

*Description of a quick and easie Me-
thod of converting Weeds, and other
vegetable Matter, into Manure, by
Mr. H. Dreese, of Derby; from
the Transactions of the Society for
the Encouragement of Arts, Manu-
factures, and Commerce.*

ACCORDING to a promise I
made some years since, I beg
leave to communicate to the society
for the encouragement of arts, &c.
and, (if thought worth notice) by
them, to the world, a composition
for manure. Fearful it would not
answer the purpose so fully as I
could wish, I deferred it from
year to year: but I now find,
by numerous trials, made by my
friends as well as by myself, the
very

very great. If the composition is to be made in a large quantity, the following quantities will be necessary. The green clover, being used fresh, and the clover being cut in a particular manner, will produce from one acre of ground, green vegetable matter, of the weight of about three tons. Upon a larger or smaller quantity of land, a smaller or greater quantity of land, will produce a smaller or greater quantity of land, green vegetable matter, of the weight of about three tons. After they have been put together a few hours, the decomposition will begin to take place in a manner, which will either be a few days, or a week, and the vegetable matter, the mixture will break out into a flame, which must at all events be prevented. In about twenty-four hours, the process will be completed, and you will have a quantity of ashes ready to lay on your land at any time you wish. Any and all sorts of vegetables, and weeds, &c. of any disposition, if used green, will answer the purpose. This will not only serve the farmer, as he will not only be got at a small expense, but will in time render his farm more valuable, by its being deprived of all noxious weeds.

But, if this composition answers the purpose, as I rather suspect it will, a very short time will render almost every weed destroyed. Supposing that to be the case, I have made a calculation with clover, grown for the purpose; for instance, I will take one acre of clover, which in one cutting will produce from four to six or eighteen tons of green vegetable matter, and will require

about three tons of lime, which is composed by the process, which I have described, not at their price, they would be more or less than four pence. The clover, being the value of land, her price, which, taking the clover at a pound, is too much, would be at two pounds; therefore, according to the plan which is to be followed, I think it will be about the average New. If this is the case, as I have been able to try it, how valuable must that be to the community! If it answers the purpose, I shall feel myself much obliged to the society making it as they possibly can.

The vegetables should be from after the vernal cut as much the time as fresh from as the distance will allow, these two circumstances, the goodness of the compo-

Abstract of an advertisement of registering the Eighteenth Century Series from Chemical Annals.

TWENTY pounds of salt are to be dissolved in pounds of water;* to which are to be added, 10 pounds of clean dry pebbles, broken. This mixture evaporated, by boiling, till pebbles, which is there on the surface, has sev-

* A great quantity of ingredients may be taken, but it must be observed, that the quantity of salt is to be taken when the quantity of salt is taken.

on, and been replaced by . The vessel in which it is then to be taken from and the liquor is to stand most cold, but not quite, but it is about milk-warm. On cooling, a great quantity of digestive salt will separate from the liquor, which is then to be strained through flannel, so as to be free from all sediment.

When the liquor has stood in a vessel about an hour, or till it is quite cold, it will be found to have deposited some more digestive salt mixed with mineral alkali. This must now be poured off from the liquor, which is to be placed in a cold situation: if the liquor has been properly conducted, no more of mineral alkali will be deposited, which will be almost all in greater abundance than can be obtained by the usual

process. The line matter remaining in the liquor consists of vitriolated digestive salt. If the liquor is suffered to remain upon the remaining salts till it becomes thick, it will, on account of its viscosity, be too much intermixed with them; and the matter remaining on the strainer is considerable to be purified from mineral alkali, in the same manner as the other part; for which the matter upon the strainer has been a little pressed, and warm water be poured upon it, together with the liquor, which may have crystallized. After the first decantation, be subjected to the under-mentioned treatment. The digestive salt may be used for various purposes, making sal-ammoniac, &c.

When the remaining ley has been poured off from the crystallized mineral alkali, it must be again evaporated, and, if much digestive salt should appear to be formed, it must undergo the same treatment as before; otherwise it may be immediately suffered to grow cold, and the digestive salt which is deposited, may be laid aside, to be afterwards purified.

When the alkaline salt is crystallized, the remaining ley is to be again evaporated, that all the salt may be separated from it. If any ley then remains, it may be set aside for the next operation, or it may be put into a glass vessel, and placed, to evaporate, in the heat of a stove, till no more digestive salt is precipitated, after which the alkali may be suffered to crystallize in the cold.

By this process, the above-mentioned quantity of common salt generally affords twenty-five pounds of impure mineral alkali; and the whole of this operation may very easily be finished in six or seven days.

The digestive salt obtained in the last operation, and the alkali itself, are now to be purified in the following manner.

The first, that is, the digestive salt, is to be dissolved, by boiling in water; the solution is then to be evaporated till about half of it is consumed, and afterwards placed in the cold. The digestive salt will crystallize first, upon which will be deposited the mineral alkali, in large crystals, so that it may be easily separated. By evaporating the remaining liquor a second time, the purification of the digestive salt may be completely finished. If any ley containing

containing mineral alkali should still be left, it may be purified with that which remains at last.

The mineral alkali is to be purified by dissolving it in an equal quantity of water, and letting the liquor stand some days in a cold place. If it contains a large quantity of digestive salt, this salt will appear when the liquor (the first crystallization having been separated from it) is evaporated a second time; at which time may be added that alkali which was obtained in the former purification of digestive salt. If the alkali contains but little digestive salt, this salt will not appear till the third evaporation of the liquor; by which time, if the operation has been carefully and skilfully conducted, almost all the alkali will have been separated.

By the method here described, I have almost always obtained twenty pounds of pure mineral alkali, in large transparent crystals, besides one pound and a half less pure. The whole process may be finished in twelve or fourteen days, or even in less time, when the different leys are operated upon at the same time, instead of taking them exactly in the order above-described.

Account of the Campine of Brabant, and the Mode of improving it; from the Communications to the Board of Agriculture.

IT is well known that the Campine of Brabant, which is the northern part of that province, consisted originally of land covered with heath, interspersed with lakes and extensive marshes, and here and there with woods of fir. Tradition sup-

poses it to have been once a part of the sea. To this day, where cultivation has not extended, the soil of itself produces nothing but heath and fir. The sand is of the most barren and harsh kind, nor can it be rendered fertile, but by continued manuring. As the property of this ground may be acquired for a trifle, many have been the attempts of private persons to bring tracts of it into cultivation; every means have been tried for that purpose, and government has given every possible encouragement to it. But I have not yet heard of any one, however considerable might be his fortune, that has succeeded in it, and many have been ruined by the project. What is cultivated in the Campine, is owing to the religious houses established in it, especially to the two great abbey of Tongerlo and Everbode. Their uninterrupted duration for five or six hundred years past, and their indefatigable industry, have conquered these barren harsh sands, and rendered many parts of them highly productive. The method they follow is simple and uniform; they never undertake to cultivate more of this barren soil at a time than they have sufficient manure for; seldom more than five or six borders (about fifteen or eighteen acres) in a year; and when it is brought by labour and manuring into a state capable of producing sufficient for a family to live on, it is let out to farmers on easy terms, after having built them comfortable habitations. By these means many extensive tracts of the Campine are well cultivated, and covered with villages, well-built houses, and churches. The abbey of Tongerlo alone furnishes about

nty of its members as
several parishes, all of whom
reference to that original
may add here, and that
undoubted testimony of
is of the low countries,
cultivation of the greatest
the rich provinces took
in the self-same means,
ed or a thousand years
they were, in a manner,
ed forest.

inc-farm, of twenty hun-
dred acres), is stocked with
the horses, seven or eight
oxen, and is cultivated
seed, clover, rye, oats,
no wheat. It is hardly
to add, that, potatoes,
and carrots, are cultivated
in the Campine, but
all the low countries,
culture of spargale (*espina-
der*) is more peculiar to
of Brabant, though not
that tract alone. It
cows for autumn food,
the first of this season is cal-
e butter, of which the
millifies a great quantity,
of Brussels, where it is em-
the use of the kitchen,
both cheaper and more
than any other for that
This plant is sown where
been reaped, after the
been lightly ploughed.

gathered on it in October,
is allowed to each one
able to the quantity of
is proper for her. This
is till the frosts come on.

*the Kitchen fitted up at
Hilling-Hospital, under the
of his Excellency Count*

THE size of the kitchen is 21
feet 2 inches by 17 feet. In
the centre of the wall, opposite the
windows, is the roasting-machine,
which is let into the wall, and is
5 feet deep by 2 feet wide, and
15 inches high. In this the dinner,
on the roast-beef days, being 112lb.
of beef, for the officers and children,
is now dressed (the time required
being four hours and a half), with
a peck of coals and a peck of cin-
ders mixed together; the cinders
being saved from the consumption
of the former day: instead of which
the average consumption on the
roasting-days, in the former and
common mode of roasting, was above
ten times the quantity of coals, be-
ing from two and a half to three
bushels. Communicating with the
roaster there are two pipes, by
which the hot air may be forced
so as to make the meat more or
less brown, at the discretion of the
cook. For the convenience of taking
out the meat, either to turn it in the
course of the dressing, or to take it
up when dressed, there is a table on
casters, which is easily moved to or
from the front of the roaster, and
which in height and size corresponds
exactly with the bottom of the
roaster.

On the right side of the roaster
is the steam-box, 3 feet 8 inches by
2 feet, and the large oblong iron
boiler, 5 feet by 3 feet 4 inches,
divided into two parts; one con-
taining 82 gallons for boiling the
children's meat, the other 41 gallons
for boiling greens. The fire-place
that supplies this boiler and steam-
box is sunk into the floor, so as
that the upper part of the boiler is
not higher than is convenient for
the cook to reach over; the space
occupied by this boiler, and by the
flues

flues belonging to it, including the part on which the steam box stands, is 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 2 inches. This double boiler and the steam-box, in which the potatoes of the hospital are dressed, and which is capable of boiling 200 lb. weight of potatoes at once, are supplied by the heat of one small fire; the consumption of which, for dressing all this beef, greens, and potatoes, is at present exactly one peck of coals, and the same quantity of cinders. The steam is conducted by a small pipe into the bottom of the steam-box, and by another pipe at the top of the steam-box into a chimney flue in the wall. In order to prevent the evaporation of steam from either the boiler or the steam-box, an object of almost as much saving to food as to fuel, there is to each a double rim that receives the edge of the cover, and which being kept supplied by a little water, makes it impervious to the steam.

The steam-box is a common deal box, guarded at the corners with iron, and lined with tin; in it there is, at the height of 5 inches above the bottom of the box, a false cullender bottom, which permits the steam to pass equally under every part of the potatoes.

On the left side of the roaster, next the corner, is another oblong double boiler, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, containing in one part 55 gallons, and in the other 17 gallons, for the purpose of dressing a lesser quantity of food, when the larger boiler is not wanted. This has the same double rim as the larger boiler, for preventing the evaporation of steam. The average quantity of coals that is used for this lesser boiler, for a day's dinner, is rather but very little less

than what is used for the boiler. Next to this is a iron boiler, of 53 gallons, for ing milk-porridge, and for b hot water occasionally; this fumes, on an average, about the fuel that is used in the boiler. The space occupies these two boilers and their and the shape and height, are to correspond exactly with the side of the room; so as to a passage of 6 feet 8 inches between them, and to leave i front of the room, next the dows, an unoccupied space feet by 17 feet.

Such is the general account the work. It remains to add the information of those who incline to benefit by the ex a few observations on the t tage the Foundling-hospital c from it, the amount of the ex the uses to which it is ge applicable, and the degree tention and care required management of it.

The most important bet the hospital is the saving it of fuel. How much this eventually be, cannot yet b cifically stated; at present, t of the peck of coals, which in boiling the 112 lb. of beef portionable quantity of green 200 lb. weight of potatoes sing coals at the high price 12s. a chaldron) is scarce lesser quantity of coals than used will probably be su but it will require some ti experience to ascertain th amount; and it should be al that in cold weather it is ver that the draught of the fir the consumption of the fu be increased. For some c

famed in the Foundling kitchen, the former mode of cooking, is as nearly as can be estimated

but one chaldron now used a count Rumford's apparatus. Besides this, the food being dressed gently, and with less evaporation, there is less waste in that respect; and the food of the hospital is better dressed than heretofore, (now the cook is used to it)

much less trouble to her, and other persons employed in the kitchen.

As to the expence, the original of the roaster was 15 guineas; which is to be added, for drip-pans, gridirons, &c. belonging to it, near 6 guineas more. The

of the large double boiler was of the steam box 27. 8s. and a lesser double boiler 11. To

when there is added the sum of about 10l. more, for a variety of incidental charges for iron work, in the course of fitting up the kitchen, it will appear that the whole bill for iron work is between 4 and 80l. The bricklayers, carpenters, and stone masons bills, amount to near as much more. These

never must have been somewhat treated, by the circumstance of having been the first experiment of the kind that has been made, on a large scale, in England.

With regard to the general use of the invention (I have now no reference to the count's fire places, the expense of which is trifling, and advantage equally applicable to the smallest family, and to the humble cottage), it will appear, that the benefit of these kitchens is in proportion to the magnitude of the house; and that in private families, advantage will be of less consideration. To say nothing of the

application of his principles to the burning of lime, or to engines or manufactories, where fire is the instrument of operation; or of the use to be made of his boilers in husbandry and in breweries; it is worth notice, that so simple an invention as the steam-box, for preparing potatoes for cattle, may be applied by farmers with hardly any expence or trouble, and with the greatest advantage; and in the cookery of all large establishments, where a number of persons is to be supplied from the same kitchen, the benefit is of the utmost importance. In soldiers barracks, public schools, hospitals, manufactories, workhouses, and cook-shops, the saving in fuel, and in the mode of preparing food, and the consequent increase of the comfort and accommodation of the poor are so great, as to make the encouragement and promotion of these valuable inventions of count Rumford a national object.

As to the requisite attention and care, it is essential that the flues of the boilers and roasters should not be too small, nor so constructed but that every part of them may be cleaned thoroughly out once a month. The expense of this, which from caution has been hitherto done at the Foundling, by the bricklayer himself, has been 2s. a time for the three sets of flues; which would amount to 24s. a year. Care should also be taken, in using the pipes of the roaster for forcing the hot air, not to open them too hastily, as the effect may be so strong as to set fire to the meat. It is in this, and it is presumed in all kitchens, better for the food, and a saving both in fuel and fuel, and also less prejudicial to the flues, that the fire should not be made too

three.

ferce, but that the cookery should take rather more than less time; and, therefore, though water, without forcing the fire, will boil in the great boiler in an hour and a half, yet it has been found better to moderate the fire so as to allow two hours and a half. When the boiler is just opened, the heat of the confined steam is so great as to scald more violently than even hot water, if carelessly approached: the covers, therefore, of the Foundling boilers are all opened by balanced pulleys. To these only one caution need be added, necessary in all kitchens, but most in these families where the cook wears *apron*, that she should be careful in opening the doors of the grates to serve the fire, that the draught, which is very strong, does not draw in and set fire to her clothes.

N. B. At the porters lodge of the Foundling, the fire-place had been very ill-fitted to smoke, on account of the unfavourable situation, and want of height of the chimney-flue. This has been altered on count Rumford's principle, at the expense of a few shillings, and the defect is thereby in a great measure, if not entirely remedied; and at the same time neither the grate or room will now allow the consumption of above half the fuel that was before necessary.

In a cook's shop, on the Foundling estate (in the colonnade, north of Upper Guildford-street), there has also been fitted up, in a room only 15 by 11 feet, a kitchen on count Rumford's plan, which is capable of doing fire for 300 persons: this kitchen, the whole expense of fitting up which has hardly exceeded 50*l.* is intended for providing good and wholesome food for the poor,

at a very moderate price in or upon tickets given them; opulent and charitable neighbours who purchase the tickets at a shop, in the colonnade, and reflecting their charity into the wheel, prevent, in a considerable degree the abuse of it.

Foundling, 19th Oct. 1798

Queries, addressed to the Governors of the Foundling-Hospital, with their Answers; at a meeting of the Committee for the Affairs of the Hospital, Tuesday, May 3, 1797.

MR. Bernard stated to the Committee that he had received from the right honourable Blaquier, several queries respecting the Foundling-Hospital, with request of an early answer, on an inquiry at present made in the house of commons of respecting the foundling there: and that he had prepared drafts of answers to the queries for the consideration of the committee.

Query I. How many children are there now in that hospital?

Answer. There are at present 557 children on the establishment.

Query II. How many children are there in the hospital, and how many at the house?

Answer. There are 175 children in the hospital, and 182 at the house.

Query III. Are they received indiscriminately from the country, or is the admission confined to the county of Middlesex?

Answer. The cases are received equally from the metropolis; and is the effect of localities, and any particular regulation, to

equally open to any part of freedom.

IV. Of the numbers received in one year, or any given time, how many die?

Answer. In the preceding year 35 children were received, 7 died in the course of the year (the season having been very dry) three have died since; 65 children there are now in the hospital, and in promising health. By reference to the books of the hospital, that there has been an increase at the end of the year 1770, number of 1684 children received into the hospital, of whom 1000 died under the age of 10 months, being rather more than the proportion of one in four. The present management and care of the children is more successful; the age of those who have died is twelve months in the present year, being only one in five, for the last four or five years less than that proportion.

V. At what age are they received?

Answer. They are generally under 12 months when received. The limit for them is twelve months after which they cannot be received.

except in case of any distress, which the general court thinks fit specially to receive; or in case of a child sent with a donation of money the age is not limited; but they are the children of sailors in the service of the navy, of whom the general court is empowered, by an act of the general court (made in January, 1794), to admit as many as the funds of the hospital will admit, with any additional aids, or

may enable them to maintain, consistently with a proper attention to the other objects of the charity. But upon this it is to be observed, that the number of other applications, daily made from the original objects of the charity, and the present situation of its finances, have precluded the committee from receiving more than a very small proportion of the children of soldiers and sailors. The age limited, in their instance, is five years.

Query VI. Is it known from whom the children come? Or are they received in the cradle, as it is called, or by night, without asking any questions?

Answer. Children are only admitted into the hospital on petition; upon the hearing of which the mother is examined, and an inquiry directed to be made into the truth of the particular circumstances stated in the petition. By the present practice of the hospital, something more than the mere necessity of the mother, and the desertion of the father, is, in general, requisite. The previous good character of the mother is inquired into; and it is ascertained that, in consequence of the reception of the child, and of the secrecy observed in the inquiries as to the misfortune and situation of the mother, she will be immediately placed in a proper service, or in some other way of obtaining an honest livelihood.

Resolved,

That the said answers be approved of, and that Mr. Bernard be requested to transmit them to Sir John Blaquier.

(Extract from the minutes)

Examined,

T. Merryweather, Secretary.

D d

Directions

Directions for the Cure of the Plague.

THE following short directions for the cure and prevention of the plague, are compiled from a small pamphlet in the Italian language, published by count Berchtold, at Vienna, in 1797, one copy of which is in the possession of the royal academy of sciences of Lisbon, to whom it was presented by his excellency Mr. Pinto, her majesty's secretary of state, &c.

The academy has ordered translations to be made into Arabic, French, and Portuguese; and this extract in English is particularly intended for the use of the numerous bodies of British subjects, at present employed on their country's service in different parts of Europe; as the garrison of Gibraltar, the fleet at sea, the troops on shore in Portugal, and the masters of British vessels in its harbours.

The compiler has no other information concerning it whatever, than that contained in one pamphlet, nor does he say if any thing upon the subject has yet been published in England. He leaves the reader to believe or reject, according to his judgement; heartily wishing there may never be a necessity for putting it to the trial.

Count Berchtold says, that the method was first proposed by G. Baldwin, eng. his Britannic majesty's agent and commanding general at Alexandria, in Egypt, who, during a long residence in that country, after much thought and observation, was induced to believe that the use of sweet olive oil applied to the skin, might prove beneficial in the treatment of this dreadful and hitherto incurable malady.

Mr. Baldwin communicated his

ideas to the Rev. Lewis chaplain and agent to the called St. Anthony's, at who, after five years pronounced it to be the most efficacious remedy hitherto known for the space of twenty years that the hospital had been in his management. He acquainted Berchtold with the exact mode of application; and communications the party principally to have been made.

Count Berchtold farther it is Mr. Baldwin's intention, with a more full and philosophical relation of his observations and experiments; that he favoured with the perusal of the manuscript, and permitted him to travel part of it; and he apologised to the world, and to Mr. Baldwin, for the anticipation of it at the same time observed, that he felt it an indispensable duty, to lose no time in making known a discovery of so great importance, particularly to the states that are nearer, and to the commerce with the most fertile and ports of the empire.

The directions are first, Immediately that a person perceived to be infected with the plague, he must be taken into a close room, and covered with hot coals, with a bed composed in warm olive oil must be very briskly rubbed for the purpose of producing sweat. During the rubbing, sugar and juniper berries burnt in the fire, which produces hot smoke, that contrails effect.

The friction ought to continue more than four hours.

oil is enough to be used at

eral, the first rubbing is by a very copious perspiration should it fail of this operation may be repeated, ng the body with a warm ; and in order still farther te perspiration, the patient : any warm sudorific drink, lder-flower tea, &c. ot necessary to touch the l other more tender parts ody may be rubbed more

possible precaution must be : of to prevent the patient ing cold, such as keeping those parts of the body not under the operation, nor linen be changed till the ion has entirely subsided. eration should be repeated ay, until evident symptoms ry begin to appear.

re are already tumours e body, they should be d more frequently rubbed, ppear to be in a state of on, when they may be ith the usual plasters.

eration ought to be begun ppearance of the first symp- the disease; if neglected erves and the mafs of the e affected, or a diarrhœa enced, little hopes can be ed of cure; but still the ould not be despaired of, assiduous application of the roposed, some few have overed, even after the di- id commenced.

; the first four or five days, it must observe a very ab- diet; the author allows all quantity of vermicelli iled in waier. Nor must

any thing be taken for the space of thirty or forty days, except very light food; as, he says, an indigestion in any stage of the disorder might be extremely dangerous. He does not allow the use of wine till the expiration of forty days.

There is no instance of the person rubbing the patient having taken the infection. He should previously anoint himself all over with oil, and must avoid receiving the breath of the infected person into his own mouth or nostrils. The prevention to be used in all circumstances is, that of carefully anointing the body, and living upon light and easy digestible food.

One of the many ingenious observations made by Mr. Baldwin is, that amongst upwards of a million of inhabitants carried off by the plague, in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the space of forty years, he could not discover a single oilman or dealer in oil.

By royal permission.

Lisbon, 1797.

Address to the Board of Agriculture, on its Meeting, the 8th of May, 1798. by Lord Somerville, their new President.

BEING called to the presidency of the board of agriculture, an honour unsolicited on my part, and a situation to which I may, perhaps, be found unequal; I think it my duty, as briefly as possible, to lay before the board the plan I venture to recommend as the one hereafter to be adopted; in full confidence, that, when put into execution, turbulent and ill-suited as the times are to the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, a very short period

only will be required to provoke the hearty co-operation of practical farmers; and the benefits derived to the whole kingdom from this institution will be obvious to understandings the least enlightened, and to minds the most prejudiced.

Feeling, strongly, the necessity of ascertaining the state of the funds of the board, and the demands on it, being altogether unacquainted with the particulars, I issued the necessary directions to the clerks, who, from official documents, and with the assistance of the late president, have given in the following statement:

<i>Funds.</i>			
	£.	s.	d.
Cash in hand, and to be paid soon - -	3102	14	1

Debts contracted by Order of the Board.

	£.	s.	d.
Printing - - - -	1498	14	5
Engraving - - - -	525	16	2
Surveys - - - -	415	0	0
Sundries - - - -	1081	13	5
	£. 3521	4	0

Statement of probable Expenses, given in by Sir John Sinclair.

	£.	s.	d.
Surveys - - - -	405	0	0
Printing - - - -	949	0	8
Sundries - - - -	338	5	9
Total - £.	1692	6	5

	£.	s.	d.
Debts known to the Board - - - -	3521	4	0
Funds, as specified before - - - -	3102	14	1

Balance to come out of the grant of 1797 £. 418

As a considerable part of the debts above included are recently contracted, and part not given in, for work at present in hand, it is proper for you to observe, that, on this account, you seem to be in a more favourable situation than I expected; for this balance of 418*l.* would not be demanded of the board till long after funds came in much more than sufficient to liquidate it.

Which would be the state of the board, if there were no other claims admitted.

But the statement of Sir John Sinclair adds the sum of - - - - 1692

Making, with the former balance, £. 2110

To remain a charge on the of 1798 and 1799.

As to any determination in respect to the future publication of the board of agriculture, endeavour to bow, with submission to the better judgement of the majority of its members: but, hitherto, on all occasions, except my doubts as to the advantage of publishing, for many years at the country, from professions on husbandry, however notorious in themselves, with more immediate aid and support from practical husbandmen, I trust

without offence; and I am inclined to it, because the plans of iniquity which into the resources of man have, by the ignorant and vicious, been falsely attributed to government, through the influence of this board: and much popularity (for, unwillingly, it has not in the countenance of popular imitation) may be added to this cause. Some of this also may belong to the productions of the county surveys, done on the count at its first establishment: a measure novel in itself, ever valuable in the end, and tending to create alarm. It is, then, with the board, on the propriety of carrying a heavy expence, its detached publications, or, to publish, annually, digested quarto volume, infinity of materials now in vogue. Much as the market is cluttered with these articles, it would probably pay its price;—the modern criterion had one, perhaps, of the merit of any work what the board being eased of it, 1000*l.* annually, can be given in premiums of 50*l.* as with more effect, of for discoveries and improvements in the most important points of husbandry; reference to such as, by demonstration, rather than by medals may be offered and

usually, for the best treatises on practical modes for bettering the condition of the poor, without adding to the poor-rates; for improvements in cottages, &c.; probably the production of magistrates, and gentlemen conversant in country affairs, above the want of a premium in money:—to such, a gold medal might be an object of attention, and certainly would be a small token of gratitude for the services so rendered to their country.

I beg leave to recommend also, that ten, or rather fifteen premiums, of 10*l.* each, should be given to labourers in husbandry, as objects of imitation in others, and well-earned rewards to themselves, for long and faithful services, and for decently and religiously educating, without assistance from their parishes, the largest families; certified by the clergyman of the parish, a magistrate, and by the member for the county, forwarded to the board. In this case, imposition can hardly be attempted.

The good resulting from the distribution of premiums of this sort, although on a very inferior scale, as given by the Bath and West of England society, and the consequent effect produced on the minds of the common people in the neighbouring counties, is beyond all calculation. The Bath society cannot take umbrage; and the board of agriculture need not be ashamed of adopting so excellent an idea, although suggested, and most successfully practised, by another.

Should I be so fortunate as to see these propositions carried into exe-

committee for the distribution of which might consist of three London butchers, need farmers, sworn to be impartial and just in their decision, and of the other members of the board.

cation, I may be bold enough to assert, that they will attract the attention and call into action, the willing aid of men bred to the profession, who now, almost to a man, stand aloof, and refuse it.

A sum fully adequate to the purpose, if managed with economy, will remain for the payment of salaries, as before, to the secretary, the under secretary, and the clerks; for house-rent and taxes, for the housekeeper's and servant's wages, and the incidental expences of the board, as appears by the statement calculated by the committee of expensiture, which amounts to nearly 1500*l*.

£. s. d.

For salaries,
house, and
office - - - - - 1500 0 0

For liquida-
tion of the
debt annu-
ally - - - £. 100 0 0

For ten pre-
miums of
100*l* each 1000 0 0

For sixteen
premiums
of 10*l* each 160 0 0

————— 1660 0 0

£. 2600 0 0

N. B. The experience of all for-
eigners, as to the adjudgement of
premiums, leaves no doubt what-
ever, that the machine I once will
be abundantly sufficient to defray
the extra expences.

The balance of existing debt, as
mentioned by the board, appears to
be 118*l*. 6*s*. including three specu-
lative engagements hinted at by
the late president;—by the appli-
cation of 100*l*. annually, this debt

will be liquidated in one year
provided the board shall not chuse
to adopt the engagements pro-
posed by the late president; in which
the sum of 1682*l*. is added
debts of the board: in this six
years will be required to be-
lieve it. At the expiration of
the period, in conformity to the
expressed opinions of numbers
of countermen, who invariably
the first institution, have kept
their eyes steadily fixed on the
expecting some great practi-
cal exertion, I suggest the propriety
of hiring a tilage, or convertible
of not less than 500*l*. a year,
out, as an example to the
the most vigorous system of
substantial improvements in
handry. Grazing experiments
fortunately be ascertained from
farms of others; for the advice
of the most eminent will be
by the magnitude of the pro-
posal here proposed, as animals can-
not inconvenience, protect
felves in perian to the exam-
of the board. Not to with-
be demonstrated in tilage;
a field of wheat, or turnips,
to the door in like manner, it
be a matter of no small
and annoyance to Piccadilly
its vicinity; and herein
the much superior necessity
board taking under its im-
direction, and within an ex-
tence of the metropolis, such
as may, without hazard,
own expence, with except
that small portion of it all
speculative experiments upon
uncertained; to cover wif-
dom, and the accidents un-
ably arising to the very b-
nagers, from climate and un-
causatives, 500*l*. per annum

times, more than sufficient. I should never propose of this sort without a reflection in my own mind, that it might, and be executed within that time; and it may be added, plan long expected by the public (large,) I by no means neglect the attention of the public: nor, indeed, could I remote consideration; I doubt, forming an essential link in the chain of the business of the board, I may be in conviction, that this plan will be executed without will be fully consistent with the spirit and essence of this plan, as well as a national improvement and instruction. I judge myself, that if I individual, be allowed of interfering in the management of such a farm, it shall, be a blessing of Providence,

attended what, after much reflection, appears to me the best solution of the grant: and I feel in this opinion by the concurrence of many experienced men:

*videtis non rectius istis
partem, quam non his utere*

after bearing the strongest testimony to the zeal on all occasions of the uncommon politeness which the late president of the board of agriculture on his domestic comings, occupying, for so many years, I cannot but conclude the board, on finding it, that, possessed of a habit

of it can call its own; more especially as the house, previous to its being engaged, as to size, expense, and situation, met with the approbation of every member of the board, who was requested to inspect it for that purpose.

There can be no doubt but that every present out-standing debt, on the score of printing, &c. should be put into an immediate train of payment; and every expense, hereafter incurred, regularly and promptly discharged. This, in all cases, is the best of policy; but, in an institution like the board of agriculture, it is essential and appropriate; for husbandry every man knows to be a ready-money trade; no long bills, or *per contra credits*—a leathern purse, or a sample bag, is produced, and the account balanced in a moment.

In holding out, as I shall ever endeavour to do, to the serious attention of the board of agriculture, the absolute necessity of obtaining, and in pointing out the only mode whereby can be obtained, the assistance of those well versed in this science, it is possible, that men of literature—and many, I am proud to say, the board has to boast of—may lend an unwilling ear to what I say; but they must remember, that men's prejudices must be considered;—that, to work any reformation, men must be taken as they are, not as they ought to be; and that, as yet, farmers are not a reading class of people. In Scotland, indeed, from superior education, some men bred to husbandry may read; and, if their judgements be good, fortunate it is that they do read; but, as I have before said, farmers, generally speaking, are not, in this island, a reading people;

people; the weekly journal, of the county, is the probable extent of their literary pursuits.

One may fairly conclude, there is no member of the board of agriculture, who would with that to foreigners of any nation should be denied the knowledge this institution may hold out; but if what I have advanced be true—and no man studying the nature and character of farmers will say it is not true—parliament, when voting 5000*l.* annually, for the board of agriculture, in its legislative capacity, has to look principally, if not altogether, to the improvement and prosperity of the British husbandman. In farming, practice may succeed without theory; but theory cannot

support itself without the idea of practice; a plain man can maintain his family on the husbandry of his ancestors; but rare is the example of a book-farmer making his rent; and more rare, of such an one making money in his business.

Treatises on agriculture have trodden on the heels of each other; the market has been overstocked; and many a publication, deserving a better fate, for this reason, lies unfold on the shelf. In short, to pend in a degree, for a time, the operations of the press—let practice, well-grounded practice and theory, go, hand in hand, together and this institution will be triumpphant.

ANTIQUITIES.

*the Order of Jovial Brethren
in Selections from Foreign
Journals.*

der had an odious origin. He came from the bloody and desolate land of which pope Innocent III. laid the first foot at the beginning of the thirteenth century, against count Raymond of Toulouse, as patron of the heresy. Count Simon, of Montfort, was the leader. He was to take this command upon the hopes of increasing his power with the estates of the north the pope had sent into the rest were led on by indulgencies, trumpeted by Dominic Gufman and the monks, to shed in streams the blood of innocent Christians, for they would not open their eyes to the truth. The object of these indulgencies was indeed to destroy the pretended heretics by fire and sword, as in the proclamation, which was mentioned in the text, many of the crusaders had fulfilled the command they had made one in which they plundered as many as fell into their hands and returned laden with spoil to their homes. Thus, the holy father would have been justified, if the inspired Guf-

man had not proved that he was destined to this kind of war from his mother's womb. At that time nothing was known of a standing army. He was the first, since the days of the Romans, who raised one, in a small part of France, and that with this advantage, utterly unknown to the Romans, of paying his troop, not with money but with indulgencies and rosaries; and, as there were yet people who could not live merely upon smoke, with the hope of plunder. This plan was perfectly conformable to the spirit of the times. Men were robbed and plundered, and then expiated their sins by bribing the priest. The standing militia consisted in a peculiar order of chivalry. By his advice, and with the approbation of the papal legate, it was instituted by Fulco, bishop of Toulouse.

To give this order at once as much consistence as possible, married noblemen were admitted of it, together with their wives. They wore a long white robe, with a black mantle, like the dress of the dominican friars, only with this difference, that it was marked with a red cross. Their profession consisted in an oath to wage eternal war against heretics and usurers. The master of the order was the earl of Montfort. This order was confirmed

confirmed by Innocent III. and Honorius III. who filled the members of it, *Militia Templi sive a Vite Jesu Christi; or, Militia Templi Christi de Templi*. An order with so pompous a title, and endowed with the goods and blood of heroes and usurers, is it with great approbation. An order, not less numerous, immediately rising up in the province of Albano, which, from the name of the place, was denominated *Militia Jesu Christi de Norma*. Thus the pope obtained his purpose, of despoiling the count of Toulouse of his domains; and of destroying the Albigenses; for such of them as remained, were slain by the exterminating sword of Louis VIII. king of France. About the year 1250, when the rage of murdering and plundering in the name of the Lord had subsided, the glory of this order of knighthood lost its splendor in France.

By this time Dominicus Guzman had laid the last groundwork of his order of monks in Languedoc. It retained the same habit, and was founded in the same design; namely, the extermination of heretics by force. Whether he was an oracle in the legend of his life, uttered in the Roman breviary. When his mother was with child of him, she dreamed a dream, in which she saw a young dog, under a tree, having a burning torch in his mouth, with which, in due season, he would set the whole world on fire. Immediately thereon it follows, in this authentic anecdote of the compiler: "This dream imported, that Dominicus should be elevated, by the light of his sanctity and learning,

condemn the nations of the east Christian party." But what he did, and a torch to do with Christianity? By all the found for the intermination of death this should seem to be the torch with which he and the primitives of his order marched before the crusaders into the distant Asia, to massacre some thousands of harmless people with fire sword, and with which his order in Italy and elsewhere, by means of the incantation, lighted up the way for burning of heretics.

Nearly at the same time, in thirteenth century, the said order together with that of the Dominicans, was transferred to Italy, with the original obligation of it never relaxed. In the year 1261 the order revived in the city of Parma, under the pontificate Gregory IX. Italy was at that time overrun with heretics, signified with the names of Patarmians, thoriani, Pampers of Lyons, Anabaptists, &c. and, under one or other of these names, those were depicted who adhered to emperor Frederick II. against the papal pretensions of the Roman pontiff. The main design of the revived order in Italy, in this condition, the order, together with its rules, which Bonaventura, of Valencia, the Dominican, had composed in the spirit of the Augustines, was favoured by the above-mentioned pope with the bulls. Nevertheless, the knights continued to be immediately subject to the bishops, till the year 1261 they were put under the

* The design of this figure, institution of St. Dominic, to guard the church against the heretics of every denomination.

their grand-master, Lombard, by pope Urban, at the request of the king and seven other Bolognians, received the title of *ordinis militiæ beate Mariæ gloriose*. The order was augmented, by the accession of other classes of knights, who lived in common in houses, according to the apostolic constitution of St. Augustine; but the secular priests: both in a monastery; and in obedience to the grand-master and the other knights were married, and with their wives in their houses, independent of all temporal jurisdiction, and exempt from

all constitutions, they bound themselves to wage an eternal warfare against heretics and their protectors; to establish concord in the cities where they resided; to defend the immunities of the church; to oppose the cruel tyrants; to maintain the hospitals, of widows, orphans, of the poor and to swear obedience to the grand-master of their order, and to the grand-master an oath before noon; to hear mass every day; and to communicate thrice in the year; to be the office of the mother superior; they could read, and, at another prescribed form; to assemble once or twice every month, to hear the grand-master; to abstain from flesh on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and on some particular days in the calendar; dispensed from this abstinence by their superior, for suffi-

The conventuals were not allowed to walk in the streets, without one of their brethren; and the married were forbidden to frequent riotous entertainments, and the theatres of buffons and comedians, to play at dice, and to accept of temporal offices in the cities. Every one was bound to say annually a thousand paternosters, or the whole office of the dead, for the departed brethren of the order; and daily five paternosters and avemarias, for the living and the dead of the order, and for its benefactors. It is somewhat singular, that no mention is here made of soul-masses.

To these rules the wives of the knights were likewise bound, yet as little under a penalty as the knight himself, the transgression whereof was atoned for by a slight voluntary penance. Their confessors were taken from the Dominicans, whose order was related to them. As long as the husband lived, the wife enjoyed the privileges and marks of honour belonging to the husband, and after his death she was not obliged to remain a widow. They mostly, however, ended their lives in the convents of the penitent sisters of St. Dominic, which, to this end, were established in all the towns where there were knights. As such convents are still in great numbers in Italy, we may affirm that the order still exists in the female sex.

As the knights not only enjoyed all the immunities of the other orders, but also, from their large revenues, led a comfortable life with their wives, they at first were ludicrously called the jovial knights, or the jolly brotherhood, which gradually lost its ludicrous meaning, and was their general appellation throughout

throughout all Italy. In consequence thereof, and in conformity, they were first called *Fraternitantes*, and *Ordinarii*, and afterwards, and the order of their abbots, *Domini capituli de Fieschi*, and lastly, *de penitentiis et Dominis*.

For being admitted of this order, it was necessary to be of an ancient noble family, and in especial circumstances. If it happened that a poor person was admitted, or that a rich one afterwards fell into poverty, the order was bound to maintain him, together with his family, according to their quality, out of the common stock.

Their habit was a long white woollen garment, like that of the Dominican friars, reaching down to the knees, and a grey mantle, of the same length, without band or hood, but covered about the neck by a round rail of linen, plaited; wearing on the left breast a cross, in the top of which were two red roses. Their mantle or long gown was changed into silk, and was not to be so small as at first, with lambrequins, but with ermine. The wives of the knights were habited in the same manner. Their dress was thus: a short round red cloak in a white mantle.

This order held fast till all the close of the republic in all Italy, which was dissolved in the present year, and the emperor and his viceroy, when in Bologna, the grand master of the Roman republic, and the pope, when in Rome; and the duke of Parma, which of the three was present, and a prelate of the emperor, in the presence of the duke of Modena, were the only persons who, with the order of the Dominicans, were remaining at Bologna, from whence, after the

prosecution, in his annual visit of the convent, must first give an account of the behaviour of the knights of the Dominicans. Hence it is, that I de Giordano, who lived a short while since, in the end of the life of Ezzelino, as told by Paulus Longinus, called his brothers, Partisans of a nobleman and order.

They were a powerful aid to the Guelphs, or partizans, against the Ghibellines did great service in all the wars which the popes excited: the emperor Frederick II. an emperor, in Italy, partizant against his viceroy, Ezzelino caused a great number of them, together with several knights, to be publicly executed, who were extended by the and guillotined, as martyrs to religion, though they were in fact condonaries and rebels. At the end of the war, between the imperial and papal interdicts, was, perhaps, the most successful in Italy, the emperor's apparent aid of order of knighted warriors, and in these parts of Italy, in conjunction with the knights, four or five became the principal movers of various innovations of the cities against the sovereignty of the German emperor, though it remained by any of the interdicts. When Alexander caused the execution, against Ezzelino, to be proclaimed throughout in upper Italy, the emperor of Germany, his brother, of the flower of the nobles, was called to fight the knights, who were too early to him, were at their head

ill by which pope Gre- confirms their rule, they anded thus: *Se armis ac- atres, viriliter pugnautes, um eccl'sie.* To this he d them by the following *os, mori potius quam pati mala cupientes, a vobis s reviviscere facitis, cum ie expugnetis.*

we consider how power- minicans still were, even mes, in those countries y had the dreadful court ion in their hands, we it for granted, that, in r ages, while supported ver of an order of chi- had established itself in considerable towns, their over the people was un-

As the knights, by the f their constitution, must follows, that they were rom the most flourishing rful of the nobility, in the d middle Italy; and thus ate connection wherein , not only with one ano- also with their relations adants, and their autho- z the citizens and coun- must compose a formidable Their institution, likewise, ntrived, that it must be ating in numbers and con-

For, besides that the nd duties of the knights y easily performed, and : was at liberty to enter ther of the unmarried or rried class, and, on his he latter, that he retired perty, they had likewise dingly important a var- their poss'ions, to them dular taxes and incum-

brances, and, being regarded as ec- clesiastical fiefs, were under the pro- tection of the sacred chair; which in those times, when, owing to the intestine commotions of the cities, the burgers were often exposed to great dangers, and were loaded with taxes, proved very profitable to them. In many cities, matters were pushed to such extremities, that, by this method, the greater part of their territory passed under the dominion of the church or the pope, and the public taxes must either have fallen short, or be mul- tiplied on the smaller part of the taxable goods and persons. From which cause, bloody feuds arose among the citizens; in which, how- ever, for a long time, the knights and the rest of the clergy, protected by the comminatory thunders of the Roman pontifs, maintained the up- per hand. The magistracy of the cities saw themselves obliged to hazard all extremes. They exclu- ded the persons of the clergy from the protection of the laws, as they contributed nothing to the expences of the state. At Padua, a law was published, in 1282, that whoever murdered an ecclesiastic should be amerced no more than a Venitian ducat for his offence. By the like necessary consequences, at least the common abuse was removed, that this order of knights, and the bi- shops, declared the estates of every one that espoused the party of the guelfs, under the false pretence of being a member of the clergy or of the order, to be a frank-fee of the church. This abuse was abo- lished in the year 1289, in a council at Monselier, where it was decreed, that those who were the habit of the order, and did not authenticaly prove that they had taken the vow

of the order, should be bound to pay the public taxes. Such unprofessed as wore the habit, were called, *Conversi*, or, *Frates de penitentia*; and in derision, from the sign T of the order, brethren of the crutch. Their number was so great, that they were under the necessity, in a general chapter, to reduce it very considerably. Though it was a kind of smuggled resolution, it could not be easily kept secret from those whom it principally affected, and therefore it occasioned the name of *Frates gaudentes* to be odious, even in many of the guelfic cities.

A minorite, of the thirteenth century, named Salimbene, of Parma, in an unprinted chronicle, preserved in the library of the house of Conti, at Rome, bears no honourable testimony to this order. He accuses them of never having built a monastery, nor an hospital, nor a church, nor founded any good institution with their own funds; that, as is usual with the powerful, they had amassed a great store of ill-gotten goods, and never restored any part of it to its legitimate owners; that they squandered away this wealth in idle pomp and riotous excesses; and, afterwards obtained from the pope full licence to drive the monks from their convents, and the clergy from their benefices, in order to enrich themselves with the spoil; that they were insatiable covetous; in short, he knows not what they are good for but to pamper their bodies and indulge their lusts. Federici, the dominican, author of a history of his order, printed at Venice, in 1787, strives all he can to invalidate the testimony of the minorite, by saying, that he was of the party of the austere franciscans, who condemned the mitigation of

the rule of St. Francis, obtained Helius, the second general order, and endeavoured to the apostolical poverty of the beyond the bounds of moderation. The author likewise adduces instances of good institution blished by this order. But question that naturally arises whether they founded their own property, and not rob the revenues of the church-benefices they seize artful pretences, or the estates of burnt heretics, they purchased for a trifle extorted restitutions of this question he says not nor is it by any means against the proofs he advances. The cond founder of it, Bartolomeo de Vicenza, himself charged with vain pomp and arrogance the poet Guittone de Arezzo of their brethren, complained of their licentious course of life and wanton manners. After all, the author does right to follow Dante that he places two of this order, who, in defiance of their rule, were chiefs of the reformed republic, in the hell, where the hypocrite, for their reward, it is not to terminate. Dante was a great deal with them both; and it requires a great deal of labour to show that it was from person that he assigned the hell.

It is not to be disputed, that many celebrated persons followed of this order. I shall only just mention one named Guittone de Arezzo poet. He was born in the town of Arezzo. His name was called Viva di Michele

s some pretend. . He was
 in of the city that gave
 , and a zealous promoter
 ler. None of his contem-
 xcelled him in the elegan-
 icion both in prose and
 he Tuscan language, which
 getting into form, acqui-
 at share of its perfection
 writings. There are still
 ; of his, forty canzoni,
 a hundred sonnets, which
 poetry he is said to have

Dante and Petrarca bear
 le witness to him. His
 ere given to the public,
 citations, by the learned
 ciotari, in the year 1745.
 ters and his poems testify,
 as not only the most polite
 ed writer of his age, but,
 more, a man of strict pro-

; the great confusion and
 t raged in Italy between
 and imperial powers, and
 cities were in need of the as-
 f the popes to enable them
 e their freedom, the order
 ocial brethren flourished.
 ortion, however, as the
 ained their freedom, partly
 consent of the emperor,
 ly by force of arms, and
 a republican form, and by
 onnection were even in a
 to maintain their liberty,
 r fell into decline; like a
 s and well provided army
 isbanded at the conclusion
 e. The essential constitu-
 his order could not consist
 welfare of the cities. Ex-
 lomains, exempt from all
 d a powerful nobility, who
 e nothing to the general

benefit, cannot be thought of, not
 to say tolerated in a petty state.*
 Accordingly, their lands were by
 degrees rendered subject to the
 taxes imposed on the public at large.
 Hence too the object and advan-
 tage, by which the nobility had
 formerly been induced to enter
 themselves of the order, now en-
 tirely ceased. In the fifteenth cen-
 tury new orders of knighthood and
 new badges of honour sprang up,
 by which a new field for flun-
 ging was opened to the nobles and
 wealthy owners of land. Amadeus,
 duke of Savoy, founded an order,
 still extant, of the annunciation of
 Mary. All the princes of Italy,
 of whom there were almost as many
 as there were towns, took on them-
 selves the right of conferring
 knighthood; and the German em-
 perors, particularly Sigismund and
 Frederick III. bestowed on many
 noblemen of Italy the order of St.
 George and the dragon. The
 popes were determined not to be
 behind hand with the emperors
 and princes in this instance of sove-
 reignty. Alexander VI. Leo X.
 Paul III. granted badges of various
 orders. The Spaniards and French
 brought their orders of chivalry
 with them into Italy, and distribu-
 ed them among the nobles. On
 the abrogation of the templars,
 there appeared among the Italian
 nobility knights of Rhodes, at pre-
 sent the order of Malta, German
 barons, knights of St. Maurice and
 St. Lazarus, and of St. James della
 Spata. At length it was thought
 fit, in the middle of the fifteenth
 century, to institute one general
 order against the enemies of reli-
 gion and the church, from all the

* In a large one still less.

orders of knights and monks, among which the order of the jovial brethren was expressly comprehended. We learn from a bull of pope Pius II. of the year 1359, that this order received its denomination from St. Maria of Bethlehem, and had cardinal Lewis Scarampo for its first grand master, and that its seat was in the isles of the Cyclades. The great commotions that now fell out, tended to nothing more than the degradation of the Italian orders, especially that of the jovial brethren. In the sixteenth century the number of orders of knighthood in Italy increased beyond all moderation, and entirely eclipsed the old ones.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the possessions of this order were diminished on all hands. On every urgent occasion, especially in the wars between the new republics and the princes, a great part of them were ravished from the order, and a part not inferior was converted into commendaries by the popes, who granted them to cardinals and other prelates, at their good pleasure. In Tuscany they were absorbed by the order of St. Stephen; and in other states, for example, in Milan, Venice, Bergamo, Placentia, Parma, &c. they were turned into hospitals and other pious foundations, in order that the pope might not burden them with contributions for his cardinals and prelates. Thus the order was going out by degrees, till at length it was entirely extinguished, in the year 1681, by the bull *Inter cunctas* of pope Sixtus V. As this Venice could be refused to what it is had of abolishing a convent of the order still existed this day in Treviso.

*The poetical Legend of Tal
British Bard, translated a
Pebbly Traditions; from the
Magazine.*

A Nobleman lived for Penlyn, called Tegid whose patrimony was in the of the lake of Tegid, and was named Ceridwen; of born a son, called Morvran daughter, called Creiryn, the fairest woman in the A brother of these two, was the ugliest man living caused Ceridwen, his m think that he was not like received amongst the m account of his ugliness, was endowed with few senses, or was versed in no notable science, as this v common resort of the fisher and the board table.

She therefore, agreed ministry of books of chivalry to be boiled a ca genius and sciences for to that he received a more honourable, or acco knowledge and mild conversation times.

Then she began to boil down; which, after it on could not be suffered to e ing until the conclusion and a day, so that there obtained three blessed dro gift of the spirit.

Little Gwion, the son o of Iannor, Christianized, i was appointed by her to c children, and a blind m Merlin, was to keep the ing under it, with an inj to hinder the boiling to br the expiration of a ye day.

an while, she, with the
oks of astronomers, and
urs of the planets, was
g for herbs of every
e.

ertain day, as Ceridwen
, and the year drawing
nd, it happened that
of the precious water
he cauldron, and fell
ger of little Gwion,
account of the heat,
is mouth. No sooner
hose miraculous drops
at he knew all things
come to pass in fu-
: was perfectly sensible
ttest danger was from
of Ceridwen, for many
quirements in science;
extreme fear, he fled
own country. The
ce in two; for the steel
e contents, except the
drops, were poisonous,
rises of Gwyzno Long-
poisoned by drinking
the river, into which
had been emptied;
account the river be-
alled Gwenwyn Meirç
the poison of the steeds

, Ceridwen coming
eeing her labour for a
st, snatched up a club,
he blind Morda upon
that one of his eyes
check; on which he
hast disfigured me,
nt; thou hast suffered
y account.'—'Thou
th;' quoth Ceridwen,
Swion who robbed me.'
egan, the two running;
her, and took the form
ran; she immediately
greyhound bitch, turn-

ing and driving him towards a river i
he transformed himself to a fish;
and she to an otter bitch, and sought
for him under water, so that he was
obliged to appear a bird in the air;
and she became a hawk to pursue
him, giving him no respite on the
wing; and when she was just lay-
ing hold of him, and he dreading
death, he discovered a heap of win-
nowed wheat on the floor of a
barn; he descended into the wheat,
and appeared as one of the grains;
and thereupon she appeared a black
crested hen; and to the wheat she
went, and, with her feet scraping
it, she recognized and swallowed
him; and, as the story says, she was
nine months pregnant with him;
and when she was delivered, she
could not in her heart kill him, as
he was so beautiful, but dressed
him up in a leather basket, and cast
him to the will of Providence into
the sea, on the 29th of April.

At that time the weir of Gwyzno
was upon the sand, between Dyvi
and Aberystwyth, near his own
castle. In that weir was taken to
the value of one hundred pounds
every May eve. And, at that time,
Gwyzno had one son, called Elphin,
one of the most mischievous of
youths, and driven to the greatest
want; on which account his father
was sorely afflicted, thinking him
born in an evil hour. Through the
exhortation of his counsellors, his
father gave him the draught of the
weir for that year, to see if any good
would happen him, and to enable
him to commence an occupation.

On the morning following, Elphin
saw that there was nothing in the
weir; but, on going away, he dis-
covered the leather basket on one
of its poles. Then exclaimed one
of the weir-men to Elphin, 'thou

E e

hast

hast never been unlucky until this night; for thou hast destroyed the properties of the weir, in which it was usual to obtain the value of one hundred pounds on every May eve.—‘What now!’ said Elphin, ‘possibly we have a good equivalent there for the one hundred pounds.’ The skin was opened; and the opener beheld the forehead of a child; and he exclaimed to Elphin, ‘Lynna Taliesin!’ (Behold a fair front!)—‘Taliesin bid,’—‘Fair Front let him be called,’ cried Elphin, raising the child in his arms, and commiserating his misfortune; and he pensively took him up behind him. The horse that was wont to trot, he caused now to amble, thus carrying the child as easy as if he were sitting in the most easy arm-chair.

Soon after, the child sung the song, called ‘The Comfort,’ to Elphin, and foretold him honour. The Comfort begins, *Elphin, aig taw a’ t’ aiglo*,—‘Fair Elphin cease thy weeping:’ and is the first song of Taliesin, made to cheer Elphin, on losing the draught of the weir, as nothing grieved him so much as being the cause of the misfortune.

Then Elphin brought Taliesin to the house of Gwyzno his father; and Gwyzno asked if he had a good draught in the weir? to which he replied, that he had found what was better than all the fish. ‘What was it?’ said Gwyzno. ‘A bard,’ said Elphin. ‘Ah, poor thing!’ exclaimed Gwyzno, ‘what good will that do thee?’ Then Taliesin himself answered and said, ‘this will be of more value to him than ever the weir was to thee.’ Then Gwyzno cried, ‘what! canst thou speak, and yet so little?’—‘I can speak of more than thou art able to ask.’—

‘Let me hear what thou canst,’ replied Gwyzno. Thereupon Taliesin sang:—

‘Ar y dwr mae cywyr cant t’
 &c.

‘On the water is the state of a
 of the most blessed,’ &c.

Then Gwyzno demanded
was a man or a spirit? wh
he sang his history, saying,

‘Priv varz cyredin,

‘Wyr vi i llâr,’ &c.

‘A primary and universal bard
Elphin,’ &c.

The probable part of the tale is true; for Taliesin orphan, brought up by Elph afterwards patronized by princes, particularly Urien as it appears from pieces addressed to that hero. The fiction is founded upon the system of transmigration; the system Taliesin makes more than any ancient bard, & works we have any remain

An Extract from a Dissertation on the primitive Religion of the Britons, together with some from the Vedas, by Dr. Jones; published for the first time in the Gŵn Ffôn of his

BUT that I may not appropriate the met coveries which others have vainly made, I think it to say, that the original G holiest verse in the Ved ready been published, th incorrectly, by Pira Mar somcaon, a successful misse Portugal, who may have it, as his countrymen a converted I schism; th venerable text was seen i

ilkin, who no doubt well
 it, by two pandits of
 instance; and that a pa-
 of it in Persian, may be
 re curious work of Dara-
 nich deserves to be men-
 ry particularly. That
 at impolitic prince, who
 is throne and his life to
 re declaration of his re-
 nions, had employed six
 : he tells us, a Benares,
 ng and explaining fifty-
 shads, or secrets of the
 scripture; but he trans-
 he verbal interpretations
 indits, and blended the
 re Veda with different
 I even with the conver-
 sions, of his living
 sitors, who are naturally
 us, that when they have
 ing, they hardly know
 de their lips.

book I procured, with
 ce of colonel Poliar, a
 py, corrected by a learn-
 ed Anaadaram, with
 colonel was very inti-
 though sublime and ma-
 es of the original were
 in parts, through folds
 nian drapery; yet the
 nes were so barbarously
 al the additions of the
 ve made the work so
 that I resolved to pot-
 tular perusal of it till I
 are it with the Sanfereet

*or, an Upanishad, from
 e Yajur Veda.*

s supreme ruler is this
 ended; even every world
 circle of nature. En-
 ight, O man! by aban-
 thoughts of this perish-

able world; and covet not the
 wealth of any creature existing.

2. He who in this life continually
 performs his religious duties, may
 desire to live a hundred years; but
 even to the end of that period thou
 shouldest have no other occupation
 here below.

3. To those regions where evil
 spirits dwell, and which utter dark-
 ness involves, all such men surely
 go after death, as destroy the purity
 of their own souls.

4. There is one supreme spirit,
 which nothing can think, more swift
 than the thought of man. That
 primal mover, even divine in-
 telligences cannot reach: that spi-
 rit, though unmoved, infinitely
 transcends others, how rapid soever
 their course.

5. That supreme spirit moves at
 pleasure, but in itself is immove-
 able: it is distant from us, yet very
 near us; it pervades this whole sys-
 tem of worlds, yet is infinitely be-
 yond it.

6. The man who considers all
 beings as existing even in the su-
 preme spirit, and the supreme spi-
 rit as pervading all beings, hence-
 forth views no creature with con-
 tempt.

7. To him who knows that all
 spiritual beings are the same in kind
 with the supreme spirit, what room
 can there be for delusion of mind?
 or what room for sorrow when he
 reflects on the identity of spirit?

8. The pure enlightened soul
 assumes a luminous form with no
 gross body, with no perforation,
 with no veins or tensions, un-
 blemished, undisturbed by sin, itself
 being a ray from the infinite spirit,
 which knows the past and the fu-
 ture, which pervades all, which is en-
 filled with no cause but itself, which
 created

created all things as they are in ages very remote.

9. They who are ignorantly devoted to the mere ceremonies of religion are fallen into thick darkness; but they surely have a thicker gloom around them who are solely attached to speculative science.

10. A distinct reward, they say, is reserved for ceremonies; and a distinct reward, they say, for divine knowledge; adding, 'this we have heard from sages who declared it to us.'

11. He alone is acquainted with the nature of ceremonies, and with that of speculative science, who is acquainted with both at once; by religious ceremonies he passes the gulph of death, and by divine knowledge he attains immortality.

12. They who adore only the appearances and forms of the Deity are fallen into thick darkness, but they surely have a thicker gloom around them who are solely devoted to the abstract essence of the divine essence.

13. A distinct reward, they say, is obtained by adoring the forms and attributes, and a distinct reward, they say, by adoring the abstract essence; adding, "this we have heard from sages who declare it to us."

14. He only knows the forms and the essence of the Deity who adores both at once; by adoring the appearances of the Deity, he passes the gulph of death, and by adoring his abstract essence he attains immortality.

15. Unveil, O thou who givest sustenance to the world, that face of the true son, which is now hidden by a vail of golden light! so that we may see the truth, and know our whole duty!

16. O thou who givest sustenance to the world! thou sole master of all; thou who restrainest I who pervadest yon great luminescence who appearest as the son of the creator! hide thy dazzling light, and expound thy spiritual brightness that I may view thy most august and most glorious, real form.

"Om, remember me, divinity!"

"Om, remember my deity!"

17. That all-pervading spirit which gives light to the sun, even the same in kind, though infinitely distant in space. Let my soul return to the spirit of God, and then to my body, which ends in adhering to dust!

18. O spirit who pervadest all, lead us in a straight path to the riches of beatitude! Thou, possessor of all the treasures of knowledge: remove each soul to its own soul; we continually adore thee with the highest praise and most fervid adoration.

From the Yagur Fed

1. As a tree, the lord of the forest, even so, without form, is man: his hairs are as leaves, his skin, as exterior bark.

2. Through the skin flow the veins, as through the rhind, sap: the wounded man, therefore, gushes, as the vegetable if a tree that is cut.

3. His muscles are as interlaced fibres; the membrane, as interlaced bones, as interior bark, closely fixed: his bones as hard pieces of wood with marrow is composed of pith.

4. Since the tree, when it springs again, still freshens the root, from what root

hen felled by the hand

he springs from seed;
comes from the living.
loubt, rises from seed,
ath has a visible re-

ree which they have
by the root, flourishes
o more. From what
ngs mortal man when
hand of death?

he was born before;
who can make him
o birth?

ho is perfect wisdom,
ness. He is the final
man who has liber-
his wealth, who has
i virtue, who knows
at Great One.

nn to the Night.

oaches, illumined with
nets, and, looking on
numberless eyes, over-
meaner lights. The
des pervades the fir-
ering the low valleys
ad the lofty mountains
it soon she disturbs the
celestial effulgence.
with brightness, at
eals her sister, morn-
: nightly shade gradu-
ay.

at this time, be pro-
in whose early watch,
ly recline in our man-
repose on the tree.
now sleep in their
herds and flocks peace-
r, and winged crea-
- swift falcons and vul-

avert from us the she-
wolf; and, oh! suffer
e in soothing rest.

O morn! remove, in due time,
this black, yet visible, overwhelming
darkness, which at present infolds
me, as thou enablest me to remove
the cloud of their debts.

Daughter of heaven! I approach
thee with praise, as the cow ap-
proaches her milker; accept, O
night! not the hymn only, but the
oblation of thy suppliant, who prays
that his foes may be subdued.

The following fragment is a trans-
lation from a Sanscréet work, in-
titled,

The ignorant instructed.

1. Restrain, O ignorant man!
thy desire of wealth, and become
a hater of it in body, understand-
ing, and mind: let the riches thou
possessest be acquired by thy own
good actions; with those gratify
thy soul.

2. The boy so long delights in
his play, the youth so long pursues
his beloved, the old so long brood
over melancholy thoughts, that no
man meditates on the supreme
being.

3. Who is thy wife, and who
thy son? How great and wonder-
ful is this world!—whose thou art,
and whence thou comest? meditate
on this, my brother, and again on
this.

4. Be not proud of wealth and
attendants, and youth; since time
destroys all of them in the twink-
ling of an eye: check thy attach-
ment to all these illusions like
Maya; fix thy heart on the foot
of Brahmâ, and thou wilt soon
know him,

5. As a drop of water moves on
the leaf of the lotus; thus, or
more slippery, is human life: the
company of the virtuous endures

E e 3 here

here but for a moment; that is the vehicle to bear thee over land and ocean.

6. To dwell in the mansion of gods at the foot of a tree; to have the ground for a bed, and a hide for a vesture; to renounce all ties of family or connections; who would not receive delight from this devout abhorrence of the world?

7. Set not thy affections on foe or friend; on a son, or a relation; in war, or in peace; bear an equal mind towards all; if thou desirest it, thou wilt soon be like Vishnù.

8. Day and night, evening and morn, winter and spring, depart and return! time sports, age passes on, desire and the wind continue unrestrained.

9. When the body is tottering, the head grey, and the mouth toothless; when the smooth sick trembles in the hand which it supports, yet the vessel of covetousness remains unemptied.

10. So then born, so soon dead! so long lying in thy mother's womb! so great crimes are committed in the world! How then, O man! canst thou live here below with complacency?

11. There are eight original mountains, and seven seas: Brahmâ, Indra, the sun, and Kudra. These are permanent; not thou, not I, nor this or that people: what, therefore, should occasion our sorrow?

12. In thee, in me, in every other, Vishnù resides: in vain art thou angry with me, not bearing my approach: this is perfectly true, all must be esteemed equal: be not, therefore, proud of a magnificent palace.

This is the instruction of learners,

delivered in twelve measure more can be done with thee; this work doth fill with devotion.

Thus ends the book, named hadmudgara, or the ignorant (properly the male ignorant), composed by the devout, and prosperous Acharya.

Two Letters of James VI. of Scotland to Queen Elizabeth.

RICHT, &c. This being coufing, the earl of (ane young nobleman of great compt and expectatioun, be- posed to visit forrane countrie his better experience and civile behaviour; we have to accompanie him with this commendacioun, affectionate queisting yow, oure dearest and coufing, to git direction he, his tryne, and fervand courtiouslie be used and en- during the tyme of thair re- within your realme; and ha- vourable and ample pass- conduct, as is requestit, I reddie and sure passage th- same. And thus, richt be- From our palace of Haly the penul day of December Your maist loving and af- broder and coufing,

Richt excellent &c. Th- George Montgomerie, a g- of honourable raice and p- having spent ten or tw- within your realme, his- behaviour and desert has- sic favour and good w- the respect therof, with th- and pleasur to be scape

animat and allured him, with he can enjoy that pre-expected,) to continue his and habitation within

Quhais good intention willinglie accordit to furis our recommendacioun; requesting yow, our sister and cousing, to gif infrank and indemnize the accustomat immunitie of sic strangeris within your realme, he may be capable of ever presfement or benedict desert can acqyre, for any your loyall and obiectis. And heirwithall our moeyen and directiouns, sape the favorable admittance ecclesiastical goverment that quhairunto he sal be preferrit. Thus richt, in our palace of Halyrud-Marche 1595, and of our xxix. aist loving and affectionat d cousing,

James R.

Privilege to the Ship of the Painter; from the Latin.

Hadrianum Wanfonium pictorem nostrum. This high favour could hardly be borne by a house-painter. The name seems to be Van Son, of which there are latter Antwerp.

JAMES, by the grace of God king of Scots, to all and singular whom knowledge of these presents interest, or may interest, salutem. We desire it to be known, and testified to you by these presents, that the ship called the Sun, Master John Johnstone, of France, pertains by right to Hadrian Wanfon, our painter,* a citizen of Edinburgh: wishing to request you, all and singular, preserving to each his dignity, that the said ship of the above citizen, our servant and painter, may be acknowledged as his property: and it, with its freight, sailors, merchandize, and all its apparel, with your grace and favour, and other kind offices usually paid by friendly nations, may on our account be honoured and respected. And whatever labour or favour to our said painter (whom for many reasons we greatly favour, and wish him well) may be granted or indulged by you in this business, we shall esteem as rendered to ourselves.

Given under our signet, from our palace of Holyrood-house, the 20th day of November, the year of grace, 1594.

Jacobus R.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS

An African Love Story, from the Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.

IN the height of the animosities between the factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, a party of Venetians had made an inroad into the territories of the Visconti, sovereigns of Milan, and had carried off the young Orondates, then at nurse. His family were at that time under a cloud, though they could boast of being descended from Canis Scaliger, lord of Verona. The captors sold the beautiful Orondates to a rich widow of the noble family of Grimaldi, who, having no children, brought him up with as much tenderness as if he had been her son. Her fondness increased with the growth of his stature and charms, and the violence of his passions were augmented by the signora Grimaldi's indulgence. Is it necessary to say, that love reigned predominantly in the soul of Orondates? or that in a city like Venice, a form like that of Orondates met with little resistance?

The Cyprian queen, not content with the numerous oblations of Orondates on her altars, was not satisfied while his heart remained unengaged. Across the canal, over against the palace of Grimaldi, stood a convent of Carmelite nuns, the

abbess of which had a young man slave, of the most exquisite beauty, called Azora, a year or two younger than Orondates. Jet and were lawless and without when compared to the hues of Africa never produced a form so perfect as Azora; as Europe boasted but of one Orondates.

The signora Grimaldi, though no bigot, was pretty regular in her devotions; but as languid more to her taste than prayer, hurried over her masses as fast as could, to allot more of her precious time to cards. This made her the church of the Carmelites separated only by a small street, though the abbess was of a different faction. However, as both were of equal quality, and had no altercations that could chance incivility, reciprocal civility always passed between them, coldness of which each pretended to lay on their attention to their duties, though the signora Grimaldi attended but little to the priest, the abbess was chiefly employed in watching and criticising the conduct of the signora.

Not so Orondates and Azora. Both constantly accompanied the mistress to mass, and the moment they saw each other, they ceased to have more than a

f Orondates, and Azora
urked till then that there
ore beautiful beings in
an some of the Carme-

sion of the abbess, and
between the two ladies,
very cordial on the side
one, cut off all hopes
ers. Azora grew grave,
and melancholy; Oron-
and intractable. Even
ent to his kind patroness
He attended her reluc-
at the hours of prayer.
he find him on the steps
where the doors were
he signora Grimaldi was
make observations. She
t with indulging her own
dom restrained those of
id though good offices
anted themselves to her
s, she was ready to exert
applied to, and always
stably of the unhappy at
f it was not a very un-

probable that she never
s discovered the passion
es, had not her woman,
alous of his favour, given
; at the same time ren-
der affection of good
well the circumstances of
vere suited, and, that as
s was in years, and would
ot think of providing for
she had bought in the
ket, it would be charita-
ry the fond couple, and
a on her farm in the

ely madame Grimaldi al-
open to good impressions,
to bad. Without per-
malice of her woman,
nck with the idea of a

marriage. She loved the cause, and
always promoted it when it was
honestly in her power. She seldom
made difficulties, and never appre-
hended them. Without even exa-
mining Orondates on the state of
his inclinations, without recollecting
that madame Capello and she were
of different parties, without taking
any precautions to guard against a
refusal, she instantly wrote to the
abbess to propose a marriage be-
tween Orondates and Azora.

The latter was in madame Ca-
pello's chamber when the note ar-
rived. All the fury that authority
loves to console itself with for being
under restraint, all the asperity of
a bigot, all the acrimony of party,
and all the fictitious rage that pru-
dery adopts when the sensual enjoy-
ments of others are concerned, burst
out on the helpless Azora, who was
unable to divine how she was con-
cerned in the fatal letter. She was
made to endure all the calumnies
that the abbess would have been
glad to have hurled at the head of
madame Grimaldi, if her own cha-
racter and the rank of that offender
would have allowed it. Impotent
menaces of revenge were repeated
with emphasis; and as nobody in
the convent dared to contradict her,
she gratified her anger and love of
prating with endless tautologies. In
fine, Azora was strictly locked up,
and bread and water were ordered
as sovereign cures for love. Twenty
replies to madame Grimaldi were
written and torn, as not sufficiently
expressive of a resentment that was
rather vociferous than eloquent;
and her confessor was at last forced
to write one, in which he prevailed
to have some holy cant inserted,
though forced to compound for a
heap of irony that related to the un-
tiquity

tiquity of her family, and for many unintelligible allusions to vulgar stories which the Ghibelline party had treasured up against the Guelfs. The most lucid part of the epistle pronounced a sentence of eternal chastity on Azora, not without some sarcastic expressions against the promiscuous amours of Orondates, which ought in common decorum to have banished him long ago from the mansion of a widowed matron.

Just as this fulminatory mandate had been transcribed and signed by the lady abbess in full chapter, and had been consigned to the confessor to deliver, the portress of the convent came running out of breath, and announced to the venerable assembly, that Azora, terrified by the abbess's blows and threats, had fallen in labour and miscarried of four puppies: for be it known to all posterity, that Orondates was an Italian greyhound, and Azora a black spaniel.

Of History and Poetry; from the Works of Lord Droughorn.

IF Mr. Godwin's system, or even the pacific agricultural system, were to be adopted by nations, a great revolution must, of course, take place in the republic of letters.

It would nearly annihilate history, for that of a nation of husbandmen would not be much more interesting than Swift's Gazette of a Farm.

The alteration, however, though fatal to the historiographer and the hero, would be most beneficial to men in general; for the history of every country has, hitherto, proved

a severer satire on the hi than any in Juvenal.

It would also put an e poetry; that, indeed, see in a great measure to itself; but the French may again set it a-going time. It affords a number of topics, and such a genius would suit it admirably will be attempted in different countries.

I never could see any for making verse essential poetry; nor when such written in verse, for when one of ten syllables, the would answer just as well ness of thought and length of verse, are in grandeur and sublimity.

To have the power to for
Is empire and prerogative
And 'tis in crowns a not
To grant a pardon, than

Would any word of a each of these verses impr

The length of the verse ly obliges the poet to use of expletives, generally which may be left out w juring the verse, which i duced to eight syllable. example, the beginning translation of the Iliad—

Achilles' wrath to Greece,
spring
Of woes unnumber'd, *long*
sing;
That wrath which har'd to P
reign
The souls of mighty chiefs unt
Whose limbs unburied on the
Devouring dogs, and *hungry v*

The six adjectives, c in italics, may be left o

sense, and the verses
a doggerel.

to Greece the spring
number'd, goddess sing, &c.

erent is the following
s Essay on Man!

is not, nor arts, that pride
ith beast, joint tenant of the

ble, and the same his bed;
him, and no murder clad;
aps, the rebounding wood,
s hymn'd their equal red;
th gore unstain'd, with gold

loody, stood the blameless

ute was universal care,
ogative to rule, but spare.
e the man of times to come!
the butcher and the tomb;
ure, hears the general wail,
pecies, and betrays his own.
to luxury succeeds,
his own avenger breeds;
ors from that blood began,
man, a fiercer savage, man.

Page there are but few
i none of them expli-
re three indeed in one
h of them is an argu-
e is superior in this
to Ovid and Thomson,
rated the subject, and
s. This translation of
in truth, much super-
eroginal, with which I
pared it in many of
ng passages.

elace to the fifth vo-
mon. Theaur. Antiq.
ticular and curious ac-
way and manner in
its put together the
Homer's. It is taken
ublished Commentary
Scholasticus, on the

Grammar of Dionysius the Thra-
cian. It is in substance as follows:
Pisistratus not being able to find
the poems of Homer entire, but
that one man had one hundred,
another two hundred, and a third
one thousand of his verses; adver-
tised over all Greece, that, who-
ever brought to him verses of Ho-
mer, should receive so much a line;
all who brought them received the
promised reward, even those who
brought lines which he had already
got from others. Sometimes peo-
ple brought him verses of their
own for those of Homer; these
are now marked with an obelisk.

After having thus made a col-
lection, he employed seventy-two
grammarians, to put together the
verses of Homer in the manner
that they thought best, allowing
them a handsome gratification.
After each had separately arranged
the verses as he thought best, he
brought them altogether, and made
each shew to the whole his own
particular work. They having all in
a body examined them carefully and
impartially, gave the preference to
the compositions of Aristarchus and
Zenodotus, and determined that
the former had made the best of
the two. They were not deceived
by the verses that were not Ho-
mer's; these were furnished merely
to increase the number of lines,
and amount of the reward, but
they marked them with an obelisk.

*Of the Ideas of Nomadic Tribes, con-
cerning Nobility: from Selections
from foreign Literary Journals.*

OF all the shepherd-nations
throughout the world, the
Arabian Bedouines have long been,
and

and still are, the most famous, most numerous, and most remarkable. All the Beduines esteem themselves nobler than their countrymen that inhabit towns, because they regard the dwelling in towns and permanent habitations, as a loss or a limitation of their freedom. The Beduines consist of common and noble Arabs, or of sheiks, who again are divided into little and great sheiks, or sheiks and emirs.* The noble Arabs seldom marry,† and they never take to wife a Turkish or Moorish female, because they detest the Turks as unjust oppressors, and the Moors as degenerate men. Neither will a great sheik, or emir, ever marry the daughter of a small one, and still less the daughter of an ignoble Arabian;‡ but in this matter the inhabitants of towns are less strict than the Beduines, as they pay more attention to money than to birth. The Arabs of high and ancient nobility seldom have complete genealogical registers to produce; but they understand the art of tracing up their pedigree to such persons as are known to be descended from ancient and noble families. In this manner, there are still many families in Arabia, and that among the Beduines as among the inhabitants of towns, who can prove themselves to be sprung from Mohammed, or from the race of the Koreish.§

As the Arabians know nothing of patent-nobility, so there can be no other reason why they imagine the sheiks, who have the command over a certain number of families, to be nobler than the rest, than because their forefathers rose to be

chieftains by signal desert, and propagated those advantages of mind and body which they possessed with them the privileges they acquired, in their posterity. In this manner we may explain it comes to pass that the em great sheiks, are accounted more than the petty sheiks that are subject to them. But still more than the mightiest emirs and descendants of Mohammed, in Arabia, are commonly scheriffs, and in Turkey aniently styled emirs.** The descendants of Mohammed are prior to all other sheiks and the Arabians, not only on account of their lineage from the most ancient and noblest families of Arabians, but in general from common opinion: that the more than human virtues and commandments of the prophet are attributed to his posterity; and that the only reason for nobility, a gained superior origin, obtain we shall see by and by, in kingdoms where no other nobility is in being.

The most honoured of the scheriffs of Hedjaz, have here less than any who are mixed with foreign blood. These scheriffs †† may venture among the enemy in the midst of a battle, without needing being designedly killed or And they are so secure from dangers, that they have no need for locks or even doors to their houses. Even the Turkish cannot put to death any one that are sprung from the pul

* Niebuhr, description of Arabia, p. 10, & seq. Arvieux, vol. iii. p. 149, &

† Arvieux, vol. iii. p. 150. ‡ Niebuhr, p. 15.

§ Niebuhr, ubi supra.

** Niebuhr, p. 11.

†† Niebuhr, loc. cit.

ed, be they never so it most, he can only brought to Constanti-
 pt in prison. Such great
 however, is not shewn
 especially in the coun-
 to the Porte, as they
 too frequently mixed
 e blood; numbers also
 ves out for sheriffs, or
 in a green turban, the
 badge of the sheriffs,
 g descended from Mo-
 Whereas in Arabia only
 nnowledged for genuine
 have not only a sche-
 er, but likewise a sche-
 her. Niebuhr, asking a
 er one whose father was
 nt his mother a slave,
 the title of his father;
 swered him by another
 Whether gold did not al-
 gold, if kept either in
 arse purse? But though
 of Mohammed be sunk
 urkey, yet they will not
 sheriffs with any office of
 as the people always
 tain reverence for them,
 e there is reason to fear,
 ne or other of the sche-
 take it into his head to
 reignty, after the exam-
 prophet. For smaller
 ainst the law, the sche-
 n the Turkish towns, are
 t before the ordinary ma-
 e pasha or cadi, but are
 eir own nakib, or chief,
 among themselves; and
 for this reason, or be-
 hope to receive more
 ry donations, many of the
 r lower stations wish to
 wear the green turban.

Since the Arabians are so proud of
 their nobility, it is somewhat sur-
 prising that they give the honour-
 able title of sheik, not only to the
 learned, or the descendants of pre-
 tended saints, but also to every per-
 son that shares in the magistracy of
 towns and villages, nay even to the
 elders of the Jews in the Arabian
 towns.*

Either from the Arabians, or from
 the German tribes that settled in
 Africa after the downfall of the
 Roman empire, sprung the inhabi-
 tants of the Canary islands, that
 were met with by the Spaniards
 on their first discovery of them.
 These islanders were divided into
 three several classes: † that of per-
 sons of the royal family, that of no-
 bles or freemen, and, lastly, that of
 the vulgar. The king of Teneriff
 could not marry but with one of
 equal rank, and if no other were
 to be found, he married his own
 sister. Neither could the nobles,
 any more than the king, contract
 marriage with one beneath their
 rank. This great difference of rank,
 they account for from the following
 tradition. In the beginning God
 created mankind of earth and wa-
 ter, as many women as men, and
 bestowed upon them all cattle, and
 every other necessary of life. But
 the number of people, thus created,
 appeared afterwards to God to be
 not sufficient. He therefore formed
 more, but gave them nothing; and,
 on their begging him for sheep and
 goats, he bade them be gone, and
 go and serve their elder brethren.

On the isle of Canaria it was not
 enough to be born of noble parents,
 but they were obliged to be de-
 clared so solemnly by the high

hs, p. 24. Arvieux, vol. iii. p. 152.

† Glaz, p. 65, 147, 150

priest, if they would enjoy the prerogatives of a nobleman. When the son of a noble felt himself strong enough to bear the dangers and hardships of war, he went to the priest, and declared his intention of being published a warrior. The priest then called all the nobles of the island together, and caused them to be solemnly sworn that they would utter the truth in regard to the young warrior. After the oath was administered, the priest asked the nobles: Whether they had ever seen the youth dressing victuals, or keeping the flocks; and milking or slaying the cattle? Whether, to the best of their knowledge, he had ever purloined or stolen any thing, or had behaved himself unbecomingly, slanderously, and dishonestly, particularly towards women? When all these questions were answered in the negative, the priest cut short the young man's hair about the neck, and declared him, before all the people, to be a noble and a warrior. If, on the other hand, he was found chargeable with any base or dishonest action, his head was shaven, and he was pronounced for ever incapable of nobility.

Next to the Arabians, the Kurdes and Turcomans are the most powerful shepherd-nation of the western Asia. The latter of them concerned themselves but little about nobility; while the Kurdes esteemed and preserved it as much as the sheiks among the Arabians*. As the quality, or agas, among the Kurdes do not readily take a wife of mean extraction, daughters are a treasure, since, for a noble virgin, fifty purses, or between five and six

thousand pounds, of gold is demanded. The Kurdes are like the inhabitants, as well as the Turcomans, of the tribes of Tartaria, wander eastwards from the sea. Among the Kingdoms, Ghizans, &c. in and personal merit, are then hereditary nobility, as, among the Mingians, and Georgians, is prized as much, or more than among the Kurdians; at least, the nobles, or vassals, are infinitely more than among the Kurdians. According to whether ancient or modern, or ill-treated Russian, or may be pronounced happy or unhappy, in comparison of the Georgians, and their neighbors, are less spared, and more fold and killed than cattle.

Such abuse of power, and more than human cruelties, the other, were common ages throughout all, even and most enlightened, in every quarter of the world. Could the humble and weak man defend himself against a man of his village, the man for him like a bird of prey, surrendering his freedom to find rest under the castle, and protection from But it is far more exact that a shepherd-people M. Pallas has very much pursue a mode of life more to human liberty, that it should, from time immemorial, subjection to the unlim

* Niebuhr's Travels, vol. ii. p. 420.

† See Orentburg, Topograph.

‡ See Reinegg's Accounts in Pallas's Supplement, vol. iii. p. 324.

es.* The only instances of a are the Calmucs and their the Mongoles: and neither historical books, nor in ditions, is the smallest trace and of any such liberty, or icentiousness, as the shep- bes of Tartars enjoyed, and quence whereof they know nces and chiefs on the slight- fions, and still continue the , or at least abandon them, re the khans, far from levy- ate upon them, rather flat- make presents to their mas-

most powerful of all the ian shepherd-nations in eastern : still the Calmucs. Princes, quality of elders of their : proprietors and rulers of : hords, are styled taidshi. st powerful of these princes : a less powerful in a sort of ance upon them, and there- me the title of khans, or are d by the Dalai Lama with : of a khan taidshi, or swan- receive appeals from the of the less powerful, and nd them their orders; but rders are always executed proportion to the pre-pollent of the stronger. Otherwise shi have an unlimited sway ir subjects, can dispose of t pleasure, can inflict upon ie severest corporal punish- cut off their noses and ears, utate their limbs, only not put them to death, as this dden by the religion of

With a not less unlimi ed y do the younger brothers of , and the remoter branches reigning family, rule over

the smaller multitudes that are allot- ted to them, but which are always regarded as component parts of the main body of the people from which they have been severed, as these possessors of smaller hordes, who bear the honourable title of noiam or lord, are always considered as the vassals of the elder brother, or reigning prince. Now these taid- shi and noiams compose the high nobility among the Calmucs, for they alone possess the nation over which they reign, as their property, and can dispose of it as peculiarly their own. The lower nobility consists of what are called the saif- fans. To these saiffans several hundred families are committed by the taidshi and noiams, from whom they take tribute in the name of the prince, and among whom they ad- just all smaller differences and dis- putes. They receive indeed to themselves a part of the tribute which the subjects are obliged to pay, but cannot dispose of it at will, unless they are of princely blood, and possess their aimacs by heredi- tary right. The prince may raise the meanest Calmuc to be a saiffan, and degrade him again; and it seems as if the nobility which they acquired with their dignity is lost again with it.

As the princely saiffans among the Calmucs have no hereditary no- bility, so neither have the clergy or lamas, though the clergy, as a state distinct from the rest of the people, possets several privileges, from which we might justly infer nobility. The clergy, as descendants of princely race, or sprung from white bones, are exempt from tribute, and the high priest of every clan, or one of

* Pallas, *Mongol. Tribes*, vol. i. p. 123.

every tribe, has the undoubted right of sitting in the supreme council of the prince, which generally consists of eight, the other members whereof are chosen from the noiams, or saissans, by the prince. This council decides all law-suits in the last instance, lays its proposals and decisions before the prince for his confirmation, prepares the commands of the prince, and therefore, under weak princes, governs with an almost unbounded sway, as, under more self-sufficient regents, it is intirely independent on their suggestions. Accordingly, among the Calmucs, there is a hereditary and personal, superior and inferior, temporal and spiritual nobility; and the nobility of this people arose not merely from inheritance of personal merits, but likewise from the favour of princes, and even from a religion that grants its ministers certain peculiar prerogatives beyond the rest of the people.

Criticism on the Historians of England; from Coote's History of England.

IMPELLED by the love of fame, by views of pecuniary emolument, or by motives of a more disinterested nature, many writers have, at different times, ushered themselves into public notice, as narrators of the remarkable events of England. From some of these historians, it would be invidious and unjust to withhold the tribute of admiration and applause: but a short critique, on the productions of the most modern of these writers, will constitute, perhaps, the most satisfactory apology for the

appearance of a new work same subject.

Hume, as a historian, enjoyed an extraordinary popularity; and his pen seems to be considered, by jority of readers, as the best of the affairs of this nation abilities were perhaps co to the production of a which might have far surp the efforts of his British f fors; and, if his talents b exerted with a just regard dour and impartiality, and sole view of exhibiting a accurate delineation of the tions of former days, his same would have rested o solid basis than that wh supports it. The spirit of phy which animates his wo it a manifest superiority o of the English histories by was preceded. His style is without affectation; and without an appearance o His arguments, in defence vourite hypothesis, posses acuteness of sophistry, tho force is disarmed by the ap of sound logic, and the a of undistorted facts. Under text of exposing the deli fanaticism, the weakness of and the arts of selfish and ecclesiastics, he indirecdly vours to sap the fabric of itself, and undermine the interests of society. His principles are adverse to l of freedom; and, under t of impartial discussion, b the exertions of the pat depresses the generous lib erty.

The reputation of Rapi on the wane. The multi

is want of animation, tedious use of his mal-occasioned the decline of science which he once had which produced an evil sale of his voluminous.

His general impartiality original cause of the history; but that quality is conspicuous in this; advocates pretend; other hand, is his perfective in this respect; or historians have in-

virtue is supposed to have more time and labour on than any preceding or writer, his success did not with his hopes. The prejudices entertained excluded the obvious result such a work demands; he could not be expected to possess a very high opinionacity or penetration; or, who, in an enlightened age, could decisively attribute imaginary cure of the royal touch, to a power conferred by heaven; sovereignty. Carte, here his prepossessions are, is a faithful and terse; but he rarely distinguishes the graces or of composition.

as a good classical scholar; ingenious author. His England is no contemptible; it appears to have been with too great rapidity little attention of the remarks too frequently he vanity with which read; or merit censure, of a deliberate examination point on which he

confidently pronounces his sentiments.

But the charge of haste and inaccuracy, which we have ventured to fix on Guthrie, is more justly imputable to his countryman, Smollett, as the history compiled by the latter is solely borrowed from modern writers, whose misrepresentations he has copied, and whose errors he has multiplied. A comparison of his work with the historical labours of Robin, Carte, and Guthrie, will perhaps convince the examinator, that he did not consult one of the original authors whom he has quoted in his margin. But his defects, as a historian, are in some measure palliated by that nervous elegance which often appears in his diction, and that judgment which prevents him from dwelling on occurrences of inferior moment.

Goldsmith wrote with spirit and ability; but his history of this kingdom, is a mere *raisonné*, and is calculated rather for the amusement of an idle hour, than for the improvement of those who aspire to a competent knowledge of English affairs.

Henry is an accurate and judicious author; but his plan is too detached and disjointed, to please the general reader; and that division of his work, which comprehends the civil and military history of Great Britain, is too concise, to be satisfactory.

Dissertation on the Origin of the English House of Commons, delivered before the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity-College, Cambridge, in June, 1777, by the Honourable Thomas Erskine; to

FF

which

which the first Prize of the Year was adjudged.

THE English house of commons arose gradually out of the feudal tenures as introduced at the conquest.

Many of the wisest and warmest assertors of equal government, have been fond of looking back to the Saxon annals for the origin of the English constitution; and, without the warrant of history or tradition, have considered the rise of our liberties under the Normans, as only the restoration of immunities subverted by the conquest. This opinion however, has been propagated by its authors, neither from a decided conviction on the one hand, nor a blind admiration of antiquity on the other: a very generous, but mistaken motive, has often rendered it popular and energetic; it has been opposed in time of public danger to the arguments of those enemies to their country, and indeed to all mankind, who have branded the sacred privileges wrested by our patriot ancestors from the first Norman princes, as the fruits of successful rebellions.

But, although the principle is to be applauded, the error cannot; and in this enlightened age, happily need not be defended; the rights of mankind can never be made to depend on the times of their being vindicated with success; they are sacred and immutable; they are

the gift of heaven; and appropriated, for the first day, or enjoyed beyond the annals, the title to them is incontestable. One may forfeit his property from supineness, and we may strengthen into right prescription; but human privilege the gods cannot be so away; there is no statute-tion to bar the claims. Let us not, therefore, from zeal, involve ourselves in evidences of probability, contented to trace our constitution from a source we reach of moral demonstration. There is more honour in freed ourselves from tyrant always having been free.

We know with certain the Saxons had parliament know, with equal certain the people at large had no native share in them: the the nation were either vassal the feudal lord, or Allod the king's government; the ing absolute slaves to their could not pretend to become rulers, and the last t even united by the feudal the community, could have fringes in the feudal Saxon lords, indeed, we but for that very reason, no public liberty; the go was highly aristocratical, t no shadow of that equal co

* There are certain limitations of time fixed by statute in the reigns of H and James I. beyond which the subject (and the king by a late act) cannot a courts of justice to regain the possession of landed property, to recover penalties and damages, or to redress private wrongs. These acts are called in law the statutes of limitation.

† Allodii were such as held of no feudal superior, *celles qui ne reconnoissent fief d'aucun*. These Allodial lands were all surrendered up at the Norman conquest and received back to be held by feudal tenure, as appears by Doomsday-book.

founded on legislative which constitutes free- inglish principles, by are the objects of the donally, or by repre- the makers of the principle, which may iminated the very ef- present government, or could possibly exist and feudal chieftains, or an accidental pre- scribed to sacrifice their tility, and their tyranny ation.

our inquiries can be in, at the period I have e I can exhibit the of freedom rebounding ssure of the most abso- lent, I must call your the genealogy of our rs.

d from that northern warriors who over-ran the declension of the re; a race of men the inary that ever marked ed the state of nature; o, in the absence of f science, carried the re perfection in their ius and character; then in an unconquer- of mind, in an inhe- human equality, tem- a voluntary submission id subordination; the too was understood by all the northern in- Europe, when they among the degenerate ad lost it. Liberty, the haunts of science n, seems to have fled gnan to the deserts, given it to barbarians r injuries, and to re-

deem her empire: in marking the process of the constitution through the furnace of slavery, it must never be forgotten, that such were our an- cestors.

When William had gained the victory of Hastings, he marched to- wards London with his victorious Normans, and found (like other conquerors) an easy passage to the throne when the prince is slain and his army defeated; the English proffered him the peaceable possession of a kingdom which he was in a condition to have seized by force; rather choosing to see the brows of a victor encircled with a crown than with a helmet, and wishing rather to be governed by the sceptre than the sword: he was therefore install- ed with all the solemnities of the Saxon coronation, and immediately afterwards annihilated all those laws which these solemnities were insti- tuted to perpetuate: he established his own feudal system (the only one he understood); he divided all the lands of England into knight's fees, to be holden of himself by military service; and as few or none of the English had any share in this gene- ral distribution, their estates being forfeited from their adherence to Harold, and by subsequent rebel- lions, it is plain they could have no political consequence, since none but the vassals of the crown had seats in the feudal parliaments.

Could William have been con- tented thus to have shared with his Norman barons the spoils of the conquered English, and merely to have transferred his feudal empire from Normandy to Great Britain, the sacred fun of freedom had prob- ably then set upon this island, never to have arisen any more; the Nor- man lords would have established

that aristocracy which then distinguished the whole feudal world, and when afterwards, by the natural progression of that singular system; when by the inevitable operation of escheats and forfeitures, the crown must have attracted all that property which originally issued from it; when the barons themselves must have dropped like falling stars into the centre of power, and aristocracy been swallowed up in monarchy; the people already trained to subjection, without rights, and without even similar grievances to unite them, would have been an easy prey to the prince in the meridian of his authority; and despotism, encircled with a standing army, would have scattered terror through a nation of slaves.

But happily for us, William's views extended with his dominion: he forgot that his barons (who were not bound by their tenures to leave their own country) had followed him rather as companions in enterprise than as vassals: he confided in a standing army of mercenaries, which he recruited on the continent; rivetted even on his own Normans, the worst feudal severities; and before the end of his reign, the English saw the oppressors themselves among the number of the oppressed.

This plan, pursued and aggravated by his descendants, assimilated the heterogeneous bodies of which the kingdom was composed: Normans and English, barons and vassals, were obliged to unite in a common cause. Mr. de Lolme, citizen of Geneva, by comparing the rise of liberty in England with the fall of it in France, has so clearly and ingeniously proved, that Magna Charta was obtained from this necessity, which the barons were un-

der, of forming an union of people, that I shall venture to consider it as a fact demonstrable shall proceed to an inquiry curious and important, where other writers have left a great deal for originality; I mean the English house of commons its present distinct and relative state.

The statute of Magna Charta so often evaded, and so solemnly re-established, does (it must be confessed) the and leading maxims on the valuable privileges of government depend; indeed the ninth chapter contains a solemn right for the security men enter into the relations of society. But privileges gained, and only maintained by sword, cannot be called a charter; after bearing a summons, they may perish, as they do in the field of battle; of consequence are even the most valuable charters, confirmed by royal ratifications, if they who objects of them do not consent they cannot be repeated they have no peaceable way of venting their infringement, opportunity of vindicating claims, till they have lost the right of possession: liberty, therefore, is not an inheritance little better than an alms indulgent or a cautious addition. It remains, therefore, to shew by what steps the people of England, without being forced into personal action, are enabled to act with more than equal force; in what manner required a political scale, in which they could deposit the p

and fortunately acquired which every future of power flowing from of property and the of peace might silently eptibly fall, bringing ale without convulsing

those historians must be th caution, who have x order of the state to he nod of Montfort or neglecting the opera- feodal system, as think- perhaps, more the pro- lawyer than the histo- ive mistaken the effect e, and have ascribed ble event to a sudden ssity, which was in red and ripened by a slow rogression. This truth , illustrated.

of Edward I. still re- records of parliament, crown and the barons, reserve for ever their rights, restrained the any new superiorities, ie people were allowed their estates, but the re was made to follow ugh all its alienations ; , when the king's vassal property, by sale, into

smaller baronies, the purchaser had, from thenceforth, no feudal connection with the seller, but held immediately from the king, according to the ancient tenure of the land ; and if these purchasers alienated to others the land so purchased, still the tenure continued and remained in the crown.

Now, when we reflect that every tenant of a barony, holden of the king *in capite*, had a seat in parliament, we see at once the striking operation of this law ; we see how little the wisest politicians foresee the distant consequences of ambition : Edward and his barons, by this device, monopolized, it is true, the feudal sovereignties, and prevented their vassals from becoming lords like themselves, but they knew not what they were doing ; they knew not, that, in the very act of abridging the property of the people, they were giving them a legislative existence, which, at a future day, would enable them to overthrow whatever stood in the way of their power, and to level that very feudal system which they were thus attempting to perpetuate : for the tenants *in capite*, who had a right to be summoned to parliament, soon became so numerous, by the alienation of the king's vassals (whose

e of the 18th Edward I. chap. 1. commonly called *quia emptores terrarum*, is were very pressing to have this law passed, that the lands they had sold might not be subinfeud, but might return to themselves by escheats, on , or by forfeiture in case of felony : but they did not foresee that the of their own body would, in the end, annihilate its consequence, and order in the state ; indeed, the tenancies *in capite* were multiplying fast before, when a large barony escheated, or was forfeited to the crown, it was d, and granted to more than one ; and frequently these baronies descended ks, who inherited as co-partners ; it was in consequence of this multiplication *in capite* that the finalier barons were summoned *per aliquem*, and eater ones, as early as the reign of king John ; their numbers being too s writes to them all : but this multiplication would probably never have ruine house of commons without the operation of this act, as well as from the comparison between the English and Scotch parliaments.

immense territories were divisible into many lesser baronies), that they neither could, nor indeed wished, any longer to assemble in their own rights; the feudal peers were, in fact, become the people;* and the idea of representation came forward by a necessary consequence: parliament, from being singly composed of men who sat, in their own rights, to save the great from the oppression of the crown, and not the small from the oppression of the great, now began to open its doors to the patriot-citizen; the feudal and personal changed into natural and corporate privileges; and the people, for the first time in the history of the world, saw the root of their liberties fixed in the centre of the constitution.

As the multiplication of royal

tenures, from the enfranchisement of boroughs,† (but chiefly operation of this law) first to popular representation only in the continued operation of these principles, that we see the distinct existence and power of the house of commons; we know that they often long time in the same class as the peers; that the peers were not preconceived by the operation of the constitution, but a necessity, when their number came too great to form a body; and we know that the thought of assuming popular privileges, till, by a necessary division, they became a body from the lords. This was a political accident, but the English commons forthwith

* The house of commons, and the spiritual lords, (who still sit in parliament *in capite*) are the only remains of the genuine feudal territorial peers when the tenants *in capite* became numerous and poor, such an alloy was the ancient original nobility, that it would have been absurd to have allowed chief to convey any longer a personal honour and privilege; the peerage, then, longer passed with the fief, but, from being territorial and official, became honorary; but, as tenure in chief was still from the very nature of the feudal legislative title, although its exercise was no longer personally practicable, the multiplication of royal holdings, a representation was naturally adopted.

The feudal aristocracy thus expanded, changed, by degrees, into a democratical part of the government would have been utterly extinguished (of the peers by prescription) if the crown had not preserved it, by conferring by personal investiture, an hereditary right of legislation in the room of the peerage that had branched out and become a popular right. This produced a change in the orders of the state, for the feudal baronage, after having a house of commons, continued to balance, and struggle with, the prerogative monarchy, in the same manner that it had resisted it before as an aristocracy; whereas the monarchical peerage, which sprung up on the decay of the feudal an emanation of the royal prerogative, interested in the support of the crown which it derives its lustre and its power, and has no connection with the commons which conferred no legislative rights but by tenure *in capite*, which tenure, did the multitude, constituted the house of commons.

† It is very probable, that burgage tenure first gave the idea of a representation of the smaller barons: for, when the king enfranchised a town, and gave it a royal demesne, this instantly made the corporation a tenant *in capite*; but, as a corporation could not sit in parliament, it elected a burgess. It is in consequence of burgage tenure, or tenancy *in capite*, of a corporation, that we now see a insignificant village as Old Sarum, sending two members to parliament, while a great town as Manchester, sends none.

isilative existence was the birth of the feudal system, ed by the crown.

ove these truths, we have contemplate the history of kingdom of Scotland (go- at that time, by the same ere being very little differ- between the *Regiam Majesta-* Scotch code of those days, work compiled by Glan- hief justice to Henry II. of Edward I. which pro- these great changes* in , was transcribed by the parliament into the statute- their Robert I. but the Scotland had not conquer- country as William had sub- gland, consequently he was

rather a feudal chieftain than a monarch, and had no power to carry this law of Edward's into execution; for the Scotch barons, although they would not allow their vassals to subinfeud, yet when they sold their own lands, they would not suffer the crown to appropriate the tenure, but obliged the purchasers to hold as vassals to themselves: by this weakness of the Scotch crown, and power of the nobles, the tenancies *in capite* were not multiplied as in England; the right to sit in parliament was consequently not much extended beyond the original numbers; and Scotland never saw a house of commons,† nor ever tasted the blessings of equal government. When the

F f 4

boroughs,

ly be asked, what these changes were, which the act is said to have produced, surgeses were called to parliament in the beginning of Edward's reign, before sted; and since the lesser barons were summoned by the sheriffs, as early as the ing John. To this it may be answered, that these parliaments were intirely ie burgeses representing those corporations that were tenants *in capite*, and the of the lesser barons, being by no means a popular election, but a proclamation who held sufficient lands of the king *in capite*, to assemble in their own rights: the statute of *quia emptores* had so generally diffused the royal holding, that, g a feudal privilege confined to a few, it came to be a popular and almost uni- ht; representation of the multitude succeeded upon feudal principles to a ight of legislation; the territorial peerage sunk altogether, or rather dilated a house of commons; and that power, which in other feudal countries, being like the rays of the sun to a focus, consumed the rights of mankind, produced, s scattered abroad, a plentiful harvest of liberty. In Scotland, where the act piores was never enforced, the feudal baronage diffused itself, notwithstanding, ast to produce a representation, but it continued to be a representation merely ie knights of the shires were representative barons, not representatives of the and never formed a distinct order in the state: indeed, such a third power could e possibly sprung up from a feudal constitution, on any other principle than that here laid down. There was no representation of the Scotch barons till the r, when it was enacted, by statute, that the smaller barons needed not to come ent, provided they sent commissioners.

representative barons and burgeses never formed, in Scotland, a third estate (as observed in the last note), they were considered as representatives of royal and not of the people at large; and, therefore, naturally assembled with the so far by honorary creation: for tenures in chief, being confined to a very small when compared with other tenures, still continued to be the criterion of legiti- end, though extended beyond the practical limits of personal exercise, was highly en when expanded to a state of representation. Whereas, in England, the f *quia emptores* made tenure *in capite* almost universal, or, in other words, gave privileges to the multitude, upon feudal principles; which consequently pro-

boroughs, indeed, in latter days, were enfranchised, they sent their representatives; but their numbers being inconsiderable, they assembled in the same house with the king and the peers; were awed by the pride of the lords, and dazzled by the splendor of the crown, they sat silent in parliament, representing the slavery and not the freedom of the people.

But this dissemination* of property, which in every country on earth is sooner or later creative of freedom, met with a severe check in its early infancy, from the statute of entails; in this instance, even the crown of England had not sufficient strength to ripen that liberty which had sprung up from the force of its laws; for, if Edward I. could have resisted this law, wrested from him by his barons, to perpetuate their estates in their families, the English constitution, from an earlier equilibrium of property, had suddenly risen to perfection; and the revolution in the reign of Charles I. had probably happened two centu-

ries higher in our history, or haps, from the gradual extinction of that power, which broke last with a sudden and powerful force, had never happened but the same effects had been produced without the effusion of blood: for, no sooner was the tute of entails shaken, in the reign of Henry VII.† and destroyed by his successor, than the popular tide, which ebbed so long, began to rise in waves, till the mighty prerogative and aristocracy were away, in one ruin, together with the crisis, which shallow men took, and still mistake for a turning point. It was but the fermentation of a conquerable spirit of liberty, which, in working itself out, the impurities that oppress the people, and every time when the fermentations cease, the stream runs purer than before. In the tumult, however, of the times, the every link that obstructs the natural course. The

desired a representation, not of royal tenants, according to the principles of the system, but of the people, according to the natural principles of human freedom. It is probably from this difference between these principles of legislation, that voting is so different in the two countries. In Scotland, the common course is, the body of the burgesses are the electors; but in the corporation, as it is represented, and not the individuals composing it, and no freholder can vote for a knight of the shire, unless he holds immediately of the king, if his tenure be not royal, he must have four hundred pounds. Whereas, in England, the right of election (unless it has been otherwise fixed by prescription) is in the body of the burgesses; and all free freeholders vote for the knights, whether the tenure be of a king or a noble.

* By the dissemination of property, in this place, is not meant, that which is right of legislation to the people, in total parcels, but that which is to give weight and consequence to a third estate in parliament.

† The statute of entails, passed in the fourth year of Henry VII. was purposed up in obscure and covert expressions, in order to induce the nobility to consent, who would otherwise have flung it out if they had thought it would have hurt them. In the thirty-second year of Henry VIII. on the will of the prince of Wales, its real purpose was avowed, and the statute then made had a reference given to it, to a statute enacted and altered by him since the first of the former reign.

these great events is too notorious to demand illustration; their best comfort the happiness and freedom we enjoy at this day.

The project proposed is, therefore, to its conclusion; but it is too dear and important to be excluded without a reflection; it rises very strongly out

of the British constitution will prove more be attacked in dissolution attempted, at the authority of the, if such attack should be made, their foundations are completely laid, and their future too firmly cemented to prevent of the contest: but the constitution is not therefore invalid the sentinel must not the authority of the laws may be turned against which gave them birth; the English government may be laid with all the legal force which its outward form or its preservation. This attack is the more probable respects and safety of the people, as the interests of good men are it; the virtuous citi-

zen, looking up with confidence to the banners of authority, may believe he is defending the constitution and the laws, while he is trampling down every principle of justice, on which both of them are founded. It is impossible, therefore, to conclude, without expressing a fervent wish, that every member of the community (at the same time that he bows with reverence to the supremacy of the state and the majesty of the laws) may keep his eyes for ever fixed on the spirit of the constitution, manifested by the revolution, as the pole-star of his political course; that, while he pays the tribute of duty and obedience to government, he may know when the reciprocal duty is paid back to the public and to himself.

This concluding wish is, I trust, not misplaced when delivered within these philosophical walls: the sciences ever flourish in the train of liberty; the soul of a slave could never have expanded itself like Newton's over infinite space, and sighed in captivity at the remotest barriers of creation; in no other country under heaven, could Locke have unfolded with dignity the operations of an immortal soul, or recorded with truth the duties and privileges of society.

POETRY.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1798. By Henry James Pyc, *Esq.*
Poet Laureat.

I.

WHEN genial Zephyr's balmy wing
Fans with soft plume the flowery vale,
Each tender scion of the spring,
Expanding, owns the fostering gale,
And smiles each sunny glade around,
With vegetable beauty crown'd ;
But when the whirlwinds of the north
Burst in tempestuous vengeance forth,
Before the thunder of the storm
Each spreading tree of weaker form
Or bends to earth, or lies reclin'd,
'Torn by the fury of the wind ;
Then proudly, 'mid the quivering shade,
Stands the firm oak, in native strength array'd,
Waves high his giant branches, and defies
The elemental war that rends the skies.

II.

Deep-rooted in this kindred soil,
So Freedom here, through many an age,
Has mock'd Ambition's fruitless toil,
And Treason's wiles, and Faction's rage ;
And as the stormy ruin pass'd,
Which Anarchy's rude breath had blown,
While Europe, bending to the blast,
Beholds her fairest realms o'erthrown ;
Alone, Britannia's happy isle,
Bless'd by a patriot monarch's smile,
Amid surrounding storms, uninjur'd stands,
Nor dreads the tempest's force that wastes her neighbour lands.

III.

But see ! along the darkling main
 The gathering clouds malignant low'r,
 And, spreading o'er our blue domain,
 Against our shores their thunders pour :
 While treach'rous friends and daring foes
 Around in horrid compact close ;
 Their swarming barks portentous, shade
 With crowded sails the watery glade ;
 When lo ! imperial GEORGE commands—
 Rush to the waves, Britannia's veteran bands !
 Unnumber'd hosts usurp in vain
 Dominion o'er his briny reign ;
 His fleets their monarch's right proclaim
 With brazen throat, with breath of flame :
 And captive in his ports their squadrons ride,
 Or mourn their shatter'd wrecks deep whelm'd beneath the tide.

IV.

From shore to shore, from pole to pole,
 Where'er wide Ocean's billows roll,
 From holy Ganges' tepid wave
 To seas that isles Atlantic lave ;
 From hoary Greenland's frozen lands
 To burning Libya's golden sands ;
 Aloft the British ensign flies
 In folds triumphant to the skies ;
 While to the notes that hail'd the isle
 Emerging from its parent main,
 The sacred Muse, with raptur'd simile,
 Responsive pours the exulting strain—
 " Rule, Britannia ! rule the waves ;
 " Britons never will be slaves."

*E for his Majesty's BIRTH-DAY. By Henry James Pye, Esq.
 Poet-Laureat.*

I.

WHILE loud and near, round Britain's coasts,
 The low'ring storm of battle roars,
 In proud array while numerous hosts
 Insulting threat her happy shores ;
 No strains, with peaceful descant blown,
 Now float around Britannia's throne—
 The shouts from martial zeal that rise,
 The fires that beam from Glory's eyes,

The

The sword that manly Freedom draws
In Freedom's patriot monarch's cause,
Shall with an angel's voice display
How dear to Britain's sons their GEORGE's natal day

II.

Triumphant o'er the blue domain
Of hoary Ocean's briny reign,
While Britain's navies boldly sweep,
With victor prow, the stormy deep;
Will Gallia's vanquish'd squadrons dare
Again to try the wat'ry war,
Again her floating castles brave,
Terrific, on the howling wave,
Or on the fragile bark adventure o'er,
Tempt her tempestuous seas, and scale her rocky shore?

III.

Or, should the wind's uncertain gale
Propitious swell the hostile sail;
Should the dim mist, or midnight shade,
Invasion's threaten'd inroad aid;
Shall Britain, on her native strand,
Shrink from a foe's inferior band?
She vows by Gallia, taught to yield
On Creci's and on Poitier's field;
By Agincourt's high trophied plain,
Pild with illustrious nobles slain;
By wondering Danube's distant flood,
And Blenheim's ramparts, red with blood;
By chiefs on Minden's heaths who shone,
By recent fame at Lincelles won;
Her laurell'd brow she ne'er will veil,
Or shun the shock of fight, though numerous hosts assail.

IV.

The electric flame of glory runs
Impetuous through her hardy sons.
See, rushing from the farm and fold,
Her swains in Glory's lists enroll'd:
Though o'er the nations far and wide
Gallia may pour Oppression's tide,
And, like Rome's tyrant-race of yore,
O'er-run each tributary shore;
Yet, like the Julian chief, their hosts shall meet
Untam'd resistance here, and foul defeat;
Shall, like Rome's rav'ning eagle, baffled fly
From Britain's fatal cliffs, the abode of Liberty.

V.

Behold on Windfor's oak-fring'd plain,
 The pride of Albion's Sylvan reign,
 Where oft the cheering hound and horn
 Have pierc'd the listening ear of morn,
 Rouz'd by the clarion's warlike sound,
 The heroes tread the tented ground :
 Where chiefs, as brave as those of yore,
 Who Chivalry's first honours wore,
 What time fair knighthood's knee around
 Th' embroider'd zone victorious Edward bound,
 Shall by their monarch's throne a bulwark stand,
 And guard in George's crown the welfare of the land.

SIONAL PROLOGUE, to the *Play of ENGLAND PRESERVED*,
 acted at Covent-Garden Theatre, Feb. 8, 1798, in Aid of the Volun-
 Contribution for the Defence of the Country.

By William Boscawen, Esq.

WHEN Persia's tyrant to th' Athenian coast,
 Sent forth, indignant, his barbarian host,
 At Freedom's call, a firm and faithful band,
 Undaunted, rose to guard their native land :
 Their valour forc'd unnumber'd foes to yield,
 Pursued o'er Marathon's immortal field.
 When Rome, superior to the storms of fate,
 Saw Asia's chieftain thund'ring at her gate,
 With dauntless soul she brav'd th' impending blow,
 Nor stoop'd to parley with the hated foe.
 Lives there a Briton, blest with Freedom's laws,
 Less firm, less faithful, to his country's cause ?
 Breathes there a soul, which patriot zeal inspires,
 But feels her wrongs, and glows with equal fires ?
 While, with gigantic stride, o'er Europe's plains,
 Fell Rapine stalks, and Desolation reigns ;
 While fierce Oppression, with insulting claim,
 Mocks Freedom's rights, yet rules in Freedom's name ;
 This envied isle alone its fury braves,
 Safe in her valiant sons and circling waves ;
 Crown'd with the bliss that genuine Freedom knows,
 She spurns th' insidious boon of treach'rous foes,
 And hears, unmov'd, the gath'ring tempest roar,
 Though hosts unnumber'd threat her seaboard shore.

Oh then, let each prepare, with dauntless heart,
 At Britain's call, to act a Briton's part!
 Ye generous youths, whom active vigour fires,
 Stand forth, and emulate our glorious fires!
 Like them, inspir'd your Country's rights to shield,
 Remember Agincourt and Blenheim's field!
 Ye titled great, display your native worth!
 Let valour vindicate the claims of birth!
 Ye sons of wealth, with bounty cheer the train,
 Who guard our shore, or thunder on the main!
 Ye fair, for whom we toil, for whom we bleed,
 With smiles reward each bright heroic deed!
 So shall one heart, one soul, inspirit all,
 Bravely to conquer, or as bravely fall:
 So, crown'd with glory, may our perils cease,
 And reap their harvest—a Triumphant Peace!

EPILOGUE to the *Comedy of LOVERS VOWS.*

OUR Drama now ended, I'll take up your time
 Just a moment or two, in defence of my rhyme;
 Though I hope that among you are *some* who admir'd
 What I've hitherto said—dare I hope *none* are tir'd?
 But whether you have, or have not heard enough,
 Or whether nice critics will think it all stuff,
 To myself rhyme has ever appear'd, I must own,
 In its nature a sort of philosopher's stone;
 And if chymists would use it, they'd not make a potion,
 And puzzle their brains to find out any other.
 Indeed, 'tis most strange and surprising to me,
 That all folks in rhiming their int'rest can't see;
 For I'm sure if its use was quite common with men,
 The world would roll on just as pleasant again.
 'Tis said, that while Orpheus was striking his lyre,
 Trees and brutes danc'd along to the sound of the wire;
 That Amphion to walls converted the glebes,
 And they rose, as he sung, to a city call'd Thebes.
 I suppose they were butlers (like me) of that time,
 And the tale shews our fires knew the virtue of rhyme.
 From time immemorial your lovers, we find,
 When their mistress's hearts have been proud and unkind,
 Have resort'd to rhyme, and indeed it appears
 That a rhyme would do more than a bucket of tears.
 Of love, from experience I speak—odds my life!
 I shall never forget how I courted my wife;
 She had offers in plenty, but always stood neuter,
 Till I with my pen started forth as a suitor;

Yet I made no mean present of ribband or bonnet,
 My present was caught from the stars—'twas a sonnet.
 And now you know this, sure 'tis needless to say,
 That prose was rejected, and rhyme won the day :
 But its potent effects, you as well may discover
 In the husband and wife, as in mistress and lover ;
 There are some of ye here who, like me, I conjecture,
 Have been lull'd into sleep by a good *curtain lecture* ;
 But that's a mere trifle, you'll ne'er come to blows,
 If you'll only avoid that dull enemy, *Prose*.
 Adopt then my plan, and the very next time
 That in words you fall out, let them fall into rhyme ;
 Thus your sharpest disputes will conclude very soon,
 And from jangling to jingling, you'll chime into *tune*.
 If my wife were to call me a drunken old sot,
 I should merely just ask her, what Butler is not ?
 And bid her take care that *she* don't go to pot.
 So our squabbles continue a very short season ;
 If she yields to my rhyme, I allow she has reason.
 Independent of this I conceive rhyme has weight
 In the higher employments of church and of state,
 And would in my mind such advantages draw,
 'Tis a pity that rhyme is not sanction'd by law ;
 For 'twould really be serving us all to impose
 A capital fine on the man who spoke *Prose*.
 Mark the pleader who clacks in his client's behalf,
 With my lud, and his luddhip, three hours and a half ;
 Or the fellow who tells you a long stupid story,
 And over and over the same lays before ye ;
 Or the priest who declaims till his audience are dozing ;
 What d'ye say of such men ? Why, you say they are *prosing*.
 So, of course, if prose is so tedious a crime,
 It of consequence follows, there's virtue in rhyme.
 But the best piece of prose that I've seen a long while,
 Is what gallant Nelson has sent from the Nile ;
 And had he but sent his dispatches in rhyme,
 What a thing 'twould have been ! but perhaps he'd no time :
 So I'll do it myself—O ! most glorious news !
Nine ships of the line—just a ship for each muse !

NG in the STRANGER. *Written by R. B. Sheridan, Esq.*

I Have a silent sorrow here,
 A grief I'll ne'er impart,
 It breathes no sigh, it sheds no tear,
 But it consumes my heart !

This

This cherish'd woe, this lov'd despair,
My lot for ever be;
So, my soul's lord, the pains I bear,
Be never known by thee!

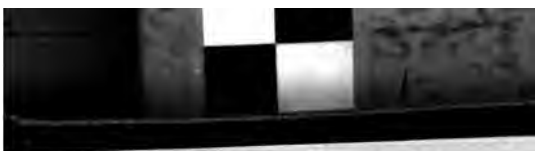
And when pale characters of death
Shall mark this alter'd cheek,
When my poor wailing trembling breath
My life's last hope would speak—

I shall not raise my eyes to Heav'n,
Nor mercy ask for me;
My soul despair to be forgiv'n,
Unpardon'd, love, by thee.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS, *written by Mr. Rodgers; and deliv-
ered by Mr. Holman, on the Night appropriated for the Benefit of the
of the late Mr. Palmer, at the Theatre-Royal, Liverpool.*

YE airy sprites, who oft, as fancy calls,
Sport 'mid the precincts of these haunted walls,
Light forms that float in Mirth's tumultuous throng,
And frolic dance, and revelry, and song—
Fold your gay wings—repress your wonted fire—
And from your fav'rite seats awhile retire.
And thou—whose pow'rs sublimer thoughts impart,
Queen of the springs that move the human heart
With change alternate, at whose magic call
The swelling tides of passion rise or fall—
Thou too withdraw—for, 'midst thy lov'd abode,
With step more stern, a mightier power has trod.
Here, on this spot, to every eye confess,
Inrob'd with terrors stood the kingly guest;
Here, on this spot, death wav'd th' unerring dart,
And struck his noblest prize—an honest heart.

What wond'rous links the human feelings bind!
How strong the secret sympathies of mind!
As Fancy's pictur'd forms around us move,
We hope or fear, rejoice, detest, or love—
Nor heaves the sigh for selfish woes alone;
Congenial sorrows mingle with our own.
Hence, as the poet's raptur'd eye-balls roll,
The fond delirium seizes all his soul,
And, whilst his pulse concordant measures keeps,
He smiles in transport, or in anguish weeps.



P O E T R Y.

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But, ah! lamented shade! not thine to know
The anguish only of imagin'd woe:
Doom'd the lov'd partner of thy soul to mourn,
And fond parental ties untimely torn:
Then whilst thy bosom, lab'ring with its grief,
From fabled sorrows sought a short relief;
The fancied woes, too true to nature's tone,
Burst the slight barrier, and became thine own;
In mingled tides the swelling passions ran,
Absorb'd the actor, and o'erwhelm'd the man:
Martyr of sympathy! more sadly true
Than ever fancy feign'd, or poet drew!

Say why, by Heaven's acknowledg'd hand impress,
Such keen sensations actuate all the breast?
Why throbs the heart for joys that long have fled?
Why lingers hope around the silent dead?
Why spurns the spirit its encumbering clay,
And longs to soar to happier realms away?
Does Heaven, unjust, the fond desire instil
To add to mortal woes another ill?
Are there no beings of ethereal frame
That in soft whispers prompt the nightly dream?
Or, 'midst lone musings of remembrance sweet,
Inspire the secret wish—once more to meet?
There are—for, not by more determin'd laws
The sympathetic steel the magnet draws,
Than the freed spirit acts with strong controul
On its responsive sympathies of soul;
And tells, in characters of truth unfurl'd,
There is another and a better world.

Yet, whilst we sorrowing tread this earthly ball,
For human woes a human tear will fall.
Blest be that tear—who gives it, doubly blest—
That heals with balm the orphan's bleeding breast.
Not all that breathes in morning's genial dew
Revives the parent-plant where once it grew;
Yet may those dews, with timely nurture, aid
The infant flow'rets drooping in the shade,
Whilst mem'ry of try'd worth, and manners mild,
A father's virtues, still protect his child.

A LETTER *from the Keeper of a Circulating Library in an obscure
to the Keeper of a Circulating Library at a fashionable Watering P.*

WHILE you, my friend, in ———'s blissful bow'rs,
With joyful profit glad the smiling hours;
While fashionable crowds attend your will,
Your shew-glass empty, and your pockets fill;
O let compassion touch your tender mind
For one to shores less fortunate confin'd;
Think of the place to which I'm chain'd by fate,
And image (if you can) my cruel state!
For, here no beaux the library frequent,
Who purchase useless toys at cent. per cent.
In this dull town no belles at raffles shine;
O town unworthy of a shop like mine!
In vain the modish volumes I arrange,
And wait, all day, to give and to exchange;
In vain with Birmingham's gay wares I gild
My shining shelves, and see my shew-glass fill'd;
The stupor of the place confounds my care,
And skill like mine but labours to despair.
While thus my melancholy lot I mourn,
Hourly to thee my envious thoughts are borne;
While our poor nymphs, in vulgar dulness sunk,
Scarce know the far-fam'd title of "The Monk."
Your well-bred fair take each new tale to-bed,
And not a novel crowds your shelves unread.
Oft in my dreams, admiring, I survey
Your evening-shop with well-drest loungers gay;
I see the raffles press, by thousands, round;
I hear the die's still profitable sound:
Behind her counter, mark'd by nameless grace,
And matchless intrepidity of face,
My friend dispensing her rich wares I view,
Still swearing bad is good, and old is new:
While the kind purchasers, so civil grown,
Trust to her senses, and renounce their own.
O glorious scene! yes, soon my feet shall rove,
To realize the spectacle I love!
Thy friendly summons I'll with joy obey,
And taste the comforts of one social day.
Wednesday (kind Heav'n till then protract my date!)
Shall see me blest, and smiling at thy gate;
Meantime, no trifling customer shall fret;
Meantime, no duns alarm me, though they threat;
Each fear I'll hush, each sorrow I'll subdue,
And only think of happiness and you.

TIMES of EUROPE; *from the Imperial Epistle from Kien Long, Emperor of China, to George III. King of Great Britain.*

— **F**AR other scenes are near:
 Darkneſs and diſcontent, diſtruſt and fear,
 And brooding policy, in novel forms,
 Call o'er the deep of empire clouds and ſtorms.
 And wild thoſe ſtorms would rend Britannia's field,
 Should patriot bands the rod of faction wield,
 While law, religion, property, they ſeize,
 And ſenates tremble at their own decrees;
 Sweeping with Reformation's iron ſway
 They'd cruſh each land that ſcrupled to obey;
 From Splendour's robe each proud diſtinction wipe,
 And place a barren bauble in thy gripe.
 Then mitred father's, and the ermin'd peer,
 And anceſtry, and all to honour dear,
 The fond, well-earn'd, rewards of ancient worth,
 All, ſpirits diſembodied, leave the earth.
 Theſe are ſtate-blots, which, in their dread intent,
 Should be raſ'd out in their firſt parliament;
 For all empiricks, quacks of ſtate or church,
 Now hate all truths, but truths of great reſearch;
 They round their phraſe with twiſted nothings, call
 Sophiſtic pomp, and meaner minds appal:
 Then, unawares, the ſtrong concluſion draw,
 The maſter of the prince is maſter of the law.
 Nor Thou, in fancied ſtrength too ſafely wiſe
 Their baſe-born, dark original deſpiſe.
 Whence draws the ſun dire vapour? Whence conſpire
 The thund'rous tempeſt, and the lightning's fire?
 From lake and lazy pool, and weeds obſcene,
 The abode of putrid peſtilence unclean,
 The elemental fury from afar
 Collects, and ſcatters wide, ethereal war,
 Raging without confine, without controul;
 Ev'n Heav'n's own firmament oft ſeems to roll,
 And from the ſated momentaneous ſhock
 Eternal impreſs marks the riven rock;
 The arch of majeſty, the temple's dome,
 The pillar'd hall, the peaſant's low-rooſt home,
 Alike in undiſtinguiſh'd ruin fall,
 And ſhapeleſs deſolation equals all.
 Through Europe's bounds, 'tis her devoted age,
 Fires from within, and central thunders rage.

On Gallia's shore, I mark the unhallow'd power,
 Her godless regents feel the madd'ning hour,
 Dread architects of ruin and of crime,
 In revolution's permanence sublime,
 And cruel nonsense! O'er the astonish'd world
 The flag of dire Equality unfurl'd,
 Drizzling with blood of millions, streams in air,
 The scroll, *Fraternal Freedom, Death, Despair*.
 They pass; nor Rhine nor Rubicon they know,
 Torrents may roar, or tranquil streams may flow;
 In unappall'd protrusion, on they burst,
 All nations cursing, by all nations curst.
 Lo! Belgium yields to unresisted fate;
Within her ministers of terror wait:
 Nature, with rod petrific, smites the land,
 And binds the floods in adamant band,
 Till Gallia's chief, in right of William sways,
 And Freedom, once with life-drops bought, obeys.
 See where, dismember'd, trembling Spain resigns
 Golconda's radiance and Potosi's mines;
 The pillars of the eternal city bow,
 And the tiara from the pontiff's brow
 Drops to the dust; no more in Peter's fanes
 The consistorial brotherhood shall reign.
 Yet see: the turban nods, by factions torn:
 A length'ning, sad, and sullen sound is borne
 Around Sophia's hallow'd conscious walls,
 Mutt'ring the doom denounc'd; her crescent falls.
 Still view, in western climes, Death's palest horde
 With pestilence and slaughter marks his course;
 While dusky tribes, with more than maniac rage,
 Rending their brazen bonds, in war engage;
 For France still burns to make, with dire intent,
 Hell and this world one realm, one continent.
 Yet once attend, great Brunswick, nor in vain
 Hear thy imperial brother's closing strain;
 Thee from thy people may no thought divide!
 The statesman's rashness, or reformer's pride;
 Reason, and her fond virtues, still distrust;
 What but experience makes a kingdom just?
 Fix'd on her ancient base, let England rest,
 And public danger arm the public breast;
 On British sense depend. On foreign fame
 To proud Versailles the fatal stranger came,
 New law, new policy, new truth to tell;
 And by new maxims the vast fabric fell.
 Oh, should this nation slight her just alarms,
 Nor Gallie truths dread more than Gallie arms,

Thy diadem must fade; the Tyrian dye
 Sink in the scarlet of democracy:
 All dignities of brighter times will fail;
 No wisdom o'er the midnight-lamp grow pale,
 But knowledge, fancy, genius, all retire,
 And, faint and death-struck, learning will expire.
 Look round the world, there nothing shall be found
 But swords to guard, and ploughs to till, the ground.
 —Though *now* awhile, beneath the afflictive rod,
 Supernal power, may bid thy Albion nod,
 Humbl'd in due prostration may she bend,
 And her far-fam'd beneficence extend;
 Then, all her ancient energies, erect,
 Strength from herself and from her God expect,
 And, on her rocky ramparts bold, alone
 Maintain *her* laws, and vindicate *thy* throne.

ODE to APOLLO. *From the New Edition of Cowper's Poems.*

On an Ink-Glass dried in the Sun.

PATRON of all those luckless brains,
 That, to the wrong side leaning,
 Indite much metre with much pains,
 And little or no meaning.

Ah why, since oceans, rivers, streams,
 That water all the nations,
 Pay tribute to thy glorious beams,
 In constant exhalations;

Why, stooping from the noon of day,
 Too covetous of drink,
 Apollo, hast thou stol'n away
 A poet's drop of ink?

Upborne into the viewless air,
 It floats a vapour now,
 Impell'd through regions dense and rare,
 By all the winds that blow.

Ordain'd, perhaps, ere summer flies,
 (Combin'd with millions more)
 To form an iris in the skies,
 Though black and foul before.

Illustrious drop! and happy then
Beyond the happiest lot
Of all that ever pals'd my pen,
So soon to be forgot!

Phœbus, if such be thy design,
To place it in thy bow,
Give wit, that what is left may shine
With equal grace below.

VERSES to a Friend on his Marriage. By Mr. Rogers.

ON thee, blest youth! a father's hand confers
The maid thy earliest, fondest wishes knew.
Each soft enchantment of the soul is hers;
Thine be the joys to firm attachment due.

As on she moves, with hesitating grace,
She wins assurance from his soothing voice;
And, with a look the pencil could not trace,
Smiles through her blushes, and confirms the choice,

Spare the fine tremors of her feeling frame!
To thee she turns—forgive a virgin's fears!
To thee she turns with surest, tenderest claim;
Weakness that charms, reluctance that endears!

At each response the sacred rite requires,
From her full bosom bursts the unbidden sigh.
A strange mysterious awe the scene inspires;
And on her lips the trembling accents die.

O'er her fair face what wild emotions play!
What lights and shades in sweet confusion blend!
Soon shall they fly! glad harbingers of day,
And settl'd sunshine on her soul descend!

Ah soon, thine own confess, extatic thought!
That hand shall strew each stony path with flowers;
And thine blue eyes, with mildest lustre fraught,
Gild the calm current of domestic hours!

ELEGIAC BALLAD, on an Act of Parliament relating to Marriages.
By Sir William Temple.

WAKE, all you dead! what ho! what ho!
How soundly they sleep whose pillows lie low!

They mind not poor lovers, walking above,
On the decks of the world, in the storms of love.

No whisper, there, no glance, can pass,
Through wickets, or through panes of glass;
For the windows and doors are shut up and barr'd.—
Lie close in the church, and in the church-yard!

In every grave, make room! make room!
The world's at an end! we come! we come!

The state is, now, love's foe, love's foe;
Has seiz'd on his arms, his quiver, and bow;
Has pinion'd his wings, and fetter'd his feet;
Because he made way for lovers to meet.

But, oh! sad chance! the judge was old.
Hearts cruel grow when blood grows cold.
No man, being young, love's process would draw.
Ah! heavens! that love should be subject to law!

Lovers, go woo the dead, the dead!
Lie two in a grave! and to bed, to bed!

DRESS from the *Glacier Goddess* to Dr. Darwin. By Miss Williams.

NATIVE of that green isle, where Darwin waves
His magic wand o'er Nature's vernal reign,
Her airy essence, and her central caves,
Her fires electric, and her Nereid train.

Go, tell him, stranger, had his muse explor'd
My realms, new marvels had enchain'd her eye;
Go, tell him, in my sunless fanes are stor'd
Treasures no vulgar glance shall e'er descry.

Ye Nymphs of Fire! around your glowing brows
What lavish wreaths your poet loves to twine!
Know, partial bard! philosophy allows
That one bright chaplet might belong to mine!

Ah, why a vestal to a 'fiend'* transform,
Bid to my sleeps thy glitt'ring bands repair;
Direct, with cruel aim, their arrowy storm,
And change a goddess to the 'northern bear?'

* Botanic Garden, Cantu Isl. v. 442.

Stay thy rash steps! my potent hand impels
The rushing Avalanche to gulphs below!
I can transfix thee numb'd, in icy cells,
Or shroud thee in unfathom'd folds of snow!

Come not in hostile garb!—with softer art,
With deeper power, my yielding spirit seize,
Wake thy rich lyre, and melt my goad heart
With incense sweeter than the western breeze.

Thy muse shall mount my Lammer-Geyer's wing,
Pals o'er my untrod heights, with daring course,
While the cold genii of each new-born spring
For thee unlock the river's viewless source.

For thee my sylphs, with tender care, shall mark
The printless pathway of the secret rills;
And light, with lambent ray, the caverns dark
Where chemic nature mystic wealth distils.

For thee, my sylphs, in distant lands, shall trace,
Where, far diffus'd, my vivifying powers
Awake, ungrateful bard, in blushing grace,
To life and love, awake my wedded flowers.

For thee,—but ah, my pensive form he flies
For nymphs of golden rocks, and florid hue!
No charms have snow-white tints, or azure eyes.
—She wept, and, folded in a cloud, withdrew.

THE ENTAIL, a Fable. *From the Works of the Earl of Orford*

IN a fair summer's radiant morn,
A butterfly divinely born,
Whose lineage dated from the mud
Of Noah's or Deucalion's flood,
Long hov'ring round a perfum'd lawn,
By various gusts of odour drawn,
At last establish'd his repose
On the rich bosom of a rose.
The palace pleas'd the lordly guest;
What insect own'd a prouder nest?
The dewy leaves luxurious shed
Their balmy essence o'er his head,
And with their silken tap'stry fold
His limbs enthron'd on central gold.

He thinks the thorns embattled round
To guard his castle's lovely mound,
And all the bush's wide domain,
Subservient to his fancied reign.

Such ample blessings swell'd the fly!
Yet in his mind's capacious eye
He roll'd the change of mortal things,
To common fate of flies and kings.
With grief he saw how lands and honours
Are apt to slide to various owners;
Where Mowbrays dwelt how Grocers dwell,
And how cits buy what barons sell.
"Great Phœbus, patriarch of my line,
Avert such shame from sons of thine!
To them confirm these roofs," he said;
And then he swore an oath so dread,
The stoutest wasp that wears a sword,
Had trembled to have heard the word!
"If law can rivet down entails,
These manors ne'er shall pass to snails,
I swear"—and then he smote his ermine—
"These tow'rs were never built for vermin."

A Caterpillar grovel'd near,
A subtle slow conveyancer,
Who, summon'd, waddles with his quill
To draw the haughty insect's will.
None but his heirs must own the spot,
Begotten, or to be, begot:
Each leaf he binds, each bud he ties
To eggs of eggs of Butterflies.

When lo! how fortune loves to tease
Those who would dictate her decrees!
A wanton boy was passing by;
The wanton child beheld the fly,
And eager ran to seize the prey:
But, too impetuous in his play,
Crush'd the proud tenant of an hour,
And swept away the Mansion Flow'r.

Account of Books for 1798

An Account of the New South Wales on the Dispositions, &c. of the of that Country, added, some Part, Zealand; compiled from the MSS. of Lieutenant King. By David Esq. Judge-Advocate and Secretary of the Colony. Illustrated by Engravings. 1798. 4to.

FEW productions more naturally fix the attention of the generality of readers, than a well-written account of the foundation and progress of an infant colony. We are pleased with tracing new modes of life, divested of the forms which a long-established society imposes; and we become interested for those who are destined to encounter the dangers and difficulties, which are inseparable from attempts at introducing civilized establishments in the untrodden desert; or which is traversed only by untutored savages. The establishment of the English colony in New South Wales must have been attended with more than ordinary difficulties, arising from the character of those persons on whose exertions its success was to depend, and from the peculiar circumstances in which the new colonists were placed. Of such dangers

and difficulties, the copious before us affords a minute which will, no doubt, be by the public with that app to which the great industry curacy of the author entitled has written it in the manner journal, comprehending the factions of each month in der, and it is brought down the commencement of the in 1788, to the close of 1796. It is also illustrated chart of the three harbours, Bay; and by twenty-four engravings of views in different of the settlement.

Captain Collins went judge-advocate, with the which sailed for New South and he completed his voyage eight months and one week the 25th of January, 1788. Governor (captain Arthur Phillip) anchored in Port Jackson, the selected for the settlement.

The spot chosen for this was at the head of the colony a run of fresh water, which silently along through a vast wood, the stillness of which then, for the first time, creation, been interrupted by the rude sound of the labour and the downfall of its ancient inhabitants;—a stillness and tranquillity which, from that day, we

voice of labour, the camps and towns, and of its new possessors.' did not bring with them

changed by time or place,

y to have been wished ; were possible, that on fission of nature, as we one, in her simplest, we might not fully by the introduction of enefs, and immorality. ugh much to be wished, e expected ; the habits e not easily laid aside, ost we could hope in situation was to oppose onising arts of peace ion to the baneful influ- and immorality.

ening of this day the party that came round ply were assembled at here they had first land- orning, and on which a been purposely erected n jack displayed, when fired several volleys ; be- h the governor and the accompanied him drank of his majesty and the and success to the new e day, which had been fine, concluded with ival of the Sirius, and from Botany Bay,—thus the voyage with the fortune that had from cement been so con- their friend and compa-

nbarkation of the troops s took place from the ay until the whole were he confusion that ensued wondered at, when it is

considered, that every man stepped from the boat literally into a wood. Parties of people were every where heard and seen variously employed ; some in clearing ground for the different encampments ; others in pitching tents, or bringing up such stores as were more immediately wanted ; and the spot which had so lately been the abode of silence and tranquillity, was now changed to that of noise, clamour, and confusion : but after a time order gradually prevailed every where. As the woods were opened, and the ground cleared, the various encampments were extended, and all wore the appearance of regularity.

The public stock, consisting of one bull, four cows, one bul-calf, one stallion, three mares, and three colts (one of which was a stallion-colt) were landed on the east point of the cove, where they remained until they had cropped the little pasturage it afforded ; and were then removed to a spot at the head of the adjoining cove, that was cleared for a small farm, intended to be placed under the direction of a person brought out by the governor.

As soon as the hurry and tumult necessarily attending the disembarkation had a little subsided, the governor called in majesty's commission, appointing him to be his captain-general and governor-in-chief in and over the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, to be publicly read, together with the letters patent for establishing the courts of civil and criminal judicature in the territory ; the extent of which, until this publication of it, was but little known even among ourselves. It was now found to extend from Cape York (the extremity of the coast to the northward),

ward), in the latitude of 20 deg. 37 min. south, to the South Cape (the southern extremity of the coast); in the latitude of 43 deg. 39 min. south; and inland to the westward, as far as 135 degrees of east longitude, comprehending all the islands adjacent in the Pacific ocean, within the latitudes of the above-mentioned capes.

The thefts and other enormities committed by the convicts almost immediately on their being landed, soon shewed a necessity for establishing courts of judicature; the constitutions and functions of which are particularly described by our author; who held the appointment of judge-advocate of the settlement, and had also a warrant from the admiralty constituting him judge-advocate to the marine detachment.

About the middle of February lieut. King, of the *Sirius*, was sent off to Norfolk Island, where a settlement was to be formed, of which he was appointed superintendant and commandant.

The convicts at Sydney were now actively employed (by task-work) in clearing ground, and erecting buildings of various descriptions, and for sundry uses, among which was an observatory.

The latitude of the observatory was 33 deg. 52 min. 30 sec. S.

The longitude, from Greenwich, 151 deg. 19 min. 30 sec. E.

Governor Phillips, having been very much pressed for time when he first visited this harbour, had not thoroughly examined it. The completion of that necessary business was left to captain Hunter, who, with the first lieutenant of the *Sirius*, early in the month of February, made an accurate survey of it. It was then found to be far more ex-

tensive to the westward than was at first imagined, and captain Hunter described the country as wearing a much more favourable countenance toward the head or upper part, than it did immediately about the settlement. He saw several parties of the natives, and treating them constantly with good humour, they always left him with friendly impressions.

It was natural to suppose that the curiosity of these people would be attracted by observing, that, instead of quitting, we were occupied in works that indicated an intention of remaining in their country; but during the first six weeks we received only one visit, two men strolling into the camp one evening, and remaining in it for about half an hour. They appeared to admire whatever they saw, and, after receiving each a hatchet (of the use of which the eldest instantly and curiously shewed his knowledge, by turning up his foot, and sharpening a piece of wood on the sole with the hatchet), took their leave, apparently well pleased with their reception. The fishing boats also frequently reported their having been visited by many of those people when hauling the seine, at which labour they often assisted with cheerfulness, and in return were generally rewarded with part of the fish taken.

Every precaution was used to guard against a breach of this friendly and desirable intercourse by strictly prohibiting every person from depriving them of their spears, figgers, gum, or other articles which we soon perceived they were accustomed to leave under the rocks, or loose and scattered about upon the beaches. We had, however,

to believe, that these were first rendered fruitless by the ill conduct of a boat's crew, who, being engaged to one of the natives, we were told attempted to land in one of the coves at the lower part of the island, but were prevented, and driven off with stones by the natives. The party of them, consisting of eight or eighteen persons, some landed on the island,* and some on the shore. The people of the Sirius were employed in digging a garden, and with much labour, taking their opportunity, they had a shovel, a spade, and a pick-axe.

On their being fired at, the legs of one of the natives were shot off, but they carried off their tools.

The circumstances as these were, contributed to the termination of the friendship and understanding which had subsisted between us and the natives, and which governor Phillips had intended to improve whenever an opportunity offered. But it had been foreseen that this was unavoidably to happen: the natives were every where straggling, collecting animals and plants, and selling them to the people of the ships. At the same time curing spears, shields, and other articles, and other articles, and other articles, to the natives, to carry off; the loss of which must be attended with many inconveniences to the owners, as it is evident that they were the means whereby they obtained to procure their daily subsistence, although some of these had been punished for purchases of the convicts, the

practice was carried on secretly, and attended with all the bad effects which were to be expected from it. We also had the mortification to learn, that M. De la Peyrouse had been compelled to fire upon the natives, at Botany Bay, where they frequently annoyed his people who were employed on shore. This circumstance materially affected us, as those who had rendered this violence necessary, could not discriminate between us and them. We were, however, perfectly convinced that nothing short of the greatest necessity could have induced M. De la Peyrouse to take such a step, as we heard him declare, that it was among the particular instructions that he received from his sovereign, to endeavour, by every possible means, to acquire and cultivate the friendship of the natives of such places as he might discover or visit; and to avoid exercising any act of hostility upon them. In obedience to this humane command, there was no doubt but he forbore using force until forbearance would have been dangerous; and he had been taught a lesson at Maoun, one of the Isles des Navigateurs, that the tempers of savages were not to be trusted too far; for we were informed, that on the very day and hour of their departure from that island, the boats of the two ships, which were sent for a last load of water, were attacked by the natives with stones and clubs, and M. De l'Angle, the captain of the *Astrolabe*, with eleven officers and men, were put to death; those who were so fortunate as to get off in the small boats that attended on the watering launches (which were destroyed)

* Since known by the name of Garden Island.

escaped with many wounds and contusions, some of which were not healed at the time of their relating to us this unfortunate circumstance. It was conjectured, that some one of the seamen, unknown to the officers, must have occasioned this outrage, for which there was no other probable reason to assign, as the natives, during the time the ships were at the island, had lived with the officers and people on terms of the greatest harmony. And this was not the first misfortune that those ships had met with during their voyage; for on the north-west coast of America they lost two boats with their crews, and several young men of family, in a surf.

We have now seen our countrymen fairly settled in their new domain, and shall therefore content ourselves in the remainder of our account of the present volume, merely to notice a few of the most remarkable transactions. The work is far too copious to admit of any satisfactory analysis, that could possibly be brought within the limits of our account.

The most striking parts of the narrative for some time are composed of contests with the natives, in which many of the convicts were wounded, and some lost their lives; but the captain seems to be of opinion, that the provocation was generally given by our people. The frequent offences and punishment of the convicts also occupy much of the narrative.

In November a new settlement was established at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, and named Rose-Hill.

To a large bay on the north shore, contiguous to Sydney Cove, go-

vernor Phillips gave the name of Neutral Bay.

Early in the month of 1789, and throughout its course, the people wholely called them down the harbor reported, that they found, in excavations of the rock, or upon the beaches and points of different coves which they had in, the bodies of many wretched natives of this country. The cause of this mortality remained unknown until a family was brought up, and the disorder was pronounced to have been the small pox. It was not a desirable circumstance to introduce a disease into the colony, which was attended with such fatal violence among the natives of the country; but saving the lives of any of the people was an object of no importance, as the knowledge of humanity, and the benefits we might render them, was what was hoped, do away the sufferings they had received. Two elderly men, a boy, and a girl were brought up, and placed in separate huts at the hospital. The men were too far overcome with disease to get the better of it, but the children did well from the moment of their coming ashore. From the native who refused to be vaccinated, we understand that he had been swept off by the scourge, and that others, who had fled into the interior of the country. Whether the disease ever appeared among the natives could not be discovered from him or from the children. It was certain that they had the name (gal-gal-la); a circumstance which seemed to indicate acquaintance with it.

native boy and girl, who recovered from the small-pox was taken to live with the ergyman's wife, and the Mr. White, the surgeon, for his attention during he seemed to be much

the eruptions of this disease upon the children, belonging to the Supply, a North America, having seen them, was seized with small-pox and died; but its effects were not experienced by any white person of the age, although there were several young children in it at

the first hour of the introduction of the boy and girl into the settlement, it was feared that the boy, who had been so instructed in bringing them in, and in attending to them during the small-pox, was excited the admiration of the people, one that witnessed it, attacked by the same disease, his person was found covered with traces of its ravages, and frequently left behind, as the fears of every one were excited; he fell a victim to the disease, in eight days after he was taken with it, to the great regret of every one who had witnessed a little of the savage was

his manner, and his conversation was fascinating. He was docile, affable, and truly repentant.

The frequent reduction of the settlement in this work, and the scarcity of provisions, the mind of the people directed for contemplation, in five or six years, we often find the people

reduced to such an allowance of food as was barely sufficient to keep soul and body together; and, from the failure, by accident or other causes, of arrivals from England, the continuance even of that scanty allowance for a week longer was sometimes doubtful. Added to the inadequacy of the supply for fair consumption, great havoc was at some times made in the stores by armies of rats, and at others by the depredations of the dishonest and dishonest.

Among the most striking traits in the conduct of this settlement, we observe the attention of Governor Phillips to the morals and manner of the convicts; the promptitude with which he always cherished and rewarded the smallest advances towards reformation; and with what delicacy he brought himself to sanction capital punishment, where repentance, or probability of amendment, could be discerned. His benevolence showed itself in a thousand instances. But perhaps in none more clearly than in times of scarcity: on one occasion, we find that he gave up 3000 lbs. of flour, his private property, declaring, that he wished not to see any thing more at his table than the ration which was received in common from the public store, without any distinction of persons; and to this ration he usually added a small quantity of capital food, saying that if a convict complained, he might be sent to the work-house, but that it was not the duty of Government to starve.

On the 1st of April, 1791, the settlement received the provisions for the year, and for the first time, in the history of the colony, the provisions for the year were not exhausted. The provisions for the year were not exhausted. The provisions for the year were not exhausted.

pork; the two pounds of pork, when boiled, from the length of time it had been in store, shrunk away to nothing; and, when divided among seven people for their day's sustenance, barely afforded three or four morsels to each. What a ration for a labouring man! The inevitable consequences of this scarcity of provisions ensued: labour stood nearly suspended, for want of energy to proceed; and the countenances of the people plainly bespoke the hardships they underwent. A female convict, coming from Rose-Hill was robbed of her week's provisions; and, as it was impossible to replace them from the public store, she was left to subsist on what she could obtain from the bounty of others, who, though almost famish'd themselves, commiserated her situation.

Another female convict occasioned her own death, by overloading her stomach with flour and greens, of which she made a mess during the day, and ate heartily: but, not being satisfied, she ate in the night, eagerly finished it, and died in consequence.

On the 12th of May, a man dropped down at the store, whither he had repaired with others to receive his day's sustenance. Fainting with hunger, he was carried to the hospital, where he died the next morning. On being opened, his stomach was found quite empty. It appeared, that not having any morsel of his own wherein to cook his provisions, nor a share in any, he was frequently compelled, short as his allowance for the day was, to give a part of it to any one who would supply him with a vessel to cook his victuals; and at those times when he did not choose to

afford this deduction, he was forced to eat his rice and provisions undressed, which brought on indigestion, and at length him.

On the 7th of September, nor Phillips was wounded by the natives, who, in a contest mistook the intentions of the nor. The latter, meaning particular notice of this man, pressed forward to meet him, but out both his hands. The nor, not understanding this civility perhaps thinking that he was to seize him as a prisoner, and spear from the graps with him and fixing it on his throwing, in an instant darted it at the nor. The spear entered above the collar-bone, and been discharged with such force that the barb of it came out on the other side. Fortunately find that the spear being cast his excellency was only temporarily disordered by the accident.

On the 3d of November, three warrants of emancipation sealed the seal of the terror of which was in favour of whose name will be familiar of our readers; a man who author tells us, "whatever have been his conduct in large in society, had here demeaned himself with the propriety, but had rendered special services to the colony—Barrington. He came out Active; on his arrival, the nor employed him at Toon and in a situation which was to attract the envy and hate the convicts, in proportion might be vigilant and inflexible. He was first placed as a scribe, and shortly after as a

man; in which situation diligent, sober, and impartial had rendered himself so serviceable, that the governor resolved to draw him from the class of convicts; and, with the view of his emancipation, he granted of thirty acres of land in an eligible situation near Sydney.* Here was not only

reward for past good conduct, but a stimulant to a continuance of it. Barrington found himself obliged to the governor's liberality, not so absolutely free to return to England at his own will, yet enjoying the immunity of a free man, a settler, and a citizen, in whose integrity and fidelity was placed."

On the 11th of December, in the year 1791, the governor Phillips quitted the colony, in the Atlantic transport, and the care of the government devolved on Francis B. as lieutenant-governor.

The gentleman left the settlement on the 15th of November, and directed the command of the colony, *pro tempore*, by the highest in rank then on the spot, captain William Paterson, the New South Wales

or Hunter arrived in the colony on the 7th of September, and took on him the government of the settlement on the 1st of the same month.

If our readers will recollect when governor Phillips returned to England he was accompanied by two natives of New South Wales; their names, we find, were Ben-nil-long and Yem-me-ra-

wan-nie; "two men (says our author) who were much attached to his person, and who withstood, at the moment of their departure, the distress of their wives, and the dismal lamentation of their friends."

Of the former of those natives, we find a very neatly engraved portrait: and on this man's return to his own country, in company with governor Hunter, captain Collins makes the following remarks:

"On his first appearance, he conducted himself with a polished familiarity toward his sisters and other relations; but to his acquaintance he was distant, and quite the man of consequence. He declared, in a tone and with an air that seemed to expect compliance, that he should no longer suffer them to fight, and cut each other's throats, as they had done; that he should introduce peace among them, and make them love each other. He expressed his wish, that when they visited him at Government-house they would contrive to be somewhat more cleanly in their persons, and less coarse in their manners; and he seemed absolutely offended at some little indelicacies which he observed in his sister Car-rang-ar-rang, who came in such haste from Botany-Bay, with a little nephew on her back, to visit him, that she left all her habiliments behind her.

"Ben-nil-long had certainly not been an inattentive observer of the manners of the people among whom he had lived; he conducted himself with the greatest propriety at table, particularly in the observance of those attentions which were chiefly requisite in the presence of

* "He was afterwards sworn in as a peace officer."

proper. His dress appeared to be an object of no small concern with him; and every one who knew him before he left the country, and who saw him now, pronounced, without hesitation, that Ben-nil-long had not any desire to renounce the habits and comforts of the civilised life which he appeared so readily and so successfully to adopt.

“His inquiries were directed, immediately on his arrival, after his wife, Go-roo-bar-roo-too-lo; and her he found with Caruey. On producing a very fashionable rose-coloured petticoat and jacket, made of a coarse stuff, accompanied with a gypsy bonnet of the same colour, she deserted her lover, and followed her former husband. In a few days, however, to the surprize of every one, we saw the lady walking unincumbered with clothing of any kind, and Ben-nil-long was missing. Caruey was sought for; and we heard that he had been severely beaten at Rose Bay by Ben-nil-long, who retained so much of our customs, that he made use of his fists instead of the weapons of his country, to the great annoyance of Caruey, who would have preferred meeting his rival fairly in the field, armed with the spear and the club. Caruey being much the younger man, the lady, every inch a woman, followed her inclination, and Ben-nil-long was compelled to yield her without any farther opposition. He seemed to have been satisfied with the beating he had given Caruey, and hinted that, resting for the present without a

wife, he should look about and at some future period better choice.

“His absences from the governor's house now became frequent, and little attended to. When he went out, he usually left his behind, resuming them care of his return, before he made to the governor.”

In January, 1796, “*for a more decent class of persons and female, having some time obtained permission to play at a play-house*” at Sydney, it was opened on Saturday, the 16th, in the management of John Sparrow, the play of *The Revenge* for the entertainment of *The Hol* had fitted up the house with more theatrical propriety than had been expected, and the management was far above the rest. Their motto was modestly chosen — “We cannot guarantee success, but will endeavour to serve it.” Of their dramatic greater part was made of some veteran articles from the theatre were among the made their appearance.

“At the licensing of the theatre they were informed of the slightest impropriety was noticed, and a repetition of the banishment of their the other settlements: however, more dangerous improprieties being committed of the audience than by themselves. A seat in the gallery, which was by far

* “The building cost upwards of one hundred pounds. The names of the principal performers were, H. Green, Sparrow (the manager), William Fowkes, G. William Chapman, and Mrs. Davis. Of the men, Green best deserved the name of actor.”

the house, as likely to be exerted to, was to be pro-one shilling. In the paythis price for admission, was observable, which in not well be prevented; a shilling, as much flour, sh meat or spirits, as the would take for that sum, paid at the gallery door. ared that this, like gamould furnish another in-to rob; and some of the he convicts, even on the opportunities, looked on, ouse as a certain harvest not by picking the pock-audience of their pursesatches, but by breaking houses while the whole ight be enjoying themhe gallery. This actually on the second night of ing."

ch, 1796, we hear againlong, who occasionally he habits of civilized life, tive nudity went for a into the woods with his " He now set in worl, id had a contest with his nd, Cole-be, in which he so much the sufferer, that wounds were healed he with any pleasure to himr at the governor's table. ication was accompanied quell, that his clothes, had left behind him when way, might be sent him, with some victuals, of was much in want.

s coming among us again, ed with a wound on his rich had divided the up- id broke two of the teeth w. His features, never ing, now seemed out of

all proportion, and his pronunciation was much altered. Finding himself badly received among the females (although improved, by his travels, in the little attentions that are supposed to have their weight with the sex), and not being able to endure a life of celibacy, which had been his condition from the day of his departure from this country until nearly the present hour, he made an attack upon his friend's favourite, Boo-re-a, in which he was not only unsuccessful, but was punished for his breach of friendship, as above related, by Cole-be, who sarcastically alluded him, "if he meant that kind of conduct to be a specimen of English manners?"

On the 29th of September, 1796, our author left Port Jackson, for England, and his journal concludes with the following paragraph:

"The account of the English colony of New South Wales must here be closed, for a time, the writer being embarked in the *Britannia*, on his return to England. On reviewing the paper he has written, the question involuntarily arises in his mind, In what other colony, under the British government, has a narrator of its annals had such circumstances to record? No other colony was ever established under such circumstances. He has, it is true, occasionally had the gratification of recording the return of principle in some, whose want of that ingredient, so necessary to society, had sent them thither; but it has oftener been his task to show the predilection for immorality, perseverance in dissipation, and inveterate propensity to vice, which prevailed in many others. The difficulty, under such disadvantages, of establishing the blessings of a regu-

lar and civil government must have occurred to every well-informed mind that has reflected on our situation. The duties of a governor, of a judge-advocate, and of other magistrates and civil officers, could not be compared with those in other countries. From the disposition to crimes, and the incorrigible characters of the major part of the colonists, an odium was, from the first, illiberally thrown upon the settlement; and the word "Botany Bay" became a term of reproach that was indiscriminately cast on every one who resided in New South Wales. But let the reproach light on those who have used it as such. These pages were written to demonstrate, that the bread of government has not been eaten in idleness by its different officers; and that if the honour of having deserved well of one's country be attainable by sacrificing a good name, domestic comforts, and dearest connections, in her service, the officers of this settlement have justly merited that distinction."

The next article in the volume presents us with the particulars of the state of Norfolk Island, drawn up from the papers of lieutenant-governor King; to which is added, some account of New Zealand, comprizing much curious and useful information.

To readers in general, our author's copious Appendix will probably be the most interesting part of his work. He seems to have thought it expedient to keep his remarks on the habits, customs, &c. of the natives, unmingled with the transactions of the English settlers; and, in our opinion with great judgement, has reserved what pe-

culiarly regarded the island a separate discussion.

The Appendix is divided into twelve parts, which treat of, 1. Government and Religion; 2. Habits and Appearance; 3. Habits and Manners; 4. Mode of Living; 5. Commerce and Marriage; 6. Customs and Manners; 7. Superstition; 8. Diseases; 9. Property; 10. Dispositions; 11. Funeral Ceremonies; and 12. Language.

Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford; with his Correspondence, and other papers, never before published. By William Coxe, M. A. F. R. S. 4to. 3 vol. 1798.

IT can scarcely be necessary to us to make any general introductory remarks on the contents of these volumes. The importance of the period, of which the date the history, is sufficient to attest; and its near approach to our own times renders the authentic documents respecting it more than usually interesting. In the person of the author of the work, which is so generally known in the literary world, and his reputation so well established, that we only observe that this paper will procure for him as much fame, on account of the talents and abilities which it exem-

The first of these volumes consisting of nearly 800 pages contains the memoirs, and other volumes contain the correspondence. The subject of the work, comprising Walpole's life of 69 years

ration of 27, is divided, oxo, into the following
ods.—From his birth to
on of George I. 1676-
hence to the commence-
he South-Sea scheme in
hence to the death of
in 1727.—From the ac-
George II. to the refig-
lord Townshend, 1727-
hence to the dissolution
ament in 1734.—Thence
th of queen Caroline in
hence to the resignation
rt Walpole in 1742; and
his death in 1745. The
l other documents con-
the second and third vo-
also, for the facility of re-
vided into eight periods;
to the subjects of the
ing periods in the narra-

refatory explanation of
stances which led him to
taking, Mr. Coxe makes
lay of the ample unpub-
rials which have enabled
eating the reigns of the
cond kings of the house
er, to trace motives of
known to former histo-
to place, in a new light,
n and domestic tra-
ie cabinet. The papers
to the different branches
lpolo and Townshend fa-
rally make the principal
the list; but, anxious to
who opposed, as well as
supported, the measures
rt, Mr. Coxe applied for
ed communications of the
Middleton, Melcombe,
nont papers. These he
d as he has found them,
ig a single invective, but
e reader to judge be-

tween the partial eulogiums of Her-
vey and the acrimonious reproaches
of Bolingbroke.

Of printed authorities, Mr. Coxe
says that he has principally consulted
Tindal's, or rather Birch's continu-
ation of Rapin. He regards Smol-
lett as a careless or partial writer,
who appears never to have exam-
ined the journals, and but super-
ficially to have perused the parlia-
mentary debates. Bulliam he thinks
a copyist of Smollett as to acts; al-
though differing from him in specu-
lations. Mr. Coxe has not relied
on either as an authority.

In examining the Walpole and
Orford papers, the author finds
convincing proof of the authen-
ticity and general accuracy of
Chandler's parliamentary proceed-
ings. From the year 1735, the
speeches in parliament were given
in the Gentleman's Magazine, by
Guthrie, and in the London Maga-
zine, by Gordon, both of whom
constantly attended in the gallery
of the house, and received infor-
mation from members. From the
year 1740, many of the debates in
the Gentleman's Magazine were
written by Dr. Johnson. His bio-
graphers, prone to credulity and
wonder, have represented these
speeches as fictitious; and Johnson
is said to have confessed that they
were chiefly the work of his own
imagination: but the truth is, as
Mr. Coxe asserts, that 'Johnson
constantly received notes and heads
of the speeches from persons em-
ployed by Cave, and particularly
from Guthrie.'—The present bi-
shop of Salisbury, adds Mr. Coxe,
'recollects that he has seen several
of these notes, which Guthrie com-
municated to him on the very day
on which he obtained them.'

Of this vast mass of materials, printed and in manuscript, the author appears to us to have made a very judicious use. Walpole's speeches in parliament indeed, as well as those of his opponents, are given at greater length than is warranted by the example of the best modern historians: but it must be remembered, that the present memoirs are intended not merely to relate the general history of sir Robert's administration, but to display the character of the man; his prudence, his sagacity, his passionate love of peace, and his unwearied exertions, both in and out of parliament, for preserving "that inestimable blessing." If the observation, therefore, stigmatising Thucydides, that "in his work more is said than done," be, in some measure, applicable to Mr. Coxe, let it not be forgotten, that the latter is also deserving of a place among those whom the Greeks distinguished as pragmatic historians; chiefly because the speeches, interwoven in their narratives, exhibited the practice, as well as the theory, of public business; illustrated the conduct of parties; explained the obstacles which lay in the way of great designs; and exemplified the manner in which those obstacles might be encountered and surmounted.

The first period of the history is from the year 1676 to 1714, which includes an account of lord Orford's family. He was the eighteenth male, in a lineal descent from the conquest, of a respectable family, which took its surname from the town of Walpole, in Norfolk. He was the third son of Robert Walpole, esq. and was born the 26th of August, 1676, at Houghton. He received the first rudiments of

learning at a private school at Muffingham, in Norfolk, completed his education on education at ~~St. John's~~ ^{St. John's} College, Cambridge. On the April, 1693, he was scholar of King's College bridge, but resigned his place on the 25th of May, 1693, coming the heir of his father by the death of his elder brother. On leaving the university turned home, and applied to pursuits which had gone to learning or politics. 30th of July, 1700, he was daughter of sir John Sturt, mayor of London, a woman of exquisite beauty, and accomplished manners; and the union London succeeded the most employments of the country after his marriage his father and he inherited the family the rent-roll of which 2000*l.* a year.

On the death of his father elected member for Castlemartin and sat for that borough in short parliaments, which in the two last years of the reign of king William. He became an active member, particularly what respected the country folk, and joined himself to the party, to which he adhered till the death of his father. On the accession of Anne he was again returned for Castle Rising, which he represented until he was admitted into the peerage. He now became a conspicuous figure in the commons, and was noticed by Godolphin and the duke of Devonshire. In 1705 he, was of the whig party, was brought into office as one of the council of George of Denmark, lord admiral of England. In the

instrumental in reconciling Philip to the whigs, and succeeded Sir John, afterwards Bolingbroke, as secretary on the recommendation of Marlborough. On the death of Sir Thomas Lyttleton he was appointed treasurer of the Admiralty office, for a short time, and then that of secretary at

he was a manager for the interest of Sacheverel, and conducted that imprudent business in the house of commons. One of the events of this trial was that what was expected, viz. the ministry, in consequence of the intrigues and cabals, was soon dissolved. Mr. Walpole might have been removed from his office, to which he was solicited by Harley; but every advance made towards that was treated with contempt and thrown out against him. His fall was the new ministry's hostility to him, that led to his removal from his office, and the removal of the navy several of his friends were committed.

Opposition to the new ministry was so violent and determined that it was thought advisable to remove him by any means. Sir Robert Walpole, and Bromley, a tory, declared, that his expulsion was *unum necessarium*, as he could not carry on the business. He suffered to continue in office. "It is no wonder," says Mr. Coxe, "that a man, who could command the House, should find a plausible pretext for laying a charge of venality against him for his conduct in Scotland, while

he was secretary at war. They accused him of having taken in two contracts, two notes of hand, one for 500 guineas, the other for 500*l.* the first of which had been paid, and a receipt given in his name, and of the other 400*l.* was paid. It appeared, on examination of the witnesses on oath, that the contractors, rather than admit into their partnership Robert Mann, agent for Walpole, who, according to the tenor of the original agreement, reserved a share for a friend to have the benefit of a fifth part, if not redeemed by the contractors with a sum of money, had preferred paying the 500 guineas and 500*l.* and that Mann had received the money for the first note, and had obtained the second note as a deposit for the sum specified to be paid.

In consequence of these reports, Walpole was heard in his own defence, though no particulars of his speech are preserved in the proceedings of parliament: after he had withdrawn, a warm debate took place, which lasted till past ten at night. His friends, on this occasion, supported him with so much zeal, that the house was divided four times in the same sitting; and the ministers, who carried all political questions in this session with only a trifling opposition, gained the motions for his condemnation and expulsion by small majorities. On the first division, in which Pultney (then his intimate friend, afterwards his most bitter opponent) was teller, to leave out the words "and notorious corruption," was negatived by a majority of 52. The main question passed in the affirmative by 57. The motion for committing him to the Tower by

only 12; and his expulsion was decreed by 92. These small majorities sufficiently prove, either that Walpole possessed great personal influence in the house; or, that many of the tories considered his accusation a scandalous prosecution, and would not give their votes against him. The house, however, resolved, "That Robert Walpole, esquire, was guilty of a high breach of trust and notorious corruption; that he should be committed prisoner to the Tower of London;" and on a subsequent motion, which was carried only by a majority of 20 votes, "That he should be expelled."

On the next morning, Walpole surrendered himself a prisoner, and was committed to the Tower. It was expected that he would have petitioned, and submitted himself to the censure of the house; but he refused making any concession, which would imply a consciousness of guilt, and he therefore remained a prisoner until the prorogation of parliament. In the mean time, a new writ being issued for Lynn, he was rechosen for that borough; but a petition being preferred against the return by Samuel Taylor, the opposing candidate, the commons resolved, "that, having been expelled this house for a high breach of trust in the execution of his office, and notorious corruption, when secretary at war, he was incapable of being re-elected a member to serve in the present parliament."

While he remained a prisoner, he was considered as a martyr to the cause of the whigs, and repeatedly visited by persons of the highest distinction and abilities; particularly by the duke and dukes of Marlborough, Godolphin, Sunderland,

Somers, and Pultney, and ment exhibited the appearance of a crowded levee.

During his confinement, he had sufficient leisure to compose and judicious vindication of himself, which was published in a Letter from a Tory of Parliament to his Friend in the Country." In this mass he fully justifies himself, and to evidence taken upon the two principal charges of breach of trust, and not

reception. The session was prolonged beyond the usual time for the return of parliament, in which he was not returned until the 8th of July, 1719. The remainder of this first period of his life was employed in what otherwise opposing the nation in every way which offered.

The second period of his life, with the accession of George I. in 1714, and ends with the commencement of the South-Sea Bubble in 1720. On the elevation of a new sovereign, the whigs were expelled their opponents took their places, and Mr. Walpole was appointed paymaster of the forces. The minister, who in this period took the lead, was viscount Townshend.

With this minister Mr. Walpole acted for two years, and, that busy period, was very much against the ministers of the years of queen Anne. He took up the report of the secret committee, was the chief manager of the impeachments, and, on the 1st of October, 1715, was a first lord commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

1716, the famous separation was passed; a measure which is supposed to have had the approval of the great lord Somers. The order of the time of the appointment of lord Townsend was with the intrigues of the Kendal, and some German came over with the king, with intolerable rapacity and difference of opinion took place between lord Townsend, which ended in the dismissal of the latter.

The nomination of lord Townsend increased the discontent, and alarm of the ministers, who prevailed on the king to accept the office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, but without success from him any cordial support. He was soon afterwards removed from his situation. On the death of sir Robert Walpole, a total change in the administration. The resigners immediately became oppositionists, and the king's influence the king, a measure supported by the court, was rejected.

The third period of Mr. Coxe's history is from the year 1720 to 1727, and includes the history of the progress of the South Sea bubble, which occasioned so much alarm and confusion in the kingdom.

In the settling this bubble, sir Robert Walpole was appointed, and, in the progress of the administration, he came into administration of the forces. His policy in this important crisis was firm, and conciliating, and his influence was universally acknowledged. On the death of the king, and the accusation against the duke of Ripperda, the re-establishment

of the duke of Ripperda took place; the former as secretary of state, and the latter as first lord of the treasury. The king appears to have had so firm a reliance on sir Robert, that, on an attempt to remove him, he declared, he had once parted with him against his inclination, but that he would never part with him again so long as he was willing to serve him. In this period Atterbury's plot occurred, of which a distinct account is given. In 1724, sir Robert Walpole was created a knight of the bath, and in 1726 was installed a knight of the garter. The intrigues of the court during this time are minutely detailed, and the return of lord Bolingbroke, and his efforts to supplant his antagonist, the minister, form not the least interesting part of this work. These are followed by an accurate report of the proceedings relative to Wood's halfpence, the simple narrative of which, stripped of the exaggerated dress in which the malignant wit of Swift has invested it, is reduced to a short compass.

The remainder of this period is employed in relating the tumults in Scotland, the treaties of Vienna and Hanover, and their consequences; the cabals of the duchess of Kendal and lord Bolingbroke to remove Walpole, with the death of the king.

The fourth period comprehends the history of the minister from the year 1727 to 1730, and includes his confirmation in his office by the new king; a character of sir Spencer Compton; the treaty of Seville; the claims of Spain for the restoration of Gibraltar; the history of the duke of Ripperda; and the disagreement

agreement of Townshend and Walpole, which ended in the retirement of the former.

The fifth period includes the transactions of four years, from 1730 to 1734, and contains accounts subsequent to the treaty of Seville; the origin and progress of the misunderstanding between the minister and Pultney; the state of the sinking fund, and the alienation of it; the excise-scheme, and the arguments for and against it, both in and out of parliament; and the state of foreign affairs during that time.

The sixth period of this work includes the transactions between the years 1734 to 1737, and comprehends the state of foreign affairs, and of the complicated negotiations carried on at that period; the riots at Edinburgh; the murder of captain Porteus, and the proceedings in consequence thereof; sir John Bernard's scheme for the reduction of interest; on the licentiousness of the stage; and the origin and progress of the playhouse-bill. In this detail we observe some inaccuracies. This is followed by a copious and interesting account of the origin and progress of the misunderstanding between the king and the prince of Wales, and concludes with a circumstantial narrative of the illness and death of the queen, and anecdotes relative to her.

The seventh period is not the least important series of the present work. It comprehends the events which too place from the death of the queen to the resignation of sir Robert in 1742, and includes a narrative of the leading circumstance which brought on the war with Spain; debates on a proposed reduction of the army; the prohibi-

tion of printing the debate of captain Jenkins; the convention, and the debates; the secession of the minor opposition of the duke of an account of him; the declaration of war; the division of the cabinet, and the offer of him to resign in consequence. contains accounts of the of parliament; and of the the seceders; the efforts of the opposition; and the embarrassments of Walpole; the state of foreign affairs; the invasion of Sicily; motion for the removal of the king; and the conduct of Shippen and others on that

Foreign affairs, and particularly those relating to Austria, and the period is wound up with circumstances which led to measures which brought about the resignation of the minister, created earl of Orford on 10th of February, 1742, to which he quitted his office.

The dismissal of the king had been against the opinion of the sovereign, and we accord that his influence still remained he continued to be concerned in most affairs of importance remaining part of the work. The public transactions from the resignation of sir Robert to the time of his death, in 1742, concludes with a recapitulation of the principles of Walpole's administration; his public character of his publications; his private character, in the several appearances, dress, address, temper, gaiety, conversation, unreservedness, protection, hospitality, dissipation, love of field-sports, &c.

of men of letters, and
 irement.
 , on the whole, fur-
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 uced; many facts are
 light; and many cir-
 cums which hitherto have been
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 of our day, becomes more
 to be known by every
 every lover of his
 o enjoys the blessings
 of a free constitution.

*Edmund Burke, compre-
 hensively and impartial Account of
 his private and political Efforts;
 with a History of the Conduct and
 of his most eminent Ad-
 juncts, and Opponents,
 Bisset, L. L. D. 8vo.*

volume, we expressed
 satisfaction with Mr.
 : Life of Burke, and
 and in the present work
 is announced as about
 at more has been done
 in supplying the rational curi-
 ous reader without disqui-

ing him with the splenetic and per-
 sonal abuse which disgraced the
 former work. Dr. Bisset may pos-
 sibly be accused of running into
 the opposite extreme; at all events,
 it is the least blameable error.

Having, under the head of Cha-
 racters, in this volume, so amply
 abridged the leading features of Mr.
 Burke's public and private life, we
 shall content ourselves with offering
 a few observations with respect to
 the work itself as a literary produc-
 tion.

Considering it, therefore, in this
 view, perhaps it does not add much
 to the doctor's former reputation,
 yet it possesses considerable merit.
 Though what may properly be
 called the life of Burke is involved
 in this composition with a great
 variety of extraneous matter, yet
 that matter is frequently amusing
 and instructive; and, taken all to-
 gether, it affords something like a
 general idea of our history, during
 the period which it comprehends.
 Throughout the volume, indeed, we
 meet with the strongest proofs not
 only that the doctor has attentively
 studied whatever relates to the im-
 mediate subject of which he treats,
 but that he possesses a very con-
 siderable fund of general observa-
 tion. The perusal of his book
 would however have been pro-
 ductive of more pleasure if it dis-
 played less of a studied phraseology.

Of his learning, and of his criti-
 cal skill, the doctor also seems too
 profuse: the analysis of Cicero's
 eloquence, and the comparison of
 it with that of Mr. Burke, might
 have been spared; and we cannot
 help thinking that his frequent re-
 view of the state of letters, at dif-
 ferent periods, seems in a biogra-
 pher rather an encroachment on the
 province

province of the historian; and more calculated to display his own knowledge than to illustrate his subject. Without imputing this design to Dr. Biliot, however, we will only farther remark, that had he appeared less learned, and been more simple, in this composition, it would probably have become a much greater favorite with the public.

A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World; in which the Coast of North-West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed. Undertaken, by his Majesty's Command, principally with a View to ascertain the Existence of any navigable Communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; and performed in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in the Discovery Ship of War, and armed Tender Chatham, under the Command of Captain George Vancouver. 4to, 3 Vols. 1795.

THE advantages of a far-trade with China, from the western coasts of North America, though for a considerable length of time known to the Russians, were very little understood and wholly unimproved by other European nations, before the voyage of captain Cook to those parts. The information obtained by that excellent navigator not only encouraged mercantile expeditions from most maritime countries, but revived the expectations of those who were advocates for the supposed existence of a north-west passage through America; and these expectations were strengthened by subsequent discov-

eries, attributed to some late enterprising adventurer examine into the truth of; well as of the more early; and to complete a survey western coast of North A from the latitude of 30° N north, with the additional of executing the articles of convention made between the and the Spanish courts, re Nootka Sound, were the objects of the expedition; the narrative is now before. The voyage had been planned long before the time of the preparations for it had been some time before these disputes between the courts of London and Madrid, arose, and was not till the adjustment of them take place.

The ill health of the late Vancouver, for some time prior to his decease, is assigned as the cause of the publication being delayed after the return of the ships. His brother Mr. Johnston, has performed the editorial part; and he lays before the public, in an advertisement to the first volume, the state of the work when the indisposition of his brother rendered him incapable of continuing his attention to it. In this advertisement, it appears that the first and second volumes (the introduction excepted) are printed to the 25th page of the third were then printed, and he gives his examination. He prepared the introduction, the farther part of his journal, the first of the last volume; which comprehended the whole of his philosophical discoveries.

In the introduction is an account of the equipment of the ships, and of the admiralty in-

th, 1791, under which over failed. By these is directed to proceed to the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific-ocean, there to the ensuing winter; of which it was intended should be joined by dispatched from England to him the king's ing the possessions on America that were to his majesty's subjects, he convention above-ut, (say the instructions such orders should be previous to the end 1792, you are not to n at the Sandwich to proceed, in such may judge most expectation of the coast ed," &c.

ge of the instructions strong hopes were communication being between the Atlantic-sea, west of America. liberal conduct and the cess of communication to be observed to vessels which might be g to other nations. It d that the proposed occupy two summers of America; and in which was ordered to Horn, it was recommended, to examine ast of South America, the south point of the loe, in latitude 41° no cause of discontent int might be given to the commander was d that, in the execution, he should count (distress excep-

ted) touch at any port on the continent of America between the latitudes of 30° north and 44° south.

The vessels appointed for the expedition were named the *Discovery* and the *Chatham*. The former was a ship of 340 tons burthen, commanded by captain George Vancouver, carrying 10 guns, with a complement of 100 men:—The other was a brig, commanded by lieutenant (now captain) W. R. Broughton, carrying 4 guns and 45 men. A native of the Sandwich Islands, named *Towereroo*, who had been brought thence by one of our trading vessels in July, 1789, was sent on board by the admiralty, with orders to captain Vancouver, to convey him to his native land. This man, he says, 'while in England, lived in great obscurity, and did not seem in the least to have benefited by his residence in this country.'

On the 1st of April, 1791, they sailed from Falmouth; on the 10th of July they arrived at the Cape of Good Hope; which place they left August 17th; and on the 26th of September, they made the south-west coast of New Holland, in latitude 35° south, and longitude 116° east. Having sailed 35 leagues along the coast, which in this part was but very imperfectly known before, they discovered a harbour to which was given the name of King George the Third's Sound; where they remained nearly a fortnight. They met with none of the natives, but found deserted huts. The most remarkable objects that they saw were black swans, of which the following account is given: 'As we proceeded to the upper part of the harbour, our attention was directed to

to several large black swans in very stately attitudes swimming on the water, and, when flying, discovering the under part of their wings and breasts to be white: this is all the description we were enabled to give of them, since they were excessively shy, and we very indifferent marksmen.²

After their departure from King George the Third's Sound, bad weather prevented their keeping near the coast, which they only saw in detached parts. Towards the end of October they passed Van Dieman's land, and on the 3d of November, anchored in Dusky Bay, in the south island of New Zealand. This place, which, in the former voyages, had been found inhabited, appeared now entirely deserted. In a three days' excursion, several spots, formerly the residence of the natives, were visited: but no traces of people were seen, nor any circumstance which in the least indicated that the country was at present inhabited.—The vessels left Dusky Bay on the 22d, and during the next night they were separated by a gale, and did not meet again till their arrival at Otaheite. After their separation, the Chatham discovered land in latitude $45^{\circ} 43' S.$ and longitude 183° east.

This new discovered land is of considerable magnitude: the part which they saw extended nearly 40 miles from east to west; and the appearance of the country, according to the description given, is very promising. In many respects, the natives resemble those of New Zealand; from which country they are distant about 100 leagues: but their skins were destitute of any marks, and they had the appearance of being cleanly in their persons. Their

dressess were of seal or seabird and some had fine warps fastened round the waist. seemed a cheerful race, our satisfaction frequently exciting bursts of laughter amongst them. At our first landing, their exclamations can hardly be imagined; they pointed to the then to us, as if to ask, 'what had come from thence.' They were spears, clubs, and a weapon resembling the land patoo.—The bay is named Skirmish Bay.

A small island was likewise discovered, in the Otaheite, in latitude 27° longitude $21^{\circ} 49' E.$ inhabited by a people, who, on account of their language and their resemblance to the Friendly Islanders, Captain Cook says, were evidently Great South-Sea natives. Nevertheless, their language (as in the narrative) was so different from our own, though they exerted their skill in endeavouring to tell the natives the name of the vessel, they were each unable to comprehend the other's meaning. The name of Opperro was at the one which Captain Cook thought had the best character for right. A very mate once, which was likewise between these islanders and the inhabitants of the other island, which we are acquainted with in the South Seas, was, that these people were tattooed the island, Captain Vancouver. Its principal character of high craggy mountains in several places, most pinnacles, with perpendi-

their summits to the sea; es between the moun- more probably be termed than vallies.' The circumstance worthy of observation, was that, ps of six of the highest e appearance of fortified embling redoubts; ha- of block-house, in the English glass-house, in of each, with rows of a considerable way down of the hills, nearly at ices. These, over-hang- d intended for advanced d apparently capable of the citadel by a few umerous host of assailants. em, we noticed people, ty, constantly moving a- hat we considered as s, from their great simi- pearance to that sort of vere sufficiently large to siderable number of per- were the only habitations Yet from the number of t in so short a time assem- l us, it is natural to con- the inhabitants are very afloat, and to infer from nstance that the shores, ose fortified hills which o be in the centre of the uid be preferred for their idence. thirty canoes were seen. was estimated to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ length, and no other ap- ight. Whether the fore- es, here described, were r defences of the island- t each other, or against on some more powerful , could only be conjec- the latter idea seems the able.—It was not ascer-

tained whether this island afforded anchorage:—but appearances were thought favourable for that purpose near the N. W. part.

On the 30th of December, the Discovery anchored at Otaheite, and rejoined the Clatham, which had arrived there a few days before.

The natives of Otaheite received our voyagers in the most friendly and cordial manner. The original intention of the commander was to have waited here no longer than was necessary to procure a small supply of fresh provisions; and then to have proceeded without farther loss of time to the Sandwich Islands, agreeably to the instructions received from the admiralty: those islands lying nearly a month's sail from Otaheite, and the end of January being the time limited for the expectation of a vessel from England with additional instructions. The present situation, however, appeared to possess so much ease and convenience, that it was determined to remain, and here to finish whatever repairs were necessary, in preparation for the American coast.

Some months previously to captain Vancouver's arrival here, the British ship of war the Pandora, which had been sent in quest of the mutineers of the Bounty, had left Otaheite; and nothing was known there concerning Mr. Christian, and his remaining companions, since that period: but it appears that, while they lived at Otaheite, they assisted the chiefs in their wars; and captain Vancouver relates, that he frequently saw the 'objects of their particular regard, by whom they have children.'

Captain Vancouver gives a full and not unentertaining account of the political views and enterprises

of some of the chiefs: but, in his relation, he sometimes speaks of them with all the respect due to royal personages, and at others treats them with too little ceremony.—It was remarked that many alterations had taken place in the manners, customs, and even persons of these people, since the time of captain Cook's last visit to them. The wives of the chiefs, but no other women, were privileged to eat with the men. On the accession of the present chief to the Maro, or girdle of royalty,

A very considerable alteration took place in their language, particularly in the proper names of all the chiefs, to which, however, it was not solely confined, but extended to no less than forty or fifty of the most common words which occur in conversation, and bearing not the least affinity whatever to the former expressions.

This new language every inhabitant is under the necessity of adopting; as any negligence or contempt of it is punished with the greatest severity. Their former expressions were, however, retained in their recollection; and, for our better communication, were, I believe, permitted to be used in conversation with us, without incurring displeasure.

Here it is proper to mention a custom, remarked, in former voyages, to have been in very common practice among the natives of the South-Sea Islands, in their intercourse with Europeans, of adopting such pronunciation of their own language as was in use and best understood by the new-comers, for the convenience of more ready communication: this adoption, no doubt, being attended with much

less trouble than the endeavor to be correct. So far has this practice been known to prevail, that, ships have been visited by from the more distant parts of the island, it became necessary to recourse to the natives with they had been longest acquainted, to act as interpreters between them.

The vessels quitted Otaheite on the 24th of January, 1798; on the 1st of March they were in sight of the Sandwich Islands, among which they remained 16th. They heard no tidings of a store-ship which they expected to have called here for them,—received information that no ship had arrived since the preceding autumn, when one British and an American traders had too the islands. Towarero, a native, whom they carried on board, was left at Owhyhee under the protection of a chief named Tianna, who had visited and of whom mention is made in the narrative of captain Cook's voyage. On the 9th, they anchored at one of the islands, Attowai, where they found the crew of an American ship who had been left here by the commander, for the purpose of collecting sandal wood and with the former of which timber abounds, and a great price for it in India.

Many of these islands derive their commerce with the Europeans from the vessels which have been employed in the American fur-trade, provided with fire-arms; who are more desirous of obtaining a return for their refreshment than any other European country. Some of the chiefs produce

es of good behaviour, mendations from the of trading vessels: but directed that strangers, course with the natives, e the greatest circum- t keep constantly on and for these cautions, learnt there had been a reason, attempts ha- made by the natives to al vessels, one of which, schooner, unfortunately- air prey, and the crew cept one man, put to ttowai, the chief prot- captain Vancouver's fore they would ven- , they required hosi-

different kinds were natives; and there is ility of their thriving, de are very intelligent in their husbandry. instances of their in- aqueduct was seen on icted wall of stone and high, for the purpose heir plantations.

o, the ships made the st in latitude $29^{\circ} 17'$ d to the northward, ght of the shore, and air station during the no part of the coast d unobserved.

ships had proceeded st as far as $45^{\circ} 57' N.$ ith an American ves- Columbia, command- ert Gray, the same had formerly com- op called the Wash- of whole discoveries ade in the admiralty captain Vancouver, tion which they ob-

tained from Mr. Gray differs very materially from what was published concerning him in England; it is thus related:

"It is not possible to conceive any one to be more astonished than was Mr. Gray, on his being made acquainted, that his authority had been quoted, and the track pointed out that he had been said to have made in the sloop *Washington*. In contradiction to which, he assured the officers, that he had penetrated only 50 miles into the straits in question, in an E. S. E. direction: that he found the passage 5 leagues wide; and that he understood, from the natives, that the opening extended a considerable distance to the northward; that this was all the information he had acquired respecting this inland sea, and that he returned into the ocean by the same way he had entered it. "The inlet he supposed to be the same that De Fuca had discovered, which opinion seemed to be universally received by all the modern visitors."

Another piece of intelligence obtained from Mr. Gray was, that he had been off the mouth of a river in the latitude of $40^{\circ} 06' N.$ which he had, for nine days, endeavoured to enter, but was at length obliged to relinquish his purpose in consequence of a contrary strong out-set. This opening captain Vancouver had seen as he sailed by that part of the coast, but he had deemed it inaccessible; not on account of a current, but from breakers, which seemed to him to extend quite across the entrance.-- The land which they had hitherto pulled is described as presenting a prospect of great fertility, and abounding with woods: but, excepting the place at which a few canoes

came off to them, as already mentioned, no inhabitants were seen on the whole extent of the coast; nor did they meet 'with any circumstance that, in the most distant manner, indicated a probability of the country being inhabited.' Where they had now arrived, however, several villages were seen scattered along the shore; and on the evening of the 29th of April, they were off the entrance of the celebrated straits of Juan de Fuca.

An adequate, or even an intelligible, idea of the survey in which captain Vancouver and his companions were now engaged, can only be obtained by an examination and comparison of the charts with the narrative. As they advanced within the opening of the straits, their progress was greatly retarded by the number of inlets into which the entrance branched in every direction; and most of these were examined by the boats, which were frequently absent from the ships on this service for several days together. In the midst of their labours, they were surprised by the sight of two Spanish vessels of war, employed, like themselves, in surveying this inlet, the examination of which had been begun by them in the preceding year. By the officers of these vessels, captain Vancouver was informed that the commandant at Nootka waited his arrival there, 'in order to negotiate the restoration of those territories to the crown of Great Britain;' and measures of mutual assistance were concerted between the captains of the two nations, for the prosecution of the survey, in which each agreed to communicate to the other their discoveries. Not one of the many arms of the inlet, nor of the chan-

nels which they explored broken part of the coast, was to extend more than a half mile to the eastward of the entrance into the strait. After surveying the southern coast which side a termination was covered to every opening, following the continued line shore, they were led to the ward, and afterward towards N. W. till they came into the sea through a different channel from the strait of Juan de Fuca, which they had commenced land navigation.

Thus it appeared, that the forming the north side of this is part of an island, or of a chipelago, extending nearly leagues in length from S. N. W. and on the side of land, most distant from the continent, is situated Nootka. The most peculiar circumstance in this navigation is the extreme narrowness of the channels. Vessels were sometimes drifted by the currents, during the night, close to the rocks, without knowing how to help themselves, on account of the darkness and the depth being much too great to afford them anchorage.

In the course of this survey, the voyagers had frequent communications with the natives, who met sometimes in canoes and sometimes at their villages. The transactions with Europeans are described as 'well versed in the principles of trade, which they tried on in a very fair and honest manner.' In other respects they were less honest. At one time 200 sea otter-skins were purchased by the crews of the

urfe of a day; and they more to sell in the same also skins of bears, deer, animals. One party of whom they met, had the young lioness; and these language different from that ofootka-Sound. Venison times brought for sale; ce of copper, not more ot square, purchased one r and part of another. er articles of traffic, two six or seven years of age, red for sale. The com- most prized by the natives arms, copper, and great eads and trinkets they y receive as presents, and es of exchange. Many ere possessed of fire-arms. t, it is related, that, after d received some presents, most of his companions, o the shore; and, on land- everal muskets, to shew, bability, with what dex- could use these weapons, they seemed as familiari- hey had been accusdom- arms from their earliest

esses of these people, be- are a kind of woollen the materials composing explained in the follow- t:

ogs belonging to this tribe s were numerous, and bled those of Pomerania, general, somewhat larger. e all shorn as close to the eep are in England; and t were their fleeces, that tions could be lifted up er without causing any . They were composed ure of a coarse kind of

wool, with very fine long hair, ca- pable of being spun into yarn. This gave me reason to believe, that their woollen clothing might in part be composed of this material mixed with a finer kind of wool from some other animal, as their gar- ments were all too fine to be man- ufactured from the coarse coating of the dog alone.'

Of other animals alive, deer only were seen in any abundance by our people.

The number of inhabitants com- puted to be in the largest of the villages, or towns, that were dis- covered, did not exceed six hundred. Captain Vancouver conjectured the small-pox to be a disease common, and very fatal, among them: many were much marked; and most of these had lost the right eye.—Their method of disposing of their dead is very singular:

'Baskets were found suspended on high trees, each containing the skeleton of a young child; in some of which were also small square boxes filled with a kind of white paste, resembling such as I had seen the natives eat, supposed to be made of the sarranthe root; some of these boxes were quite full, others were nearly empty, eaten probably by the mice, squirrels, or birds. On the next low point, south of our en- campment, where the gunners were airing the powder, they met with several holes, in which human bod- ies were interred, slightly covered over, and in different states of de- cay, some appearing to have been very recently deposited: About half a mile to the northward of our tents, where the land is nearly level with high-water mark, a few paces within the skirting of the wood, a canoe was found suspended be-

tween two trees, in which were three human skeletons.

'On each point of the harbour, which, in honour of a particular friend, I call Penn's Cove, was a deserted village; in one of which were found several sepulchres formed exactly like a centry-box. Some of them were open, and contained the skeletons of many young children tied up in baskets; the smaller bones of adults were likewise noticed, but no one of the limb-bones could here be found, which gave rise to an opinion, that these, by the living inhabitants of the neighbourhood, were appropriated to useful purposes, such as pointing their arrows, spears, or other weapons.'

However honourably these people have been represented in their conduct as traders, it appeared on several occasions that it was unsafe to depend on their good-will alone; and some instances occurred of their making every preparation for an attack, from which they desisted only on being doubtful of the event; yet immediately on relinquishing their purpose, they would come with the greatest confidence to trade, appearing perfectly regardless of what had before been in agitation. The boats, as already noticed, were frequently at a great distance from the ships; and on such occasions, when large parties of Indians have first seen them, they generally held long conferences among themselves before they approached the boats; probably for the purpose of determining the mode of conduct which they judged it most prudent to observe.

On the 9th of August, the vessels had again reached the open sea, and proceeded along the coast to the northward. On the 17th, in latitude of 52° N. they met a British

trading vessel, which had left Nootka: from whom they that the *Dædalus* store-ship, rived from England; and a which was sent to Captain Vancouver, informed him of the late death of lieutenant Lher commander, who had been killed by the inhabitants of W one of the Sandwich Islands. Mr. William Gooch, the senior. In consequence of this intelligence, captain Vancouver mined to abandon, for the first season, the farther part of the survey to the northward to make the best of his way to Nootka-Sound; at which he anchored on the 28th.

The time, at Nootka, was occupied by negotiation on the territories, of which it was to have been made Spanish. Diplomatic however, is a kind of ground; and, as the subject does not afford much matter for entertainment, it may be said with great propriety, that, with great civilities, very little progress was made towards an adjustment. In length it was agreed by both parties to refer the business back to their respective courts.

The ships sailed along to the S. E. towards the river mentioned to them by Mr. Gooch as the mouth of the Columbia, in 46° 10' N. which river is described in the chart by the name of the Columbia. On the 17th they reached its mouth, within which the ship entered: but the Dilco prevented by the currents, and on the 18th was forced to sea by bad weather. Captain Vancouver continued to the southward, leaving

ham in Columbia river, and on the 4th arrived at Port St. Francis. This settlement is described to be in a very unimproved state. Except its natural pastures, the want of sheep, and herds of cattle, it is not an object to indicate the remote connection with any European or other civilized nation. The character drawn of the natives is no means a flattering picture: under the middle size, ill made, faces ugly, presenting a dull, heavy, and stupid countenance,—the same horrid state of uncleanness and laziness seemed to pervade the whole. &c. Captain Vancouver visited the mission of St Clara, (which he gives a description,) six leagues distant from St. Francis. In this journey, though the country presented a prospect of luxuriant fertility, ‘there was neither house, hut, nor any place of shelter, excepting such as the spreading trees afforded. Oaks were seen in great abundance. On his return to St. Francisco, captain Vancouver found the Chatham had arrived there. Lieutenant Broughton, who was in the entrance of Columbia river; when he saw the Discovery bound to sea, judiciously determined to take advantage of his situation and proceeded to examine the river. The navigation was so impeded by shoals, that, in the course of a few leagues, the vessel had to be taken the ground. This detained Mr. Broughton to continue his examination in boats; and accordingly, after having fixed the Chatham in a place of safety, he set out with his cutter and launch. They advanced in an eastern and easterly direction, for seven days, viewing what appeared to be the main branch of the river: for several

other rivers fell into this. During the first part of the time, they had some assistance from the flood tides: but latterly they had found the current constantly running towards the sea, though the rise and fall of the tide was very discernible by the shores. They had met with people in their way up, and at one time ‘were surrounded by twenty three canoes, carrying from three to twelve persons each, all attired in their war-garments, and in every other respect prepared for combat,’—but, after having discoursed with some friendly Indians who had before joined the English, they laid aside their war-dress, and with great civility exchanged some of their arms, and other articles, for such things as were presented to them, ‘but would neither part with their copper swords, nor a kind of battle-axe made of iron.’ Some of these strangers advised the voyagers to go no farther, making signs that, if they persisted, they would meet people who would cut off their heads. This was on the fourth day of their expedition. At the end of the 7th day, the rapidity of the stream increasing against them, and their provisions being nearly expended, Mr. Broughton found it impracticable to proceed farther. The breadth of the river here was a quarter of a mile, with soundings across from 6 to 2 fathoms. Some of the natives, from whom they endeavoured to procure intelligence, made signs which Mr. Broughton understood to mean that, higher up the river, they would meet with waterfalls, but that the source was very distant.—Such are the particulars of the interesting information gained by Mr. Broughton concerning Columbia river.

The observations made by captain Vancouver, respecting port St. Francisco, open another field for conjecture.

'The little we had seen (says he) of Port St. Francisco, enabled us to decide that it was very extensive in two directions: one frarious branch took its course east and south-eastward to a great distance from the station we had quitted in the morning; the other, apparently of equal magnitude, led to the northward. In this were several islands.'—'Near the branch leading to the east and south-eastward before-mentioned is situated the mission of S^{ra}. Clara. These gentlemen informed me, that this branch had been thoroughly examined, but that the branch leading to the north never had.'—'The port having been established by Spain, I did not consider it prudent to prosecute its examination without sufficient authority for so doing.'

Here it may be remarked, that it does not appear, in the narrative, that permission was demanded to make examination: but captain Vancouver states that the weather was not favourable for such an undertaking.

Leaving Port St. Francisco, the ships sailed to Monterey, another Spanish settlement. The *Drædulus* was now dispatched to New South Wales; and captain Vancouver wrote to request of governor Phillips, that she might be sent back to him at Nootka, with a supply of twelve months provisions and stores. This ship was also ordered to call in her way at Otaheite, for some English seamen who had been cast away in the ship *Matilda*, of London, on a ledge of rocks out of sight of any land; after

which accident, the crew boats, found their way to. From that island, the ship and two of the men had in an open whale-boat New South Wales, a nearly 1260 leagues. they succeeded in this and extraordinary under do not find in the sequel commander of the *Ma* four others, had taken them from Otaheite, on board of Bristol; which vessel Vancouver met at Nootka.

Lieutenant Broughton at Monterey, with at the board of admiralty, transactions up to that surveys, &c. Sen. Quadra to accommodate him was sage by the way of New England. On the 15th of 1793, the ships sailed from Monterey, and, on the 18th from the American coast the Sandwich Islands.

The year 1792 is connected with captain Vancouver with of the circumstances attending the death of lieutenant Hervey, late commander of the transport, and of the damage made by that officer.

We left the *Discovery* Chatham steering from the American coast, towards the Sandwich Islands. They arrived at the eastern part of Owhyhee, on the 12th, 1793; when the two ships separated, for the purpose of surveying each a side of the island, it being settled that they should meet again at Karakakooa on the western side. No natives came near the ships till the next morning, when they paddled from the coast

le in this canoe reported
neral *tabou* (interdiction)
ted the inhabitants from
the ship.

visitors, however, regard-
: *tabou*, sold a hog, and
: shments, for some iron;
wards appeared that the
en it suited their pur-
upled not to dispense,
y, with the restrictions
o, if it was not of a reli-
re.

he ships were nearly ready
grand entertainment was
he king of Owwhyhee, at
sides many other formal-
represented a battle. In
iculars of this represen-
e see a striking resem-
the manners of the an-
ie arms used were wooden
javelins, blunted for the
with long spears, by the
lled *pallalon*, which were
be quitted but in case
or defeat; and the per-
egan by the opposed par-
cing towards each other
achful speeches and ges-
then throwing the lances,
hole account of this ex-
; very entertaining, and,
; more were known of
aders, would sufficiently
at they are a hardy and
eople. Many hurts and
inds were received in the
hese exercises, which were
h the utmost cheerfulness
humour.

ips left the islands on the
sarch, and on the 26th of
re in sight of Cape Men-
the coast of New Albion.
they anchored in Porto de
ada, latitude 41° 3' N.
took in wood and water;

but as a harbour, or a place afford-
ing shelter for shipping, they found
it to be very inferior to what they
had expected from the description
given in the journal of Don Fran-
cisco Maurelli; a translation of which
has been presented to the public by
the hon. Daines Barrington. The
identity of the port, captain Van-
couver says, could not be doubted;
for,

At Trinidad, they found an In-
dian village, and the natives visited
the ships. They were of a lower
stature than any tribe of Indians be-
fore seen by our voyagers, but stout-
ly made.

From Porto de la Trinidad, they
proceeded northward, and on the
20th of May, anchored in Nootka,
where they stopped only three days.
The Spaniards were increasing their
fortifications at this place, but they
gave every assistance in their power
for the accommodation of the two
ships.

May the 26th, they arrived in
Fitzhugh's Sound, and recommenced
their examination at the part at
which it had been discontinued in
the preceding year. The survey
now made, in most of its circum-
stances, resembled the former. They
found the same kind of broken coast,
with inlets and channels almost in-
numerable; and the same extraor-
dinary depth of water close to the
shores, and in places inclosed all
round with land. One instance
occurs, in which, in a channel only
a mile in width, 'they traversed
repeatedly from shore to shore, with-
out finding bottom with 185 fathoms
of line, though within half a ship's
length of the rocks.'—From the end
of May to the 21st of September,
the time occupied in this year by
the northern survey, 'they advanced

of the navigation, they re-
English vessels. The in-
imparted to captain Vancouver
Mr. Brown, who commands
is the most important matter
to the object of the voyage
occurred during the season.

• He very obligingly co-
coated to me every informa-
had been able to obtain. The
cipal circumstance was that
having sailed up a large cove
whose southern entrance was
latitude $54^{\circ} 12'$.

• This is probably the
that laid down in Capt. Can-
chart, named *Baye des Indes*
Frances. Mr. Brown found
tend to the north-west were
several arms branching in
various directions to the lati-
 $55^{\circ} 20'$; where, in a south-
ly direction, it again commu-
with the north pacific. He
discovered, from the natives
there were in this neighbourhood
very extensive islands naviga-
containing some with a few
houses and some a few cattle.

re channels, which they ex-carried them far in an east-
 ction. In this service, cap-
 couver was absent from the
 amining with the boats, at
 e 23 days, having traversed
 eir outlet to their return
 00 geographical miles. The
 s boat was attacked by a
 f Indians, and two of his
 re wounded. On this oc-
 an old woman, in one of
 ian canoes, gave directions,
 ged them to the attack, and
 to be their principal leader.
 the situation of our people
 one time extremely perilous,
 ncipally owing to their own

t, says captain Vancouver,
 been so long accustomed to
 of tranquil intercourse with
 eral different tribes of Indi-
 had met with, our apprehen-
 f any molestation from them
 tally done away; and that
 e wariness, which had been
 k object of my concern on
 amongst these rude nations,
 terly been much neglected,
 though we had now more
 han we were provided with
 the preceding summer, name-
 wall-pieces but short for the
 e of being more handy in the
 each of which was loaded
 dozen pistol balls, yet these,
 as some of our muskets, had
 o neglected by dilute, that
 ere unserviceable on this
 g emergency.

launch, under the direction
 tenant Swaine, had fortunately
 n more on its guard against
 atives, and came up very
 uinely to the captain's assist-

While captain Vancouver was
 absent on this survey, another party,
 with two boats, went to examine
 some openings to the eastward,
 which had been passed in the ships.
 As channels in this direction are of
 the most importance to the main ob-
 ject of their survey, we think it ne-
 cessary to take notice of a river dis-
 covered in 53° N. latitude, in a
 shoal bay on the eastern side of the
 entrance of an arm of the sea, by
 captain Vancouver, named Observa-
 tory Inlet. The river is described
 to be a small opening in a shallow
 bank, not exceeding in width a
 ship's length: but the water had
 suddenly deepened from five feet to
 two and five fathoms, and through
 this narrow entrance the tide, both
 flood and ebb, rushed with great
 force. At the latter part of the ebb,
 however, the water was perfectly
 fresh, though not more than four
 miles from the main arm of the
 sea.

After the 20th of September, they
 returned to the southward, keeping
 at a distance from the continent,
 and to the westward of the land
 named Queen Charlotte's Islands.
 On the 5th of October, they an-
 chored at Nootka; whence, con-
 tinuing to the southward, they called
 at Port St. Francisco, and at Mon-
 terey:—but it now appeared to
 captain Vancouver that the atten-
 tion and friendly disposition of the
 Spaniards had been quite exhausted
 in the preceding year. His recep-
 tion was such as convinced him that
 he was not a welcome visitor; and
 he therefore left these places, and
 continued to the southward, keeping
 the American shore in sight. At
 other Spanish settlements near the
 sea-coast, he experienced more
 friendly

friendly treatment, and obtained such supplies as he wanted. This part of America is represented as a most fruitful country, very thinly inhabited. The number of the natives, at this period, who were said to have embraced the Roman Catholic persuasion, under the discipline of the Franciscan and Dominican orders of missionaries of New Albion, and throughout the peninsula of California, amounted to about twenty thousand, and they were estimated at an eighth or tenth of the whole native population of these countries. The whole of the military establishment in this extent of territory is said not to exceed 400 men.

The natives (says captain Vancouver) are not, nor can they be rendered tributary, because they possess no tribute to offer. This is making very little account of a country which is fertile almost beyond example, and of which the coasts abound with sea-otters. All the labour of the natives, who are subject to the Spanish jurisdiction, is under the immediate direction and control of the missionaries, who act wholly under the authority of the Spanish government. Besides, we are told by M. de la Pérouse, that it was the plan of the viceroy at Mexico, to reserve for government the exclusive trade of sea-otter skins; of which, that unfortunate navigator says, the Spanish settlements furnish 10,000 annually, and are capable of furnishing, if the Spaniards choose to be at the trouble of collecting them, 50,000 annually. This surely may be esteemed as tribute.

Having finished the examination of the coast of New Albion, as far

as to the 50th degree of the voyagers departed from the American coast, and sailed to the Sandwich Islands. On the 1st of January, 1794, they were in sight of Owhyhee; and next morning, before they sailed into harbour, the friendly Tamah came off to welcome them. By the reports of the masters of trading vessels then at Owhyhee appears that, in their conduct towards strangers, the islanders latterly been more orderly and civil, and evinced a better disposition towards them than had ever been experienced. This may be attributed to the mild character of their present ruler, Tamah; but that some of the good of the good understanding captain Vancouver made it his business to cultivate with the chiefs, a extraordinary transaction which afterward took place will suffice to prove.

About a week after the meeting of chiefs, summoned from the different districts (by captain Vancouver called the grand council of the island), took place to deliberate on its cession to the crown of Great Britain, which unanimously desired. This is the first mention of the subject that is found; and nothing farther, relative to it, occurs, till above a year afterward, when it is thus referred to. The domestic affairs of Tamah being settled, his mind more at liberty for political considerations; and the cession of the island to his Britannic majesty came now an object of his concern. On my former

is frequently mentioned, at that time disapproved me of the leading chiefs, intended, that they ought naturally to surrender themselves, acknowledge their subjection to the government of a superior power, without being fully convinced, that such could protect them against the view of remote or distant enemies. During our stay this subject had been most fully discussed by the chiefs in council; and the result of their deliberations was, an unanimous determination, that, in order to obtain the protection required, it was imperative that Tamaahmaah should surrender in question for me, on the part of his people, that he should acknowledge himself and people as subjects of the British crown; and that they should supplicate that power, to protect them against any future mo-

ver a conviction of the importance of these islands to Great Britain in the event of an extension of commerce over the Pacific, and in return for the services we had derived from the excellent productions of the country, and the ready assistance of its inhabitants, I lost no opportunity for encouraging their dispositions towards us, notwithstanding the disappointments met from the traders, for conduct I could invent no excuse; endeavouring to impress on them the idea, that, on submission to the authority and protection of a superior power, they might reasonably expect they would be less liable to such

'These people had already become acquainted with four commercial nations of the civilized world; and had been given to understand, that several others, similar in knowledge and in power, existed in those distant regions from whence these had come. This information, as may reasonably be expected, suggested the apprehension, that the period was not very remote, when they might be compelled to submit to the authority of some one of these superior powers; and, under that impression, they did not hesitate to prefer the English, who had been their first and constant victors.

'On a due consideration of all the circumstances (says captain Vancouver) I felt it to be an incumbent duty to accept, for the crown of Great Britain, the proffered cession; and I had therefore stipulated, that it should be made in the most unequivocal and public manner.' For this purpose, on the 25th of February, Tamaahmaah, with the chiefs of many of the districts of the island, assembled on board the *Discovery*; all the officers of the two ships being present.

'Tamaahmaah opened the business in a speech, which he delivered with great moderation and equal firmness. He explained the reasons (already stated) that had induced him to offer the island to the protection of Great Britain; and recounted the numerous advantages that himself, the chiefs, and the people, were likely to derive by the surrender they were about to make. He enumerated the several nations that, since captain Cook's discovery of these islands, had occasionally resorted hither, each of which was too powerful

can continent, and adjacent as far to the eastward as the mouth of Kave's Island, belonged wholly to the Russian empire. When the ships quitted the inlet, they found a party of Indians in 200 canoes, each canoe carrying two persons, almost all men grown, so that it might have been one of the most considerable tribes of Americans ever had seen. The natives in the neighbourhood of the Russian agents were remarkably civil; the behaviour of the Russians to the natives is represented as mild and friendly.

In Cook's Inlet they continued their survey, examining Prince William's Sound; the different branches of which were all found to terminate at no great distance from the Sound. At Port Barrow, near the eastern point of entrance into Prince William's Sound, was a settlement, consisting of Russian soldiers. This was said to be the easternmost establishment, where their boats make excursions to the exterior coasts as far as Sackling, and their galliots farther. A party of ten natives from Cook's Inlet and the neighbourhood, were met by the ship at Port Mulgrave, a distance of more than 100 leagues. Their objects were to collect skins. They had few articles of trade except

and it is not very probable that a large party should confine themselves to such means only as were afforded, for which they were miserably provided, in order to procure what they wanted. Russians, it appears, had, some time before, been involved in a dispute with the eastern natives; but with the circumstances

our people did not become acquainted. When the ships arrived near Cross Sound, the natives who visited them were very differently disposed towards strangers, from those who had been seen in Cook's Inlet and Prince William's Sound. From a canoe which came off, no one would venture into the ships without a hostage being first sent into the canoe.

On the 10th of August, the voyagers had completed their survey from Cook's Inlet, to the part of the coast at which they broke off in the preceding year. To the harbour in which the ships lay at this time, was given the name of Port Conclusion. It is observable of this season, that the survey was commenced more early, and that a greater range of coast was examined, than in either of the former years.

I have considered it essential (says captain V.) to the illustration of our survey, to state very exactly not only the track of the vessels when navigating these regions, but likewise those of the boats when employed, as well when I was present myself, as when they were conducted by Mr. Whidbey or Mr. Johnstone, on whom the execution of that laborious and dangerous service principally fell, and to whom I feel myself indebted for the zeal with which they engaged in it on all occasions. The perusal of these parts of our voyage to persons not particularly interested, I am sensible, will afford but little entertainment; yet I have been induced to give a detailed account, instead of an abstract, of our proceedings, for the purpose of illustrating the different arts accompanying this journey, of showing the manner in which our time was employed

had been employed; and, for the additional purpose, of making the history of our transactions on the north-west coast of America, as conclusive as possible, against all speculative opinions respecting the existence of a hyperborean or mediterranean ocean within the limits of our survey.

The ships now steered for Nootka Sound, where they found a new governor, Sen. Alava; who informed them "that his appointment to this government had taken place, for the particular purpose of finishing the pending negotiation, respecting the cession of these territories."—"The present governor, however, was still unprovided with the necessary credentials: but on his departure from St. Blas, in June, these documents were hourly expected, and a vessel was kept waiting there in readiness to be dispatched, provided they arrived in time for her reaching Nootka before the 19th of October." No credentials appeared during captain Vancouver's stay at Nootka; but, while the ships were at Monterey, to which place they went from Nootka, dispatches arrived from the viceroy of Mexico. As no part of what was communicated to captain Vancouver required his presence at Nootka, he determined on making the best of his way towards England.

In proceeding to the southward from Monterey, they kept near enough to the continent to determine the latitudes and longitudes of some of the principal capes: but no part of the American coast, seen to the southward of 50° N. latitude, appears in any of the charts accompanying the account of the voyage.

At the islands called Maria's between Cape St. Lucas and Corrientes, their boats landed islands produce great quantities of the *Lignum vitæ*: 'some was cut close to the sea brought on board, worked eight inches in diameter heart. This wood was tenderous, of a close black grain extremely hard.' At the Cocos, the ships procured water. The geographical notions of former navigators widely in the accounts both situation and extent of this that captain Vancouver it probable that there exists island not far from this, to some of the descriptions be.

After having left Cocos the Discovery sprang her masts in consequence of which it terminated to steer for Valparaiso the coast of Chili. About that time, captain Vancouver said to his utter astonishment and pride, that the scurvy began its appearance among some crew: which is attributed to the cook's having, contrary to given the skimmings of the salted meat to the ship's crew to mix with their pease. Skimming of meat generally a considerable mixture of fat it is probable that the cook very nice in keeping the fat the dirt: but it is not concluded that the fat of meat has been long salted, has a tendency to produce scurvy lean, the juices of which decay the soonest. They have been four years from land and four months from the last place at which they

fresh provisions; and notwithstanding this appearance of the , they arrived in port without sustaining any serious mischief, they did not lose a single man at disease during the whole

the 25th of March, 1795, the anchored in Valparaiso bay. governor, on being made acquainted with the occasion of their , so far from expressing any uneasiness, received them in a friendly manner, and gave directions for their being accommodated with every assistance that he would afford. Don Ambrosio de Vallener, the president and captain-general of the province of Chili, likewise honoured the commander with an invitation to St. de Chili, the capital.

being able to obtain a new mast at Valparaiso, the voyage repaired the sprung mast as the circumstances would admit. The main yard was likewise directed to be sprung. On account of these defects, and of the southern season being far advanced, the commander of the *Vancouver* did not think it prudent to navigate near the coast of Cape Horn. The surveyor's part was therefore not attended to.

The ships left Valparaiso on the 1st of May. After having sailed

Cape Horn, a search was made for the *Grande*, said to be in 30° S. latitude, but without success. July 3, they anchored at St. Helena. 'I had the inexpressible happiness (says captain Vancouver) of seeing all my officers and returning to a British settlement, after an absence from England of more than four years and a quarter, and they well in health, and with

constitutions apparently unimpaired by the extremely laborious service in which they had been so long employed, and to which without a murmur they had, at all times, and in all climates, uniformly submitted with great zeal and alacrity.' The *Chatham* being much smaller than the *Discovery*, and not so well able to encounter the roughness of a winter's passage round Cape Horn, her crew had not fared so well: but she did not, in the course of the whole voyage, lose a single man, 'either in consequence of ill health, or from any accident whatever.'

A scarcity of rain, for three successive years, had caused great mischief and want at St. Helena. Several of the bread-fruit plants, which had been left by captain Bligh, on his return from the South Seas, had fallen to decay.—While the ships remained here, a Dutch East India-man, not knowing that we had commenced hostilities against them, stood into the bay, and captain Vancouver sent his boats and took possession of her as a prize.

The remaining part of the voyage contains little that is peculiar, or worthy of remark.

In October (1795) both the vessels arrived safely in the Thames, after an absence of four years and a half.

The labours of this voyage have much lessened the grounds of reasonable hope that any navigable water-communication exists, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the continent of America:—but that they are, 'as conclusive as possible,' will not, by many, be readily admitted. Whatever contempt may be shewn for closet discoveries, they have certainly force
support

support, while there remain openings without any ascertained termination, for the indulgence of speculative fancies concerning a N. W. passage. It may likewise be argued that, as the river Columbia and Port des Français were passed by captain Vancouver, if not without being noticed, without being thought worthy of examination, so might other openings equally have escaped observation; and this may seem the more probable, as the entrances both into Columbia river and Port des Français are so narrow, that, at a very moderate distance from the land, their appearance would be too inconsiderable to attract notice. The river Columbia was found navigable, and appeared to continue so, at the most advanced station to which it was explored; and several navigable branches, or rivers, which fell into it, were seen; for the examination of which there was no opportunity. That this river may have communication with some of the lakes already known is not very improbable. The natives reported that it extended to a great distance inland. There is, however, very little prospect, even if a depth of water sufficient should be found to continue, that it would be practicable for ships to navigate upwards, against so strong and constant a current.

The arm of the sea within Cross Sound, named Lyne Canal, though not navigable for large ships, had

the appearance of continuing farther navigable for small vessels, with the circumstance, (approaching captain Vancouver observe those interior waters of the continent, which are said to be to the traders and travellers opposite side of America, had found the waters of the Pacific penetrate in any form, distance,) makes it an object of consideration. In the memoirs examined openings, Port Sisco must not be omitted: if we may judge from the given in the narrative, is at the least promising.

The strongest circumstance against the probability of a communication by water, through America, is the following, in the concluding paragraph of Vancouver's account:

'In all the parts of the coast on which we landed, we never found any roads or paths, the words, indicating the on the coast having any intercourse with the natives of the interior of the country, nor were the articles of the Canadian or I bay traders found amongst the people with whom we met, part of the continent or sea-shores of this extensive

On the whole, we must be allowed to repeat, that the probability is considerably lessened, but is by no means yet proved. A N. W. passage does not ex-

At, and Lady-Day, 1702.

	To Mich. 1697.	To Mich. 1698.	To Mich. 1699.	To Mich. 1700.	To Mich. 1701.	To Lady-Day 1702.	Tot. from Nov. 5, 1688, to Lady-Day 1702.
of the house	000	36190	139527	85971	62244	34347	1300130
chamber	285	14566	31894	34643	41654	14971	485092
charges of the	—	—	—	—	—	—	
to queen's	920	2500	76816	8950	27300	12517	362720
of the	000	2000	4114	6302	6000	1000	
of Sidney, u	—	—	—	—	—	—	62248
of that offic	671	5847	23270	35464	31203	13601	
at of the la	—	—	—	—	—	—	483050
daymaster of	—	—	—	—	5000	—	
and above w	—	—	—	—	—	—	133797
and cattle of	—	—	—	—	—	—	
pon account	—	—	—	—	—	—	235965
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until 1695	—	—	—	—	—	—	858086
of the contra	600	—	3000	7800	2400	—	
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ying horses,	500	11200	18776	19192	19200	7600	175031
—	939	55000	76611	74689	77251	28639	
annuities	458	46694	60696	56524	60314	30428	506356
—	367	—	24419	12209	11989	6104	
asurer	684	—	27779	17531	23572	10335	75000
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celler on 15	—	—	18750	15000	3750	—	
men pension	000	—	7500	4500	7500	—	37500
ers for their	146	15437	71246	34623	38315	14176	
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—	000	10000	57200	42600	41000	15000	775387
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raising fee-f	—	31600	—	—	—	—	541726
—	900	15550	3122	5200	3000	1880	
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for goods ta	—	—	—	7086	—	—	
and given t	—	—	—	—	—	—	226823
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officers 730	—	—	—	934	2700	—	16000
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of divers na	—	—	—	—	—	—	12000
charges to	—	—	—	—	—	—	
l extraordin	—	—	—	—	—	—	3636
ndry occasi	—	—	—	—	—	—	
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rticular offic	—	—	—	—	—	—	
gland, and	—	—	—	—	—	—	587002
arrying on t	—	—	—	—	—	—	
d libellers,	—	—	—	—	—	—	374777
rk at Wind	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ld shillings	496	374777	892669	633947	704412	293949	587002
e totals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	

This table



1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the text focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and ensuring the integrity of the financial system. It highlights the importance of a strong internal control framework.

3. The third part of the text discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. It emphasizes the need for independent oversight and monitoring.

4. The fourth part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

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<i>Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford; with original Correspondence, and authentic Papers, never before published; by William Coxe, M. A. F. R. S. F. A. S. Rector of Berners.</i>	468
<i>Life of Edmund Burke, comprehending an impartial Account of his literary and political Efforts; and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his most eminent Associates, Co-adjutors, and Opponents; by Robert Bisset, L. D.</i>	275
<i>Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the World; in which the Coast of North-West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed. Undertaken, by his Majesty's Command, principally with a View to ascertain the Existence of any navigable Communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans; and performed in six Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in the Discovery, a Ship of War, and armed Tender Chatham, under the Command of Captain George Vancouver.</i>	476

ERRAT.

STORY OF EUROPE.

"one," *insert* side.

nd, *read* bend.

lani, *read* Glaris; and *for* Un, *re*

ational, *read* natural.

after utmost, *insert* efforts.

f. o. *for* president, *read* precedent.

f. o. *for* improprieties, *read* impropriations.

f. o. *for* commended, *read* commanded.

f. b. *for* federal, *read* federal.

f. b. *dele* not

before constitution, *insert* Ligurian.

after whole, *insert* fiet.





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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990-1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in the provision of health care services. The public sector is seen as the main provider of health care services, and it is expected that the public sector will continue to play a major role in the provision of health care services in the future. The public sector is also seen as the main provider of health care services for the most vulnerable members of the population, such as the elderly, the disabled, and the poor.

The public sector is also seen as the main provider of health care services for the most vulnerable members of the population, such as the elderly, the disabled, and the poor. The public sector is also seen as the main provider of health care services for the most vulnerable members of the population, such as the elderly, the disabled, and the poor. The public sector is also seen as the main provider of health care services for the most vulnerable members of the population, such as the elderly, the disabled, and the poor.

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